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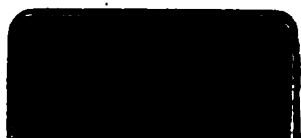
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THE ANTIQUARY:

A Fortnightly Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

ARCHÆOLOGISTS, ANTIQUARIANS, NUMISMATISTS, THE
VIRTUOSI, AND COLLECTORS OF ARTICLES OF
VIRTU AND CURIOSITIES.

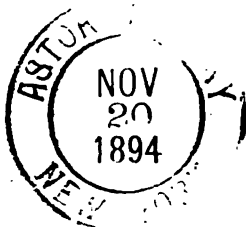
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PREFACE.

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WE have thought it prudent at the close of the year 1871 to bring to completion the First Volume of "THE ANTIQUARY," so that with the coming year we may begin to turn over a new and, as we desire and hope, a better leaf.

"THE ANTIQUARY" was started to serve as a chronicler of current discoveries of antiquities, and as a medium of intercommunication between Archæologists, Antiquarians, and all persons who take a passing or permanent interest in objects of the past. There was then no periodical existing devoted to these exclusive yet useful purposes, and it was our ambition to supply this long acknowledged deficiency. The wide and distinguished acceptance which "THE ANTIQUARY" has already received during its brief and unobtrusive course affords evidence of the want there was of such a Journal, and that growing favour foretells its future success and extended usefulness the more it becomes generally known.

In May last "THE ANTIQUARY" trustingly commenced its career, and a few months only have sufficed to bring to its support a goodly number of Subscribers and the literary assistance of well-qualified Contributors. To the courage and kindness of the latter gentlemen in advancing to the aid of this new venture we are deeply indebted, and take this fitting opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to such friends as Dr. SAMUEL BIRCH, F.S.A., E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq., J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., A. HALL, Esq., JOHN JEREMIAH, Esq., JOHN PHENÉ, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., W. WINTERS, Esq., and to those Secretaries of several Learned Societies who have furnished us with Reports of their Proceedings. We also acknowledge the continual promise of early help from other individuals.

This esteemed assistance and encouragement is cheering; and we are further sustained in our endeavours by the fact that the study of Archæology and the culture of Antiquarian tastes is constantly increasing, the signs of which are apparent in the popular interest awakened by the annual meetings of Archæological Societies, by the several movements in behalf of the Conservation of Ancient Monuments, by the Explorations in Palestine, by the approaching Explorations in Rome, and by the increased number of thoughtful visitors to our National and Municipal Museums.

We know that the human mind is adapted to contemplate the Past, as well as the Present and the Future; and that without a knowledge of the Past most of the facts of Present life are incomprehensible; nay, all power of regulating the Future comes from the knowledge of the Present state of things, gained by a knowledge of the Past.

PREFACE.

The province of the Antiquarian is the Past—especially the remote Past—extending backwards to the earliest records or to the objects fabricated by man in even pre-historic times. By laborious industry in collecting facts of every kind relating to ancient objects and ancient manners, and by their comparisons, he is able to arrive at general ideas which explain present matters, and may be used by the philosopher for the regulation of the future. It is a law thoroughly established that the best way to attain a perfect knowledge of any subject is by bringing all matters related thereto under consideration, and starting an average or general principle from a consideration of the whole.

The Archæologist and the Antiquarian is not, therefore, the useless person he is sometimes thoughtlessly portrayed, but a valuable contributor to the world's progress.

To record all investigations of an Archæological or Antiquarian nature, and to give facilities for all inquiries in any way related, has been and is the leading object of "THE ANTIQUARY."

In conclusion, we have only to promise, that with its extended support an increase in the number of its pages and illustrations will immediately follow; and we hope and believe that on so wide and important a field as we have entered, but a comparatively short time is needed to elapse to necessitate an enlargement of our Publication, to the conduct of which our best abilities and energies are devoted.



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THE ANTIQUARIAN.

OUR PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

THE general scope of this undertaking has been partly outlined in a prospectus which has doubtless been read by many of our readers; but a somewhat fuller explanation of our views may be desired by some of the numerous patrons whom we have the best reasons for hoping to obtain in the Antiquarian, Artistic, and Literary world.

Our intention, then, is to supply a long-felt and acknowledged want to the several sections of that particular world. Especially we propose to furnish a regular, complete, and trustworthy medium of intercommunication between those who have rare and valuable articles of virtu to dispose of, and those who wish to possess such articles, but know not where to obtain them. It is no exaggeration to say that from the want of such a medium of "useful knowledge," a considerable waste of time and money is sustained by purchasers and by that respectable class whom, for brevity's sake, we will designate as dealers. The former sometimes pay an unduly high price, in order to avoid an irksome process of investigation, and the latter are induced to accept an inadequate price from the fear that by refusing an immediate offer they may long postpone the chance of finding a customer. Hence arises a kind of game of cross purposes, whereby both parties lose money, time, and temper.

It is believed that the establishment of the ANTIQUARIAN will terminate this unsatisfactory state of matters, and afford, equally to purchasers and dealers, a facility for effecting their respective objects and subserving their convenience and interests. As explained in the preliminary prospectus, this serial will bring the Art Collector and the Dealer more readily together, as it is presumed that a publication containing a *Catalogue of Wants*, whether of Paintings, Sculpture, Furniture, Armour, Ceramic Ware, Coins, Medals, Gems, &c., &c., and a descriptive *List of rare Articles on Sale* in London and the provinces (not forgetting the antiquarian and artistic treasures abounding in foreign countries) will be useful and acceptable, and meet with general favour from persons interested in these matters, and in the elegant tastes and pursuits associated with them.

But this will form only one department of the information comprised in the ANTIQUARIAN. Amongst others, we would point to the *Reports of Prices* realised by certain articles, with the names of their respective purchasers, thus presenting a trustworthy record for future reference. These

reports will have a retrospective and future as well as a present bearing. They will tend to define unsettled values, to create practical standards of price, and thus furnish all parties with a useful guide in adjusting the terms upon which dealings can be equitably effected.

Again, the Advertising columns, containing general and special notices of forthcoming sales, by auction or otherwise, will be useful to curators of public and proprietors of private Museums, from the intelligence furnished respecting Pictures, Statuary, Books, Coins, Gems, and other objects of virtu, open from time to time to the offers of collectors. When to these are added the original articles and paragraphs, with the miscellaneous contributions and correspondence from numerous quarters, the ANTIQUARIAN will present such a repertory of facts, suggestions, and memoranda as has never before been available to the circles whose tastes and wants it will consult, and the value of which will be increasingly appreciated. An extensive circulation is anticipated, and has, in fact, been in great measure secured; it is therefore obvious that a peculiar value will attach to everything appearing in the columns of this journal.

It is, perhaps, well to observe that its establishment and management will be to us, in a great degree, a labour of love, harmonising with pursuits which we have long cultivated for their own sakes.

Briefly, the ANTIQUARIAN will not be a mere mercantile speculation for profit. But we are aware that one of the best signs of usefulness is the attainment of success, and that the passport to such success lies in the degree of merit which shall distinguish this new publication. Acting upon this conviction, our aim will be to impart the utmost usefulness to it; and upon this we found our expectation of that high position which we hope to obtain for the ANTIQUARIAN, and we are desirous that the support accorded may be proportioned to the completeness with which we carry out our plans and pledges. Foremost amongst these is that of exerting all our energies, "utilising" all our experience, in fine, employing all our facilities and general capabilities in the endeavour to make the ANTIQUARIAN equal to the anticipation of those friends whose advice and good wishes have encouraged us to bring it forward.

Upon these grounds the ANTIQUARIAN is now submitted to the approval of those in whose behalf its plans have been arranged, and on whose favour its prospects must entirely depend.

OUR LITERARY SCOPE.

IN another column we have given our plans and prospects, but as that statement relates more particularly to the commercial character of the ANTIQUARIAN, a few explanatory words respecting its literary features may be deemed desirable.

Although considerably affecting the mart, this new class publication aims largely at literary usefulness, and aspires to occupy a worthy place in periodical literature.

Imbued with a deep reverence for whatever has been rescued from devouring time, illustrative of the labour and art of by-gone civilisations, or of whatever indicates modern progress in manufactures and arts, we accept the editorial management of the ANTIQUARIAN with a fervent desire to serve not only those who are already devoted to archæology, but to assist in multiplying the numbers of its students by awakening an interest in the precious and instructive remains of antiquity. In speaking of archæology it must be understood that we refer to it in its limited yet popular signification, as relating to the manifold materials—such as coins, medals, sculptures, paintings, furniture, jewels, glass, pottery, &c., &c.—wherein we can read the history and habits of long-buried generations. In this respect we hope to act as an auxiliary to those learned and valuable journals occasionally issued by the numerous Archæological and kindred Societies established throughout the kingdom, which important literature is, however, from its limited circulation, little known to the thousands who are daily beginning to appreciate the beautiful and rare productions of the past.

Of late years the study of Archæology has greatly extended both at home and abroad, and it is gratifying to see that this respect to the works of old, and the growing regard to their touching lessons, is extending not only amongst the wealthy and refined, but amongst intelligent persons of the middle, and even to some of the labouring, classes. To foster and direct this taste will constitute one of our most agreeable duties, and in so doing we shall, by quickening observation and stimulating inquiry, forward the discovery of antique objects, and secure their preservation for future admiration and study.

With this view we purpose occasionally to lead our readers into the national and private museums, and by explaining many things therein which are imperfectly understood, reveal their value and stimulate an interest in them before unfelt—an interest yielding a new intellectual pleasure.

To aid us in this enterprise the promise of kindly assistance has been received from gentlemen conversant with numismatics, the ceramic art, heraldry, painting, and other cognate matters. Their accomplished pens will give variety and impart utility to the ANTIQUARIAN; and while our warmest thanks are tendered to them for such invaluable promised help, we invite further aid from contributors qualified to entertain and instruct the reader on things relating to Archæology.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT KENT ARCHÆOLOGIST.

From the Maidstone Journal.

THE death of the Rev. Beale Poste, LL.B., took place on Saturday, the 15th ultimo, at his residence, Bydew's Place, near Maidstone. Born in 1793, of an old Kentish family, he was son of William Poste, Esq., one of the four pleaders of the City of London, and grandson of William Poste, Esq., of Hayle Place, near Maidstone, and Mary his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Beale, Esq., likewise of Hayle Place, which property had been held by the Beales for several generations. The deceased gentleman was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he attained to the degree of LL.B. at an unusually early age. After spending some time on the Continent he returned to England, and took holy orders, and was some years curate of High Halden and Milsted, in Kent, but never held preferment in the Church. He afterwards came to reside on his property at Bydew, where he occupied himself much in antiquarian studies and researches, and was intimately associated with a number of antiquaries of note, more especially with those resident in and near Maidstone, of whom we may mention the late Rev. Lambert Larking, Mr. Charles, Mr. Clement Smythe, Mr. Pretty (the late curator of the Museum), and Mr. John Newington Hughes, all of whom have passed away before him. Mr. Poste was an early member of the Archæological Association of Great Britain, and contributed several learned papers to their journal. On the establishment of the Kent Archæological Society he took an active part in its foundation, and regularly attended the meetings of the council. One of his last papers was contributed to that society's journal, "Archæologia Cantiana," on the site of ancient Roman Maidstone, and it contains a mass of valuable and interesting information respecting the early history of that town. In 1847 Mr. Poste published a "History of the Church and College of All Saints, Maidstone," which was followed in 1853 by "Britannic Researches; or new Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History." Mr. Poste married in early life Mary Jane, daughter of the late John Cousens, Esq., of Westbourne, who died two years since, and has left a family. His eldest surviving son is Mr. Edward Poste, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, one of the principal examiners to the Civil Service Commissioners, himself an author.

THE members of the Burlington Fine Arts Club recently gave a *conversazione* at their house in Savile-row. The club has been formed by the association of gentlemen interested in works of art, and was at first opened in Piccadilly. Recently, however, it has removed to the house in Savile-row, where the committee have decided upon giving evening receptions, of which the principal attraction will be formed by various objects of art lent by members for exhibition. Among the pictures were several very quaint and curious paintings by Sandro Botticelli, two illustrating the legend of Theodore and Honoria, another the battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ. In the gallery a central table was arranged for the display of china, ivory, carvings, majolica ware, enamels, and other works. To this table Dr. Sibson had contributed some fine specimens from his collection of Wedgwood medallions, and Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., had sent some good Roman bronzes, and some choice specimens of carving. On the whole, the collection was one of great beauty and interest, and it had the rare merit of not being too large to be comfortably examined by the visitors.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting held on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., vice-president, in the chair, a tribute was paid to the memory of the late Mr. H. F. Holt, whose communications to the society were always full of valuable information, and whose agreeable manner, and pleasing style of composition, lent additional interest to the subjects of which he treated.

The Rev. S. M. Mayhew, F.S.A., exhibited an enormous collection of bronzes, from Butler's Wharf, Bermondsey,—so numerous as to lead to the conclusion that it was the site of a bronze factory. The chief articles were ecclesiastical, and some domestic; such as pins, wire, a gypsire mouth, reliquary, scourge, missal-clasp, steelyards, scale-beams, spurs, fish-hooks (or small harpoons), sail-needles, a gimlet, a morris-dancer's bell, keys, knife-handles,—some of which are gilt and engraved.

Mr. Watling exhibited drawings of Roman flue-tiles, with set patterns on them, found at Stonham, Suffolk.

Mr. J. S. Phené read a paper on the pottery found in tumuli in Scotland, chiefly on the site of Berigonium, from which, and from Jedburgh, he exhibited examples.

Mr. J. Blashill produced a drawing and brief description of the Roman pavement just now discovered in Mark-lane. He stated that it was 8ft. beneath the surface, is of common red tesserae, and is very uneven on the surface. Several pieces of Samian and other pottery had been found, and sold to visitors.

Other exhibitions having been made, it was announced that the Council had resolved to communicate with the French authorities, with a view to the preservation of the ancient walls of Dax, whereupon it was moved by Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., and carried:—

"That the members of this association cordially approve of the steps taken by the Council to intercede with the public authorities in France on behalf of the ancient fortifications of the town of Dax, and earnestly hope that they may be spared from destruction, in accordance with the public voice of men of learning and science in this country and elsewhere."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

At the meeting of this Society on the 20th ultimo, Mr. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., in the chair, the Rev. A. Pownall communicated further notes on the curious glass bottles discovered under the churches of South Kilworth and Lutterworth respectively. The chairman remarked that these bottles were of undoubted antiquity, and of great rarity, as the oldest English glass vessel of known date was probably no older than the reign of George III. Mr. W. White observed that about six or seven years ago a glass bottle was found in the foundations of the chancel-wall of the church of St. Phillack, Cornwall, which was believed to contain the blood of St. Felicitas (of which St. Phillack is a corruption), and which could not have been later than the twelfth century. Capt. Tupper communicated an account of his visit to Beddington, near Croydon, the site of some recent discoveries, of which fuller particulars were promised to the Society by the resident engineer, Mr. Addy. Mr. S. D. Walker exhibited an iron-capped stake and a pair of "nuffers, found during some excavations at Nottingham.—Mr. W. White read a paper "On the Use of the Ancient Galilee in the Cathedral Church of Durham."

The anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries of London was held on Monday, the 24th of April last, at their apartments in Somerset House, when, in pursuance of their Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, they elected a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing. The Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, President; Augustus Woollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., Vice-President; Sir William Tite, C.B., M.P., Vice-President; the Very

Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, Vice-President; Frederick Owny, Esq., Treasurer; Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Director; the Rev. James Gerald Joyce, B.A., Auditor; George Steinman Steinman, Esq., Auditor; Colonel Augustus Henry Lane Fox; the Rev. John Fuller Russell, B.C.L., and William Smith, Esq., 11 members from the old Council, were chosen of the new Council; Lieut-Colonel John Farnaby Lennard, Auditor; Thomas Lewin, Esq., M.A., Auditor; Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D.; Richard Redmond Caton, Esq.; Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq.; the Rev. Wharton Booth Marriott, M.A.; the Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, M.A.; George Richmond, Esq., R.A., D.C.L.; the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P.; and William John Thomas, Esq., 10 of the other fellows of the Society were chosen of the new Council; and C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., was re-elected Secretary.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

ON the 20th ultimo, this Society held a meeting in their rooms, when W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., President, occupied the chair. Mr. Evans exhibited a sceatta of Æthelræd I., King of Mercia, A.D. 675—704; also a hoard, consisting of twelve coins of William the First, or Second, and Henry the First, lately found in the south part of Bedfordshire. They are pennies of the types engraved in Hawkins's "English Silver Coinage," Nos. 244, 246, 247, 250, and 252.—Mr. Barclay V. Head read a paper, communicated by M. F. de Saulcy, "On the Coins bearing the Legends, ANTIOXEQN TQN ΠΡΟΞ ΔΑΦΝΗΙ, ANTIOXEQN TQN EN ΠΙΤΟΑΕΜΑΙΔΙ, and ANTIOXEQN TQN ΕΠΙ ΚΑΑΔΙΡΟΗΙ, and having on the Reverse the Figure of the Olympian Zeus." M. de Saulcy argued that these coins were not struck by the people of Antioch, as is generally supposed, but by certain corporations of Jewish merchants established at the three localities above mentioned, who had adopted the Greek faith and the worship of Zeus Olympius, and upon whom the title and the rights of citizens of Antioch had been conferred by Seleucus Nicator, in reward for their apostasy, B.C. 291 (Josephus, "Ant. Jud." XII. c. iii. 1).

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ONE of those interesting and pleasant gatherings for which this Society is famous took place on Thursday, the 4th instant, and there was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the company were Mr. F. H. Janson (Master of the Leathersellers' Company), Mr. Ord-Hall, Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., Mr. J. W. Bailey, Mr. W. H. Black, Mr. Franklin, Major Healds, Mr. A. White, Mr. G. H. Giddins, Sir Duncan Gibb, Colonel Robinson, Dr. E. Smith, Captain Ward, Captain J. Britson, Mr. Lewis Berger, and Mr. Edgar Graham. It was the happiest of "happy thoughts" which made the council decide upon a visit to the City of London, so rich in archæological treasures, and from first to last good taste and sound judgment characterised the arrangements. The meeting was presided over by Mr. F. H. Janson, master of the Leathersellers' Company, and the first place visited was Leathersellers' Hall, where, after a brief address from the chairman, who welcomed the visitors in the name of the wardens and members, and in graceful terms acknowledged the honour done to the company by the society selecting it for a visit, the ancient charters and records of the Leathersellers' Company were exhibited, and some pithy remarks made upon them by Mr. W. H. Black, who also gave a short summary of the history of the company gleaned from these documents. The Rev. T. Hugo, one of the vice-presidents of the society, then gave a short paper on the "Hospital of Le Patey,

Bishopsgate," which gave evidence of great antiquarian research, and was listened to with marked attention. A large collection of drawings, prints, &c., of Leathersellers' Hall and the neighbourhood were exhibited by Mr. J. E. Gardner, which were well worthy inspection. The company then proceeded to the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft (Leadenhall Street), where Mr. W. H. Black gave a brief notice of Hans Holbein (the celebrated painter), as a parishioner of St. Andrew Undershaft. Remarking upon the fact of the great painter having dwelt in the parish, and asserting that his remains were buried in the church, the will of the painter, a curiosity in itself, was read. It showed the artist to have been in poverty, and in debt to a money-lender in Antwerp. Mr. Black controverted the usually accepted time of Holbein's death, viz., 1554, and from the records he had unearthed fixed it eleven years earlier, viz., 1543. The records of the church were then commented upon and explained by Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A., the principal features of interest being the letters patent, given in the reign of Elizabeth, uniting the two churches of St. Mary-at-Axe and St. Andrew Undershaft, dated September 12, 1562. The record of deaths during the plague was also commented upon, and turning over the leaves, one saw the fearful ravages it committed, whole families being swept off. The melancholy record shows that out of 182 people buried in the year in that church 116 died of the plague. The sacred edifice contains many monuments and brasses, and rubbings from some of the latter were exhibited. The one which attracted most attention was that of Master Nicholas Leveson and his wife, who died, leaving a family of eight sons and ten daughters to mourn their loss. Proceeding to the church of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, the Rev. R. Whittington, vicar of the parish, remarked upon the history of the church and the archives of the parish, stating that St. Peter's was said to be the first church founded in London, by Lucius, the first Christian king, the date of foundation being 199. The church was restored after the fire. Among the interesting objects exhibited here was a MS. copy of the Holy Bible written on vellum, every page of which is beautifully illuminated.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

DISCOVERY IN THE GUANO DEPOSITS OF PERU.—An English engineer in Peru states that remarkable discoveries have been made in the lower excavations in the guano of the Guanape Islands. The guano appears to have preservative properties. Besides gold ornaments and other objects, a quantity of cloth was found, said to have been paintings of animals and symbols, of which the colours were well preserved. The *Athenæum* doubts about the paintings and the symbols, because it suspects that the stuff was tappa, or stamped cloth, as in Polynesia, with which traces of intercourse have been found in Guanape. An early remittance of some of the objects to London is expected.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL RESTORATION.—Special effort is being made to have the choir completed in time for the Triennial Musical Festival, to be held in September next. Much of the basement has been prepared for the new tile flooring, in imitation of the ancient tiles found in the cathedral. The fine clerestory windows on the north side have been filled with beautiful stained glass, while the west window has been chiefly restored with fragments of ancient glass found in the chapels of the crypt and elsewhere, and which have been artistically united. Two other works of great interest have been finished—the restoration and decoration of the Chapel of St. Philip, as a memorial to Sir C. W. Codrington, for many years member for the eastern division of the county; and the restoration, at the cost of the Earl of Ellenborough, of the chapel in the north transept. The work in the first is Norman in character, and is founded on fragments in Ely and Durham Cathedrals. It is under-

stood that the great window of the north transept will be filled with painted glass, at the cost of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., as a memorial to the late Lady Beach, and that the subject will probably be the life of St. Paul, as that of the great window in the south transept is the life of St. Peter.

THE ABYSSINIAN ABANAS CROWN.—The following reply, by the Under Secretary of State for War to the Abyssinian Prize Fund Committee, is in the correspondence on this subject just printed:—"December 8, 1870. Gentlemen, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of October, inclosing copy of a correspondence which has passed between the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the trustees of the British Museum, and Colonel Milward, as the representative of the prize committee of the late army in Abyssinia, on the subject of the proposed purchase, for a sum of 2000*l.*, of a gold crown and chalice taken at Magdala by the late expedition, and requesting that the Secretary of State would urge the 'justice of the claim' upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. In reply, I am to state to you that Mr. Cardwell has no power to compel either the trustees of the British Museum or the Treasury to authorize the payment in question, and he does not feel himself entitled to interfere with their decisions respectively. I have, &c., EDWARD LUGARD.—The Abyssinian Prize Fund Committee."

A NEW CAVERN has been discovered in the mountain limestone formation at Stainton, near Ulverston, North Lancashire. Immense ridges of limestone exist at this place, and hundreds of tons of the rock have been carried away weekly to the neighbourhood smelting furnaces of the Barrow Hæmatite Iron and Steel Company. Escarpment after escarpment has been cleared away, and in an immense cutting in the rock, about half way up the face of a perpendicular cliff, 100 feet high, is the entrance to the cavern. The length from the mouth of the cavern was 235 yards. Many visitors have been attracted to this place, but few have ventured to the end.

ANTIQUITIES.

SOME antiquities obtained from excavations in Cyprus were sold on Monday and Tuesday last, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. We quote the following: A large Amphora, covered with ornamental patterns, 8*l.* 19*s.* (Wareham).—another of the same style and size, 13*l.* 5*s.* (Hall).—a large globular Enoche, Phœnician, 12*l.* (Hall). Terra-cotta Head of a Cyprian Venus 5*l.* (Feuarent).—Head of a helmeted and bearded Warrior, 6*l.* 5*s.* (Wareham). From the objects in chalk-stone may be selected, Bust of a Young Man, 10 inches high, 8*l.* (Wareham).—Child's Head with a Wreath, 5*l.* (Hoffman).—another with a thick Tuft of Hair, 5 inches high, 6*l.* 6*s.* (Curt).—a large archaic Head of Apollo, 7*l.* (Hoffman).—Statuette of an Egyptian King, 12 inches high, 20*l.* (same).—Colossal Head of a Man with a long Beard, 13 inches high, 20*l.* (same).—Head of the same kind, beard and head painted red, 40*l.* (same).—Female Head crowned with a Wreath of Laurel, Greek, 125*l.* (Whitehead).—Head of a Greek Girl, found at Pyla, 30*l.* (Wareham). The collection comprised enamelled ware and jewellery found in tombs at Idaliu.

A farm servant a few days since dug up in a field near Kilbride, Scotland, a mass of 200 old silver coins. Some were of the reign of Edward VI., others of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and one or two were Scotch, and a few Spanish. Within the last few years several ancient remains, and other objects have been accidentally turned up in the same locality, or become exposed after heavy rains. A process of denudation is evidently going on in the district, which is on a slope, and the fields about seem to be rich in antiquarian and archæological remains.

MAY.

MAY is so called from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, to whom sacrifices were offered by the Romans on the 1st of this month, or, according to some, from respect to the senators and nobles of Rome, who were called *Majores*, as the following month was termed Junius in honour of the youths of Rome.

The Saxons called May *tri-milchi*, because in that month they began to milk their kine three times a-day.

Is not this the merry Month of May,
When love lads masken in fresh array?
Youth folks now flocken in everywhere
To gather may-baskets and smelling breeze,
But we here sitten as drowned in a dream.—SPENCER.

All ranks formerly went out into the woods a maying early on the 1st of this month, returning laden with boughs and garlands, and spending the remainder of the day in dancing round a May-Pole crowned with flowers; of customs like these, Mr. Leslie's picture of May Morning conveys a most excellent representation. One of the poles was standing in East Smithfield about the year 1740, and another opposite the new church in the Strand, in Queen Anne's reign, but was taken down in 1717.

Other sports and pastimes besides those of *Maying* were celebrated by our ancestors on this day.

In the time of Cromwell fifty Cornish gentlemen on one side "hurled the great Ball" to fifty on the other; one party played in red caps, the other in white, in Hyde Park. Cromwell, and many of his Privy Council were present. The ball they played with was silver and designed for the party that won the goal.

A peculiar rustic ceremony used annually to be observed at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, about fifty years ago. The young of the neighbourhood assembled to partake of the amusements, with wands enwreathed with cowslips, and walked in procession to the May-Pole—there uniting in the wild joy of young enthusiasm; they struck together their wands and scatter around their cowslips. At Saistow in Cornwall, there is a singular species of festivity on the 1st of May. This is called the *Hobby-horse*, from canvas being extended with hoops, and painted to resemble a horse. Being carried through the streets, men, women, and children flock round it, when they proceed to a place called *Traitor-pool*, about a quarter of a mile distant, in which the Hobby-horse is always supposed to drink, when the head, being dipped into the water, is instantly taken up and the mud and water are sprinkled upon the spectators, to the no small diversion of all; on returning home a particular song is sung that is supposed to commemorate the event that gave the Hobby-horse birth.

That Queen Elizabeth actually went a *Maying*, we have the authority of "The progress of this Queen," (vol. iv. part 1.) where the fact is thus stated. "May 8th, 1602. On May Day the Queen went a Maying to Sir Richard Buckley's at Lewisham, some three or four miles off Greenwich."

THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION.—The Castellani collection of artistic treasures, for the exhibition of which at South Kensington preparations had actually commenced, is likely to be broken up. Financial difficulties (according to the *Architect*) have intervened to prevent its acquisition by the British Government. It is the intention of the proprietor to submit the majolica division to public auction in the ensuing season. Respecting the antique jewelry, the collecting of which has occupied much time and labour of three generations of artist-jewellers, there is some hope that the collection may yet be preserved in its entirety. The chief portion is to be warehoused, but a selection of choice representative pieces will, by the permission of the trustees of the British Museum, be exhibited within the walls of that institution.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.

THE experiment of a large farm for utilization of the sewage of Croydon is about to be tried at Beddington, where an extensive tract of land north of Beddington Church is being rapidly prepared for its purpose. During the cutting of one of the main channels for carrying the sewage across the land, a small fragment of Roman walling was cut through, and a portion of the site of an apparently large villa has since been cleared. The building stood east and west, and about a third of a mile from Beddington Church and Hall. A chamber, 16ft. 5in. by 9ft. 11in., has been uncovered, and an opening from this leads into a small semi-circular apse in the north-west corner. A second chamber, which appears to be the base of a small tower, is partly beyond the north-east corner. The internal dimensions of this are only 3ft. 1in. by 7ft. 9in. Part of a third chamber or passage, 5ft. 6in. wide, has been met with east of the former ones, and several walls lead temptingly away from the uncovered portions. The walls are only about 18in. high, and average about the same in thickness. They are constructed of rough flints with a large admixture of the well-known flat Roman bricks, and have been plastered internally and externally. Some of the fragments of plaster met with in the excavations still show bright broad bands of red colour on a white ground. Numerous fragments of coarse pottery have been met with, but only one piece of Samian ware, and also portions of scored flue tiles, showing that the building possessed a hypocaust. Three coins only appear to have been found. These are of Commodus, Constantine the Great, and Constans, and are very much worn. The chambers have all been paved with flat tiles on a bed of concrete. Two of the channels before alluded to must, it appears, pass at right angles through the site, and what is not obliterated must, doubtless, be speedily again hidden from view. The site is almost level, and on very low land. There was nothing above ground to indicate the existence of ancient walling beneath, and the ground, which is fully 2ft. deep above the walls, seem to be quite undisturbed. The land around the spot where these remains have been discovered is full of organic remains, but no fragments of building have been met with elsewhere.

ROMAN REMAINS IN MARK LANE.

EARLY last week, in excavating in what was formerly the garden belonging to No. 27, Mark Lane, a noble City mansion, of apparently the 17th century, the workmen came upon some remains of a Roman tessellated pavement, about ten feet below the level of the ground. The pavement was rather rude, the *tesserae* being formed from fragments of red tiles roughly shapen into inch squares of less than an inch in thickness. The extent of these remains was about twelve feet by six, of a pear-like form, the narrow end greatly declining, having become depressed either by the original sinking of its bed, or by the pressure of accumulating soil. At any rate the sinking had not been caused through the yielding of any sub-cavity, as no hypocaust was present or even indicated. As yet but a few pieces of Roman pottery have been found. The spot is about 70 feet from the street line of frontage.

ANCIENT CITY ARCHITECTURE.—But few of the quaint-looking gabled houses of the City of London now remain, and of these four or five are about to be removed; two, indeed, are almost demolished now, viz., 155 and 156, Aldersgate-street. The other old houses about to be taken down are in Fore-street, at the corner of Milton-street.

EDWARD SIMPSON, better known as "Flint Jack," a notorious vendor of spurious antiquities, such as flint arrow heads, &c., has been committed to prison at Northallerton for a month, as a rogue and vagabond.

STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

(Copied, by permission, from "The History of the Pianoforte."
By Edgar Brinsmead, Esq.)

IN sketching the birth and development of our national instrument, the pianoforte, it will be necessary to give some short description of its ancestors. Much light has been thrown on this subject by the various interesting researches and discoveries made in the present century; for not only have we learned much of the ancient musical instruments from the sculptures and paintings that have been discovered, but several of the actual instruments have been found in tombs or other protected places, where they had remained during an extraordinarily long period, almost without change. One of these—an Egyptian harp—was found in one of the famous tombs at Thebes, and when the catgut strings upon it were touched the harp still emitted sounds, although it had been unused probably for three thousand years. In describing these ancient instruments we shall confine ourselves almost entirely to the stringed instruments from which the pianoforte is descended.

Amongst the ancient stringed instruments, the harp and lyre are probably of the greatest antiquity, but which had the priority of invention it is impossible to ascertain with certainty. The harp, which was much used in ancient Egypt and Assyria, varied greatly in size and shape, as will be seen from the illustrations of Egyptian harps.

1. Ancient Egyptian Harp, from instrument in Egyptian Museum, Florence. 2. Ancient Egyptian Harp (Wilkinson).



3. Ancient Egyptian Harp (Wilkinson). 4. Persian *Chang* (from Persian MS. 410 years old). Lane's "Arabian Nights."

Those harps intended for single use were made portable and light, whilst those for choral accompaniments were large and powerful, being evidently intended to stand on the ground. Carl Engel, in "The Music of the most Ancient Nations," remarks that "the Asiatic harps never had a front pillar to assist in withstanding the tension on the strings, as we have in our own; but probably metal or ivory was used in the manufacture, to permit of the strings being screwed up very tightly. The harp of the Burmese, and other inhabitants of the countries situated between Hindoostan and China, is very similar to the Assyrian harp. The Burmese harp is tuned by tasseled cords at the end of the strings, which are bound to the upper curved end so that they can be pushed up or down to tune the instrument. This is similar to the manner occasionally adopted by the ancients; but their usual system of tuning seems to have been by tuning-pegs, round which the strings were passed."

The Egyptian harps were sometimes most remarkable for elegance of form and elaborate decoration. The celebrated traveller James Bruce found two, painted in fresco, on the wall of an ancient sepulchre at Thebes, which is supposed

to be that of Rameses III., who reigned about 1250 B.C. Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, published Bruce's letter to him, accompanied by drawings of one of these harps.

The discovery of these drawings created a great sensation, and was hardly believed until other travellers confirmed his statement. Bruce, with much truth says, "These harps, in my opinion, overturn all the accounts hitherto given of the earliest state of ancient musical instruments in the East, and are altogether, in their form, ornament, and compass, an incontestable proof that geometry, drawing, mechanics, and music, were at the greatest perfection when this instrument was made, and that the period from which we date the

1 and 3 Portable Harps for single use. 2. Orchestral Harp. 4. From painting at Thebes on tomb of Rameses III., discovered by James Bruce.

invention of these arts was only the beginning of the era of their restoration. . . . One of these harps has thirteen strings, but wants the fore-piece of the frame opposite to the longest string. The back part is the sounding-board, composed of four thin pieces of wood joined together in form of a cone—that is, growing wider towards the bottom; so that as the length of the string increases the square of the corresponding space in the sounding-board, in which the sound was to undulate, always increases in proportion. The whole of the principles on which this harp is constructed are rational and ingenious, and the ornamental parts are executed in the very best manner. It would be even now

impossible either to construct or to finish a harp of any form with more taste and elegance."

The lyre, which is, perhaps, even more than the harp the immediate ancestor of the pianoforte, was much used in Egypt and Assyria for religious festivities. The illustrations will convey some idea of the shape of the ancient lyres, and the manner in which they were played.

The drawings of the first two Assyrian lyres are from sculptures in the British Museum, which were found at Konyunjik; the third is taken from Botta's "Ninève."

1. Played with a plectrum. 2. Played with the fingers.

It will be noticed that the lyre was of many different shapes, and that the strings being partly carried, as in the pianoforte, over the sounding-board, they were not free to be struck upon both sides throughout their entire length by the plectra or by the fingers of the performer. This is the distinction between the harp and the lyre, for the harp can be played the whole length of the strings upon both sides, as the sounding-board is differently placed. Both instruments were played with the fingers, and the lyre with the plectrum also, which was generally a small piece of ivory or



1 and 2. Sculptures from Konyunjik (British Museum).
3. From Botta's "Ninève."

bone, as in illustration 1, which the player pressed against the strings, snapping them as though they were pulled by the finger.

The plectra were sometimes, however, short sticks, similar to that used by the player on the dulcimer in the frontispiece, and in the representation of the Assyrian dulcimer. These were held one in each hand, and were used for striking the strings of the instrument played upon, to set

them in vibration. The first kind of plectrum suggested the crow-quill, that snapped the strings in the spinet and harpsichord; the second gave the idea of the hammer for striking the strings in the pianoforte, as the plectrum of wood was after some time covered on one side with leather, so that the performer could play softly by striking the

Painting from a tomb at Thebes (British Museum).

strings with the part covered with leather, or loudly by striking with the other side. This was succeeded by the dulcimer hammers, from which those of the pianoforte are evidently borrowed.

The Egyptian lyres, as well as the Assyrian, varied much in shape and number of strings. Two of these instruments,

Terra-cotta figure in British Museum.

one in the Leyden Museum and the other in the Berlin Museum, are still in a remarkably perfect state of preservation. They are entirely of wood, and, as in the Assyrian lyres, the frames are made longer on one side than the other, for the purpose of tuning the strings by sliding them up to sharpen, or down to flatten them. The lyre was

Assyrian bas-relief (British Museum).

a very favourite instrument with the Greek, and was probably imported by them from Egypt through Asia Minor.

Perhaps the dulcimer, even more than the harp and lyre, was the immediate ancestor of the pianoforte. It was played with the plectrum for striking, both by the Egyptians and Assyrians, and, later, by the Hebrews and Persians. The strings in this instrument passed completely over the

sounding-board, and were of varying lengths. The Assyrian dulcimer is shown in a bas-relief in the British Museum, representing the procession greeting the conquerors after the victory of Sardanapalus over the Susians.

The first figure is playing the Assyrian harp; the second, the double pipe or flute; the third is the performer upon the dulcimer, in whose right hand the plectrum is held firmly, and seems about to strike the strings. From the manner in which the strings run in this dulcimer, it is evident that they must have passed over a bridge before they took a vertical direction, but this has been very imperfectly represented. The dulcimer was generally fastened round the waist or shoulder of the performer by a strap, for convenience in playing whilst marching. As the strings run out in a straight line from the player, in the same way that they do in a grand piano, instead of across as in our dulcimer, the player must have struck the string sideways with the plectrum, probably twanging an accompaniment upon the strings with the left hand. The dulcimer has been a favourite instrument for ages, and is used even now in the East, especially by the Arabs and Persians, under the name of the *Kanoon*, in which the lamb's-gut strings are twanged with two small plectra, one attached to the forefinger of each hand. On the Continent, too, we often meet with the dulcimer at rural fêtes, under the name of the Hackbret (*i.e.*, chopping-board), which it resembles in shape. It is a square box about four feet long and eighteen inches broad, containing the sounding-board and about three octaves of strings, two or three to each note, tuned in unison. The player holds a short stick in each hand with round knobs at the end, one side of which is covered with soft leather or felt, for use in *piano* passages. The sound is pleasing when played piano, but as there are no dampers like those used in the pianoforte, the fort passages are very confused, and the hand can only be used occasionally instead of them.

Besides the instruments mentioned, the Egyptians and Assyrians had an instrument bearing a close resemblance to the tamboura in common use upon the shores of the Euphrates and Tigris, which has wire strings passing over the sounding-board of a lute-shaped instrument, and is usually played with a plectrum of tortoise-shell, or an eagle or vulture quill. The neck and finger-board are remarkably long and straight, being formed of a single straight bar. Some elegant specimens of this instrument were sent to the International Exhibition of 1862 from Turkey. This will probably explain the Assyrian instrument accurately, although the only two specimens discovered are much defaced, so as to render the description and comparison difficult and uncertain. There is also a representation of an Egyptian musical instrument resembling the tamboura on the *Guglia Rotta* in Rome, which has the neck, keyboard, and body well marked. This instrument alone would prove that the Egyptians and Assyrians had made considerable advance in music at a very early age, for it shows that they knew how to produce a greater number of notes upon a few strings, by means of the finger-board, than could be obtained even from their harps. There are also two or three drawings of this instrument in the British Museum, in which the finger-board is clearly shown, especially one on a beautifully modelled and well-preserved vase in terra-cotta, which Dr. Birch describes as "probably the oldest of all Egyptian pottery."

Besides these stringed instruments, the ancients had a three-sided harp, or, rather, a harp of two sides with the last string forming a third, which was called the trigonon, and several other shapes of the harp and lyre, which are represented in the illustrations.

The principal wind instruments were the single and double flute or pipe, and the straight, curved, and double trumpet. The instruments of percussion were the drum and tambourine, or tabret, of several shapes, with and without bells, the cymbals, bells, a kind of crotalum, and the systrum, a metal instrument about eight inches long, with thick metal wires

passing through it, which produced a sharp ringing sound when shaken in the hand of the performer.

Of the successive modifications in shape of the stringed instruments it is unnecessary for us to speak, as these alterations were comparatively slight, and have little bearing upon the History of the Pianoforte.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT REMAINS.

REFERRING to a suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Dorset County Chronicle*, that clauses against the destruction of stone monuments and similar ancient archaeological landmarks should be inserted in leases, Dr. Chr. Cooke writes to that journal to say that the plan has been adopted by Mr. Forbes, the Laird of Culloden, in Invernesshire; and, doubtless, if generally adopted by landlords, many old monuments, even now, might be preserved, which, in the absence of such restriction, will cease to be visible before the end of this century. There seems to be some desire on the part of the Government to assist in such preservation, but not to advance money for the purpose. In Anglesea recently some remains were pointed out to the writer as being those of a cromlech which a prior tenant had destroyed in a "drunken spree." A fine cromlech at Mathey, in Pembrokeshire, and another near Marlborough, have been destroyed by the tenants since the Ordnance surveys were taken a few years ago. Other instances of Vandalism might be recorded, including the destruction of the Constantine dolmen, in the West of Cornwall—a national loss. From the *Gentleman's Magazine* of May, 1844, it appears that the late Sir Charles Lemon offered to purchase this relic, but the then owner demanded 500*l.* for it. Landlords themselves, however, sometimes cause these monuments to be destroyed for building purposes, &c. "It is most desirable," says Mr. Cooke, "that ancient buildings, monuments, and their sites should be included in all the Ordnance maps, and archaeological societies would confer a benefit upon posterity—as Dr. W. Boilaise, Dr. Stukeley, and other antiquarians, have upon the posterity—by causing accurate drawings and photographs to be taken of notable buildings, cromlechs, kistvaens, pillars, encampments, &c., in Great Britain and Ireland."—*Building News*.

AN HISTORICAL COTTAGE.—A cottage interesting from associations with personages of past times is disappearing from the banks of the Thames at Richmond. Built in the 17th century by a relative of King Charles II., it became the property of the accomplished Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated its walls with her pencil. Later on the Misses Berry (who are buried in the adjoining churchyard) made it their favourite summer retreat, and Horace Walpole found one of his greatest pleasures in ferrying over from Strawberry Hill and visiting them amid its bowers of roses. After being in the possession of Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, the friend of Gonsalvi, it passed into the hands of the Hon. George Lamb, Lord Melbourne's brother, and was a constant meeting-place of his with Lord Holland and other members of the Whig party. Sir Charles Barry became a frequent guest there, and seeing the walls were beginning to show signs of decrepitude, gave its present owner, Sir Augustus Clifford, a beautiful Italian design for its reconstruction, which he is now carrying out for his son, Colonel Spencer Clifford.

IN the progress of some recent excavations at the Taunton Union Workhouse, an old tobacco pipe was dug up, on which was inscribed "John Hunt, 1561." It is in an excellent state of preservation, and is stated to be the oldest specimen of a pipe known to be in existence.—[There must be some error in deciphering the date.—ED. A.]

DANISH GALLERIES FOR MANUFACTURES AND WORKS OF ART.

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TERRA-COTTA WARE.

THE production of good terra-cotta ware depends on many natural and artificial advantages. A good design is all but spoiled if worked in bad clay, and some clays never bake well, either in texture or colour. Some of the French works in the last International Exhibition were unexceptionable in all but the quality of the clay, and that was so bad in many cases that it required an artificial colouring to make it at all presentable. The show of Denmark, on the contrary, proved that that country possessed peculiar advantages for the manufacture of the best terra-cotta ware. It was chiefly confined to the productions of the factory in Copenhagen, the only one of its kind in Denmark, having regard to the highest kind of terra-cotta work. It has exclusive rights over an estate producing a plentiful supply of the best silicious clay, light-coloured, and so fine in texture, that the surface of the finished work is soft to the touch, like silk; and it may readily be imagined, that the countrymen of Thorvaldsen have not far to seek for designs. The Thorvaldsen's Museum in Copenhagen has been laid under contribution by the factory to such an extent, that it would be difficult to name any well-known group by this sculptor which it has not reproduced in terra-cotta. Its work may thus be called thoroughly national, and it has shown the greatest ingenuity in adapting the designs of the great sculptor to almost every kind of terra-cotta work. Looked at from this point of view alone, the manufacture it has established would deserve to be called unique, but it has an additional claim to distinction in the fact, that it has shown the adaptability of the material of terra-cotta to innumerable purposes to which no one ever before thought of applying it. Besides copies of all kinds from the most noted figures and groups of sculpture, vases in all sizes and of all the Etruscan and ancient Danish shapes, medallions, and elegant tazzas, they make innumerable little pieces of fancy furniture for the toilette-table, and a host of knick-knacks. It is twenty-five years since this manufactory was established, and among the advantages it has already conferred is the ready employment it offers to advanced students of the great art schools. The taste and enterprise of its founders have been the means of extending the reputation of a great branch of Danish art manufacture throughout Europe, a work in the continuance of which Messrs. Borgen hope to be in some measure instrumental, having entered into an exclusive contract with the factory for this country.

Among the chief figures in terra-cotta now on view at their galleries are Thorvaldsen's "Christ," and the same artist's bas-reliefs of "Cupid Triumphant," "Cupid Playing on the Lyre," and "Cupid with the Dog," the famous "Tiger Hunter," by Professor Jerichau, and Thorvaldsen's "Psyche." A few of Bissen's works may be included. Bissen was one of Thorvaldsen's best and favourite pupils, and he executed many commissions from the State. The finest of his works, and certainly the most striking both in subject and in treatment, is the large figure of a Valkyrie, of which an admirable copy in terra-cotta is on exhibition.

Another kind of terra-cotta ornament suited to all the purposes to which the statuettes can be applied is to be found in the copies in miniature of all the best shapes of Etruscan vases, and vases of ancient Danish make, from the old Norse museum at Copenhagen. The latter have been introduced into this country by Messrs. Borgen; and it will be found interesting to compare these examples of early Northern art with the classic models. There is a severe purity and simplicity in the Danish forms which is not surpassed in the Greek; and it is only in a certain exquisite

proportion in all the forms taken together that the latter can be said to have the advantage.

But perhaps the best test of the quality of the Danish terra-cotta work is to be found in the large collection of medallion reliefs. Of the designs it is unnecessary to speak, but one thing may be mentioned to show the quality of the material, and that is their sharpness and finish. There can be no finer proof of the extreme fineness of the Danish clay than the fact that it is possible to employ it for medallions of most elaborate design, and yet no bigger than a crown-piece. Many impressions of these medals contain groups of six or seven figures, which are to be found in the gallery, and have all the sharpness of plaster or metal casts. One design may be taken as a guarantee of the excellence of the rest—the famous "Triumphal Car," with four horses and two figures, which Bissen modelled for the roof of the Thorvaldsen Museum.

Of embossed terra-cotta ware numerous specimens, in all the various styles, will be found in the galleries. The best known is that yellow decoration on a black ground which was so much in favour among the ancients. It is from these specimens that perhaps the best idea may be formed of the skill of the Danish artists. In this class every article has been decorated by hand. The drawings on the vases are taken from the studio to the baking-kiln. Thorvaldsen's works have furnished nearly all the designs, though a few subjects from Flaxman have been introduced. In form the vases are exact reproductions of the pure Etruscan models.

CHINA, PORCELAIN, AND BISQUIT.

Ever since the establishment of the Royal Porcelain and China Factory at Copenhagen, about a century ago, Denmark has enjoyed a great reputation for its ceramic productions. The natural taste of the Danish artists for flower-painting is, no doubt, a principal cause of their success in china and porcelain. They claim, so far as the ornamentation of china is concerned, to surpass the French themselves in delicacy of colour, and they refer with pride to the fact that when the Emperor Napoleon, some few years since, sent a magnificent *Sèvres* vase, valued at 30,000 francs, to the late King of Denmark, the artists of the royal factory, who were the first to beg permission to look at it, felt assured of their own ability to make a better vase.

The factory relies chiefly for distinction on its blue china and its Dresden ware. The blue china is, both in design and manufacture, a purely Danish production. The pattern consists of a pale blue relief of ornament on the usual light ground, and in moulding of a fluted form which cannot be produced in any other factory. From the moment of its introduction into this country it found great favour. Another kind of Danish china is known as the Egyptian ware, the ornamentation consisting of red and black hieroglyphs, on a light chocolate ground. In this pattern the artists claim credit for accuracy and fidelity rather than originality. The designs have been carefully copied from the Egyptian remains, and much skill has been required to adapt them to the forms of the various services. The general effect is a certain richness and warmth of tone. It is made in all forms, but chiefly in vases and in tea sets.

In bisquit the display is very extensive. It is, indeed, a Thorvaldsen gallery in porcelain.

PICTURES AND STATUARY.

It is the wish of Messrs. Borgen to make themselves a medium of communication between the sculptors and painters of their own country and buyers in this country. For this purpose they will from time to time exhibit the best pictures and statues obtainable from Copenhagen. Their collection will be almost entirely made up of cabinet pictures by Carl Bloch, Richard, Constantin Hansen, Hetch, Exner, Marstrand, Schougaard, Kjerschou, Kjellerup, Rohde, Raadsig, Lund, &c.

In sculpture Messrs. Borgen exhibit the best works of contemporary artists.

NOTES ON PUBLIC SALES.

JEWELS.

SOME beautiful jewels, the property of a lady, deceased, were sold on the 19th of April last, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms, by order of the executors. The following were the more important :—

Lot 44-7.—A half-hoop ring, with three brilliants and two emeralds, and three gold band rings, with brilliants, rubies, and sapphires—105 guineas (Mr. Streeter).

51-3.—A pair of handsome earrings, formed of cut amethysts, and set with diamonds; an oval gold locket, set with an emerald and two brilliants; and a fine pendant, formed of a polished amethyst, inlaid with a crescent of brilliants—104 guineas (March).

74.—A very fine single stone brilliant ring, in chased gold setting; weight, 4 carats less $\frac{1}{2}$ —250 guineas (Waugh).

141.—A circular gold bonbonnière, enamelled light blue, the lid set with numerous diamonds, a miniature of George, Prince of Wales, by Cosway, on the lid—42 guineas (Mr. Addington).

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

The important collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings of Messrs. E. Gambart & Co., comprising nearly 300 examples of the modern English and Continental schools, was submitted to public competition (in consequence of the retirement of Mr. E. Gambart), by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods, on the 1st ultimo. Among the more valuable works included were:—

Lot 133.—Thomas Faed, R.A., "A Sprig of Shillelah," a splendid example—405 guineas (Permain).

134. Philip H. Calderon, R.A. (received the gold medal of the first class at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.—"The Attempted Escape of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Lochleven Castle."—180 guineas (Agnew).

136. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—"Christ and his Disciples at Capernaum."—195 guineas (Permain).

137.—Birket Foster.—"A Surrey Lane," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1869—250 guineas (Cubitt).

138. John Faed, R.S.A.—"John Anderson," the picture exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1869; scene taken from Burns—435 guineas (Rutley).

139. W. Etty, R.A.—"The Golden Age," the splendid work exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835—175 guineas (Pelgeram).

179-80. Louis Gallait (Member of the Institute of France).—"The Prison Door."—126 guineas (Everard), and "The Mother and Child," a beautiful work—278 guineas (Vokins).

188-90. Frederick Goodall, R.A.—"Girl Feeding Rabbits," "Farm Scene," and "Homely Meal, Brittany"—210 guineas (Virtue).

192. Holman Hunt.—"The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," 55in. by 34in. The drawing by Morelli, executed under the direction and with the assistance of Holman Hunt, as a translation of the picture, in black and white, for the engraver to work from. The drawing is of the same size as the original picture—120 guineas (Cox).

232. "Gentle Spring;" the scene taken from Algernon C. Swinburne's poem—335 guineas (McLean).

254. Wm. Holman Hunt.—"Bianca," a beautiful work; scene taken from "Taming of the Shrew"—305 guineas (Pilgram).

277. Birket Foster.—"Dunstanburgh Castle, Northumberland"—275 guineas (Tooth).

278. L. Alma Tadema.—"How the Egyptians enjoyed themselves 3000 years ago"—200 guineas (Everard).

281. Philip N. Calderon, R.A.—The young Lord Hamlet. Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1868—360 guineas (Agnew).

283. Madlle. Rosa Bonheur (received the Cross of the Légion d'Honneur in 1865).—A grand and magnificent scene in the Pyrenees—910 guineas (Cox).

284. Thomas Faed, R.A.—"When the Day is Done," a grand domestic scene, 60in. by 46in. Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1870. This was the great gem of the collection—1300 guineas (White).

The whole realised the large amount of 18,250*l*.

OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

A collection of old English pottery and porcelain, the property of a well-known collector, was on Thursday, the 20th of April, brought under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, at their rooms. It comprised examples of old Bow, old Chelsea, Derby, Pinxton, Plymouth, Rockingham, Swansea, and Nantgawr, old Worcester, &c. Among the pottery was a mug of Places' ware, of which only two others are known; a matchless old Wedgwood vase, &c., also a few objects of Continental origin, among which was a beautiful reptile dish, the work of Bernard Palissy, of which only two others have been recorded. The whole excited much interest.

Subjoined are the principal examples :—

Bow.—Lot 17. A beautiful statuette of John Wilkes, standing on a scroll pedestal, with a child holding the North Briton, and the cap of liberty; the pose of the figure and fold of the drapery are perfect, and in all probability the work of John Bacon—16*l*. (Read).

Bristol.—35. A tea-pot, of extraordinary interest and beauty, with a yellow-diapered border and gold scroll work, painted on both sides with an altar, on which stands a Cupid holding a torch, and supported by figures of Minerva holding the cap of liberty, and Plenty with the cornucopia. On the front of the altar is a shield, bearing the arms of Burke, empaired with Nugent; and on the plinth an inscription abbreviated :—

I. BURKE. OPT. B. M.

R. ET. E. I. CHAMPION. D. DD.

PIGNVS. AMICITIÆ.

III. NON. NOV. MDCCLXXIV.

The decoration of this unique piece is attributed to Henry Bone, R.A., the celebrated enameller, who was at that period an apprentice at the Bristol porcelain manufactory—190 guineas (Wareham). In 1774, Edmund Burke was elected M.P. for the City of Bristol, when considerable enthusiasm was displayed. Marryat mentions that Burke, as a delicate acknowledgment of services rendered by Mr. Smith, ordered from Champion a tea service, which he presented to Mrs. Smith; but no mention has been made of this beautiful service, which has lately been brought from abroad.

36. A milk jug and cover of the same service and same design, the cover surmounted by a wreath of flowers in biscuit, unique—115 guineas (Wareham).

37. A chocolate cup and saucer of the same—90 guineas (Menke).

38. A tea-cup and saucer of the same; the decoration of the cup is varied—40 guineas (Wareham).

38.** A beautiful large tea-cup and saucer, forming part of the same splendid service, and a sugar basin cover; the former fetched 70 guineas (Wareham), the latter 60 guineas (Walker).

39. An oval plaque in biscuit, with the arms of Burke and Nugent in relief, surrounded with a wreath of flowers of the most exquisite workmanship, in the original black wood frame; unique—99 guineas (Fry).

40. A similar plaque, with the initials J. B. (Jane Burke, wife of Edmund Burke) within sun-rays, in gold, in original black wood frame unique—55 guineas (Wareham).

42. A pair of matchless vases, light blue scale ground, each painted with birds and insects, in eighteen compartments, with exquisite gold borders, mounted in ormolu—230 guineas (James).

Palissy.—115. A circular dish, on foot, with a snake

coiled in the centre, and covered with plants on a white ground, indented with tertiary shells as found in the Paris basin. An exquisite work of the great master. Marryat, in his work on pottery, mentions that only two examples on a white ground are known, one at Narford-hall, and the other in the museum at Sévres. The present example can be traced ninety years back. It was then the property of Sir Harry Burrard, of Walhampton—£50 (James).

Rockingham.—125-9. A beautiful dish, with gilt stalk handle, the borders exquisitely modelled with flowers and the centre painted with a view of the Pavilion at Brighton; mark, the Rockingham crest and "Brameld, manufacturer to the King;" a similar basket, imperfect; another with a view of St. Peter's, at Brighton; another, with a different view of St. Peter's—all with the same mark; and a plateau, the centre painted with a view of Goodwood, excessively fine, but imperfect. These five examples of the Rockingham manufacture were formerly the property of William IV. (See *Chaffer's Marks and Monograms*, article "Rockingham")—30 guineas (Menke).

Old Wedgwood.—142. A magnificent oval urn-shaped vase and cover, standing on a plinth of rock-work, with the Royal supporters; most admirably modelled; on the front is a portrait of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., surmounted with the feathers and motto, "*Ich Dien*;" on the reverse a figure of Plenty; the cover surmounted with a figure of Britannia, with trophies. This unique work was executed on the occasion of the majority of the Prince—75 guineas (Wareham).

Old Worcester.—162-7. A milk jug and cover, blue ground, painted, with exotic birds in compartments; a beautiful tea-pot and stand, turquoise and gold border, painted with bouquets of flowers; two cups and saucers; a milk jug and a cake plate and basin, imperfect, all *en suite*—25 guineas (Wareham).

MR. WOODGATE'S COLLECTION.

The remaining collection of art objects, gallery paintings, marbles, and valuables of Mr. Woodgate, of High Holborn, was disposed of by auction on the premises on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of April, by Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, of Chancery Lane, in consequence of Mr. Woodgate's retiring from business. The following were the more valuable objects disposed of:—

Lot 20. A fine old Dresden clock; subject, "Saturn chaining Time"—25 guineas (Abel).

44. A very handsome Sévres casket, richly mounted in or-moulu, and a Raffaele ware vase and cover; from the Bishop of Ely's collection—52 guineas (Abrahams).

84. A splendid old Italian cabinet, beautifully inlaid with buhl and mother o' pearl, the lower part fitted with drawers and *escritoire*, the upper part enclosed by a pair of plate-glass panelled doors, or-moulu handles, and carved and gilt enrichments; from the Marquis d'Azeglio's collection—70 guineas (Brown).

144. The magnificent sideboard from the Exhibition of 1851, elaborately carved from the solid, with boldly designed front of flowers, fruit and bucolic emblems, dolphin supports, surmounted by heads of satyrs and a massive black marble slab three inches thick, finished by a lofty plate-glass back in carved frame of fruit and flowers, with vine-crowned head in centre; 11ft. by 8ft.—170 guineas (Darbyshire).

145. An equally elaborately carved sarcophagus to correspond, of elegant design, with goat's head corners and dolphin feet, the top and sides deeply carved in scrolls and floral emblems, the interior fitted for icing wine, &c.—50 guineas (Darbyshire).

271. A fine old French Marqueterie *escritoire*, 5½ft. wide, fitted with drawers and pigeon holes, sliding writing tray, and cylinder fall, and richly mounted in or-moulu—90 guineas (Brown).

288. A beautiful old Dresden china table service, consist-

ing of five exquisitely designed groups representing Cupid and Psyche, Hymen, Castor and Pollux, and the Graces, two elegant vases 18in. high, and two smaller, a fine centre-piece with floral figure, supports, and perforated fruit basket, and twelve figure ornaments, together with a handsome plate-glass plateau, with or-moulu gallery mounts, 13ft. 7in. in length—150 guineas (Soames).

305. A beautiful rock crystal cup in the form of a bird, finely engraved and mounted in silver, enamelled and jewelled with precious stones, 13in. high—140 guineas (Brown).

330-1. A magnificent old Venetian point lace flounce, in fine raised design of flowers and scrolls, 4 yards long by 11½in. deep; and another to correspond, 4½ yards long and 12in. deep—125 guineas (Sandeman).

334. A costly brilliant bracelet, set with innumerable fine stones, the centre with a large emerald—324 guineas (Brown).

335. A gold bracelet, set with four large emeralds and three large brilliants of the first water—240 guineas (Brown).

336. A pair of heart-shaped brilliant ear-drops, with pendants—150 guineas (Dickson).

337. A brilliant cross, forming a brooch, set with 13 large stones—100 guineas (Abel).

338. A beautiful gold ring, set with a large emerald and two brilliants—81 guineas (Mr. Wm. Lumley).

338. A fine chime clock, in tortoiseshell frame, and another with eight bells—62 guineas (Eagle).

395. A pair of Chelsea vases, green ground, painted in pastoral subjects on both sides, raised fruit handles, 18in. high—50 guineas (Abel).

399. A massively carved ivory cup, Bacchanalian subject, mounted in ebony, from the Barberini Palace, and an antique silver group of three figures, representing the "Scourging of Our Saviour," marble stand, from the same palace—55 guineas (Jacobson).

399.* A pair of Henry II. candlesticks, finely enamelled in silver, and a pair of Louis XVI. candelabra, for seven lights each, finely chased and gilt, 3ft. high—62 guineas (Eagle).

OLD SEVRES PORCELAIN.

A CHOICE assemblage of old Sévres porcelain, the magnificent *secrétaire* formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette, the property of a nobleman; and other costly effects, were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, on the 4th instant. The sale excited the most lively interest, the large room being crowded to excess. The following were the most important objects:—

Old Sévres.—Lots 31-4. A. Verrière—a pair of small seaux, a pair of large ditto, and an oblong plateau, painted with exotic birds in a landscape—155 guineas (Rutter).

43-7. A cup and saucer, pink *œil-de-perdrix* ground, painted with two medallions of children in landscapes; a large cup and saucer, *gros-bleu* ground, with ornaments in gold, painted with a cupid and a trophy, in two medallions; and two others by Evans and Taillandier—145 guineas (Wilson).

50-1. Two *gros-bleu* cups and saucers, beautifully painted with children in landscapes and trophies, in two medallions each, with richly gilt borders by Cheveux and Chabry—131 guineas (Brown).

64. A large turquoise cup and saucer, painted with children in pink, in two medallions, with gilt borders—85 guineas (H. G. Bohn).

92. A turquoise *œil-de-perdrix* cabaret, painted with landscapes in medallions, and with wreathes of foliage on white bands, consisting of plateau, milk-pot, and one cup and saucer; from Lord Rutherford's collection—200 guineas (Rutter).

94. A *gros-bleu* jardinière, marbled with gold, with white and gold scroll handles, flutings, and feet, the front beautifully painted with a large oval medallion of children

at see-saw, after Boucher by Veillard—156 guineas (H. G. Bohn).

95. A Rose du barré jardinière, marbled with blue, with a large oval medallion of a seaport and figures, exquisitely painted by Morin—128 guineas (Morris).

96-7. A pair of reading figures, of Sèvres biscuit, on green and gold oval plinths, and a pair of shaped seaux, painted with festoons of flowers, mounted with scroll feet of ormolu, and containing metal-gilt branches, with Sèvres flowers attached—120 guineas (Bourne).

98. A pair of éventail jardinières and stands, each painted with an oval medallion of soldiers, and with bouquets of flowers in colours, and blue and pink ornaments—245 guineas (Nixon and Rhodes).

Old Dresden.—102, 3, 7-10. A pair of seated figures of a man and woman holding baskets; a pair of figures of Chinese children, and three other figures in masquerade costume—155 guineas (Myers).

124-36. A beautiful old Chelsea Derby dessert service, with deep blue and gold borders, painted with flowers, consisting of a pair of large seaux, a pair of ice pails, covers, and liners, and 50 other pieces—167 guineas (Duke of Grafton).

138. A pair of beautiful Louis XVI. candelabra, with ormolu branches for three lights each, chased with flowers, contained in Verona marble vases, on tripods chased with rams' heads, and with bronze serpents entwined—185 guineas (Ward).

141. A pair of magnificent incense-burners and covers, of ancient Chinese enamel, of fluted oval form, with landscapes in turquoise, dark blue, white, and red, each on four feet, formed as storks, of white enamel, the handles of metal gilt, formed as dragons, the borders of the covers of metal, gilt, pierced and beautifully chased with flowers—690 guineas (Dusgate).

142. A beautiful old French commode with two drawers and cupboards, the front of Vernis-Martin, painted with three subjects of Cupids in grisaille, mounted with festoons, masks, and ornaments, of richly chased ormolu, white marble slab—295 guineas (E. Joseph, of Bond-street).

143. Marie Antoinette's secrétaire. A beautiful upright secrétaire of tulip-wood parqueterie, with fluted columns and pilasters at the angles, exquisitely mounted with ormolu chasings, by Gouthière; the front and ends inlaid with four superb plaques of the finest Sèvres porcelain, each 13in. by 10in., painted with baskets of flowers in colours, with borders of green, richly gilt; six smaller plaques inlaid beneath, on fluted legs, with chasings of ormolu, and statuary marble

slab, with ormolu gallery, 29 in. by 16½ in., and 48 in. high. One of the few pieces manufactured entirely at the Sèvres factory. This splendid object was long and keenly contested. It ultimately was secured by Mr. Coverdale, at the high price of 2,560 guineas, Mr. F. Davis, of Pall Mall, being the last bidder.

MISCELLANEA.

PICTURES ON PORCELAIN.—There is, at 61, New Bond Street, a free gallery of pictures on porcelain, being faithful copies of such ancient masters as Correggio, Raffaele, Carlo Dolce, Rubens, Rembrandt, and the more modern ones, as Lessing, Wappers, and others. These exquisite copies have been executed by artists of great talent, possessing, also, the rare ability requisite to work in that difficult material. They are productions of the "Kunst und Porzellan-Malerei Institut" of Bamberg, in Bavaria, from whence are issued the much admired enamels of Munich, Dresden, and other continental cities. These porcelain pictures are painted in a free style, and not, as formerly, by "stippling," or pointed and dotted work. They somewhat resemble delicate miniatures, and differ widely from the bold style of the artists in majolica. It is obvious that these works will endure long after paintings on canvas have perished. For the remote preservation of portraits this pleasing method is unrivalled. The *Art Journal* says:—"They are specially calculated to adorn English drawing-rooms, and that no doubt this very interesting collection will find ready purchasers here. It is one of the most attractive exhibitions of the season."

THE extensive Castellani Collection, which is expected to arrive shortly in England, and is understood to have been purchased by the Government, is in great part, though by no means exclusively, the fruit of the excavations systematically carried on in Southern Italy and Sicily, under the superintendence of Signor Alessandro Castellani. In goldsmiths' work—the special study of the Castellani family—various important chemical and mechanical processes have been reproduced from a careful study of Greek and Etruscan models. In this department alone the present collection contains more than a thousand specimens, many of rare beauty.

BIBLICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Danish author, Mr. M. Goldschmidt, read a paper on the 2nd instant, at the Biblical and Archæological Society, explaining some discoveries he has made on the derivation of the word Egypt, a subject that has long occupied the attention of scholars.

Approaching Sales.

Auctioneers will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of the ANTIQUARIAN Notices of Sales of Articles of Virtue, for insertion in this Table.

May					
10 & 11	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS	King Street, St. James's	{	Porcelain and Fine Old French Furniture.	
12	Ditto,	ditto	{	Collection of Majolica	
12	Ditto,	ditto	{	Ancient and Modern Sculpture.	
13	Ditto,	ditto	{	Modern Pictures.	
15	Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON	47, Leicester Square	{	Collection of Pictures.	
16	Mr. PHILLIPS	78, New Bond Street	{	Old Italian Pictures.	
18 & 19	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS	King Street, St. James's	{	Water Colour Paintings, by Bennett.	
18	Messrs. ROBINSON, SON & FISHER	21, Old Bond Street	{	Mr. Woodin's collection of Pictures.	
18	Mr. FRANK LEWIS	28, Chancery Lane	{	Mr. Radclyffe's Stock of Pictures.	
29, 30, 31, & June 1	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS	King Street, St. James's	{	Pottery and Porcelain of S. W. Reynolds, Esq.	



THE ANTIQUARIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 20th, 1871.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT REMAINS.

THE veneration of ancient remains—the august production of human hands—is a lawful sentiment, and the degree of its exercise is unerringly indicative of a people's advancement in civilisation, because the feeling thereby manifested arises from a regard to man himself—to the great worker, who is ever far superior to his highest work.

With the constant increase of population in cities and hamlets, and the consequent imperative necessity of otherwise occupying the sites of old erections and other artificial human constructions, it becomes quite impossible to preserve many memorials that our affections would willingly spare. The old and worn—and therefore obscure—must slowly yet inevitably yield to the new and perfect—and therefore plain—as surely as day succeeds to night. The reverend footprints of the past, over which gratified generations have worshipfully pondered, must all gradually become fainter and fainter under the growing traffic of the present.

To mark this absolutism of change over the works of man is both pleasing and profitable, for what is more emotional than to observe the hoariness, the mellowness, and the natural final decay of objects whose beginnings date almost from the immemorial; and what is more instructive than the truthful teachings from these crumbling witnesses of human history? We can patiently submit to their slow withdrawal, and ultimate disappearance, after they have conferred their full delight, knowing that their long-postponed departure is in obedience to a universal law. Such certain loss it is impossible to avoid; we can only dutifully support them until their end, and thoughtfully behold their expected fall.

But while admitting our powerlessness wholly to preserve the manifold monuments of our ancestors, the mute, yet eloquent, witnesses of their lives and labours, this inability affords no justification or excuse for the wanton removal, alteration, or injury of any such monument spared to us by the more compassionate hand of time. The most merciless destroyers everywhere of historical landmarks are the ignorant and the greedy, who, seeing neither beauty nor utility in these archaic signatures of our forefathers, written here and there upon the land, ruthlessly obliterate them from our gaze and contemplation. Hence the necessity on the part of the antiquarian and the well-informed to assist individually and unitedly in arresting needless acts of destruction or damage.

Fortunately, considerable action in this direction has already been successfully effected, and much gratitude is due to those persons through whose praiseworthy exertions the levelling blow against an ancient building or monument has been happily averted. The daily increasing physical activity of the present age, however, which, unchecked, would soon sweep away almost every remaining vestige of antiquity, proves the need there is of greater watchfulness and guard over these threatened teachers of history. It is pleasing to know that more earnest endeavours are being made for the conservation of all that is worth saving, in our own and foreign countries, by Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the kingdom and abroad.

At home, the difficulties in the way are numerous and great; so obstructive are they, indeed, that Parliamentary action in the matter has been suggested and solicited, and it is well to continue appealing to Government for the appointment of some well-qualified official, whose duty shall be the protection of our ancient remains from immediate or early ruin. The awakening in individuals an interest towards the works of the past, especially in those persons on whose lands such remains exist, is, we are aware, employing the best agency for that desirable end, and it is encouraging to know that this is being more and more accomplished by the public press throughout the country.

A correspondent, whose forcible letter, in another column, on the Preservation of Ancient Remains will be perused with much attention, has induced us to make these few general remarks on this more than national question, and we earnestly invite information from all quarters respecting any present or prospective defacement or destruction of our ancient remains, in order to strengthen that worthy phalanx in arms against vandalism, wherever and by whomsoever perpetrated.

THE GOTHs IN PARIS.

THE paradoxical act of barbarism just committed in artistic Paris, in the wanton destruction of the Vendôme Column by the Communists, and the threatened demolition by them of other and more valuable national monuments, is most deeply to be deplored. The approaching entry of the Versailles into Paris, and the consequent severe fighting that will most probably ensue on the Champs Élysées, leads us to fear that their cannon directed against the Place Concorde may utterly ruin the fine Egyptian obelisk gracing the centre of that magnificent square, and even endanger the priceless collection of art treasures in the museum of the Louvre. It is to be hoped that in the behalf of humanity and that of art, so dire a calamity will not be permitted to disgrace the history of France.

MEMORABILIA FOR MAY.

In ancient times on Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday Whitson Plays were acted. At Chester these Plays were twenty-five in number, and were performed annually for about three centuries. In the year 1600 they were enacted by the Craftsmen of the twenty-nine Companies, who were all dressed in suitable habits. The subjects were taken from the Scriptures.

In modern times other "plays and pastimes" not taken from the Scriptures are enacted in Greenwich Park and the vicinity, not often, we fear, to the advantage of the performers.

Every third year, on Whit Tuesday, The Montem, at Eton, is celebrated. It consists of a procession to a small tumulus on the southern side of the Bath Road, which has given to the spot the name of Salt Hill.

In May, 1821, Mrs. Thrale died, ætâ 82.

This lady long held a high station in the literary and fashionable circles of which she was a distinguished ornament. An author herself, and an admirer of learned men, her friendship with Dr. Johnson was alike honourable to both. An independent fortune, a mind richly stored, a lively wit and pleasing manners, rendered her a most desirable friend and companion. In 1763 she married Henry Thrale, Esq., an eminent brewer in Southwark, and a member of Parliament. The Doctor continued for fifteen years an almost constant inmate of their country residence, at Streatham. The following witty impromptu was addressed to the lady on completing her thirty-fifth year—

Of't in danger yet alive,
We are come to thirty-five.
Long may better years arrive,
Better years than thirty-five.
Time his hours should never drive
O'er the bounds of thirty-five.
High to soar and deep to dive
Nature gives at thirty-five.
Ladies, stock and tend your hives,
Trifle not at thirty-five.
For howe'er we boast and strive,
Life declines at thirty-five.
He that ever hopes to thrive,
Must begin by thirty-five.
And all who wisely wish to wive
Must look on 'Thrale' at thirty-five.

MAY 9th, 1671.—On this day an attempt was made by Thomas Blood, generally called Colonel Blood, to steal the crown jewels. This scheme was so well laid, and executed with so bold a spirit, that he so far carried his point as to get a part of the regalia (the crown and orb) into his possession. Blood, who had assumed the disguise of a clergyman, concealed the crown beneath his cloak, but was pursued and taken. Blood, with two of his companions, was committed to the Tower-gaol, where, at the instigation of the Duke of Buckingham, Charles the Second visited him, finally pardoned him, took him into favour at court, and gave him a pension.

The Society of the Literary Fund are in possession, through the bequest of Mr. Thomas Newton, of two daggers, the one used by Colonel Blood in his attack upon Edwards, the keeper of the crown jewels, the other by an accomplice. The inscription on the sheaths of each record the facts.

MAY 19th, 1536.—This is the anniversary of the beheading of Anne Boleyn, or more properly, Bullen, or Bulleyne, who was the daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, afterwards created Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Wiltshire. At the beginning of 1533, Henry the Eighth married her privately, in the presence of her uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, and of her father and mother. The ceremony was performed "much about St. Paul's day," which is probably the 25th of January, the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, or perhaps the 4th of January, another St. Paul's day. This date is established by a letter from Cranmer, in the British Museum. On the 1st of June the Queen was crowned with great pomp. In January, 1536, she brought forth a dead

child, and it was at that time and during her previous pregnancy, the affections of her husband were alienated from her, and fixed upon Jane Seymour, one of the maids of honour. Queen Anne was accused of criminal intercourse with her brother, Viscount Rochford and four other persons, and on the 2nd of May was sent to the Tower. Of her conduct there an exact account may be derived from the letters of Sir William Kingston, the lieutenant, of which five, together with one from Edward Baynton, have been printed by Sir H. Ellis, from the originals in the British Museum. On the 16th May, Kingston writes impatiently to "know the King's pleasure as shortly as may be, that we here may prepare for the same, which is necessary for to do execution." On the 18th he writes: "and in the writing of this she sent for me, and at my coming, she said, 'Mr. Kingston, I hear say I shall not die afore noon, and I am very sorry therefore, for I thought to be dead by this time, and past my pain.' I told her it should be no pain, it was so subtle. And then she said, 'I have heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a little neck;' and put her hands about it, laughing heartily." On the 19th of May she was executed on the green before the Tower, denying her guilt, but speaking charitably of the King. "Her body was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, used to put arrows in."

MAY 20th, 1471.—On this day Albert Dürer was born at Nürnberg. He was the first man in Germany who taught the rules of perspective, and the proportions of the human body according to mathematical and anatomical principles. Besides his great historical paintings, the best of which are in the collections of Vienna, Prague, Munich, and Dresden, Dürer has left some landscapes that are highly valued. The best among his woodcuts, both in respect of invention and execution, are his "Passion" and his "Revelation of St. John." There is a volume containing more than 200 original drawings by Albert Dürer in the print-room of the British Museum, which formerly belonged to the collection of Sir Hans Sloane. In the same room is preserved an exquisite carving by him, in hone-stone, of the Birth of St. John, bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. R. P. Knight, who had purchased it at the price of 500*l*. It is dated 1510. An extensive collection of Albert Dürer's engravings was bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. Nollekens. In his private life he was amiable, upright, and benevolent. His life has been written by Arend, Roth, and Heller, the last of whom has given the most critical and complete catalogue of his works.

MAY 22nd, 1471.—This is a remarkable anniversary in English history, it being the fourth century of the murder of Henry VI. in the Tower of London.

After the two final defeats of the Lancastrians at Hedgley Moor and at Hexham, in 1464, Henry lurked for more than a year among the moors of Lancashire and Westmoreland, till he was at last betrayed by a monk of Addington, and seized as he sat at dinner in Waddington Hall in Yorkshire, in June, 1465. He was immediately conducted to London and consigned to the Tower, where he remained in close confinement till the revolution of October, 1470, again restored him, for a few months, to both his liberty and his crown. He was carried from London to the battle of Barnet, fought the 14th of April, 1471, and there fell into the hands of Edward, who immediately remanded him to his cell in the Tower. He survived the final defeat of his adherents and the murder of his son at Tewkesbury, on the 4th of May; and a few days after, an attempt, which had nearly succeeded, was made by Thomas Nevil, called the Bastard of Falconberg, to break into his prison and carry him off by force. This probably determined Edward to take effectual means for the prevention of further disturbance from the same quarter. All that is further known is that on Wednesday, the 22nd, the dead body of Henry was exposed to public view in St. Paul's. It was generally believed, however, that he had been murdered, and that his murderer was the king's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

Henry VI. was, after his death, revered as a martyr by the Lancastrians, and many miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb. He was buried at Windsor.

MAY 30th, 542.—This is generally attributed as the day on which King Arthur died at Glastonbury, where he was buried, having been conveyed thither after the fatal battle of Camlan, in Cornwall. Tradition preserved the memory of the place of his interment within the Abbey, as we are told by Giraldus Cambrensis, who was present when the grave was opened by command of Henry II., and saw the bones and sword of the monarch, and a leaden cross let into his tombstone, with the inscription in rude Roman letters, *Hic jacet sepultus inclitus Rex Arturius in insula Avalonia*, as seen by Leland, and copied from an attested copy by Camden.

LONDON CRYPTS.

THE recent destruction of the ancient crypt at the Aldgate end of Leadenhall Street, was a piece of Vandalism which archaeologists were loud in deploring: but, as the *City Press* points out, they may find some comfort in the fact that there yet remain in the City several of these interesting specimens of the architecture of bygone ages. The principal crypt is that under the Guildhall, which is rich in its antiquarian associations. It is a portion of the ancient hall, erected in 1411. St. Bartholomew's crypt, in Bartholomew Close, is (or was until recently) in good preservation; it is very extensive. There is a tradition that there was once a subterranean passage extending from here to Canonbury. In excavating for the foundations for the new offices of the City of London Union, shortly to be erected in Bartholomew Close, some interesting remains will probably be found. The crypt under Bow Church, Cheapside, is said to be of the time of William the Conqueror. Mr. Timbs says Wren thought it to be of Norman workmanship, but was mistaken. There is a crypt of somewhat more modern date—of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries—under Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill. It is of ecclesiastical character, and has a piscina. There are several groined arches in fine preservation. It is believed that the present floor is not the original one, from the circumstance that a portion of it recently gave way. In addition to St. Paul's Cathedral, the sites of other crypts now in existence in the City are Lamb's Chapel, Monkwell Street; Leather Sellers' Hall, St. Helen's Place; Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street; and the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane. There is also a very fine crypt at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—*The Building News*.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN TOMBSTONE AT LINCOLN.—An interesting addition to the Roman sepulchral monuments of Lincoln has just been made through the discovery of another tombstone on the site of the new church of St. Swithun, on the west of the lower Roman town. This was found about 2 ft. below the surface, and may well be compared with one now preserved in the cathedral cloister and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvii., p. 4; also with another engraved and described in the same volume, p. 20. It consists of the upper portion of a similar tombstone of Lincoln oolite, 2 ft. by 7 ft. wide, 1 ft. by 6 ft. high, and 8 in. thick. It clearly formed the upper part of a pedimented sepulchral memorial, on the lower part of which no doubt the inscription or epitaph was cut, but now destroyed. Within a niche between pillars and pediment is carved the bust of a young man having unparted crisply curling hair, and clothed in a tunic and mantle. His hands are crossed in front, and with them he holds a hare. There was also turned up a small brass Roman coin, bearing on the obverse the bust of Constantius II.

THE WHITE TOWER OF LONDON.

IN reference to this ancient structure, a contributor to *Notes and Queries* writes:—"It has been generally considered that the White Tower was the nucleus of the Tower of London. It was known in the twelfth century that during the Saxon period there was a tower in this locality; learned men of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries termed it Cæsar's Tower; and in the present century good authorities have assigned to it a higher antiquity than the Norman period.

"The importance of this tower has always been appreciated by the ruling powers of the nation, insomuch that from the earliest times few of our public buildings have had more real care bestowed upon their maintenance; and until within a comparatively recent period the interior of the White Tower remained substantially in its primitive undecorated state. The most extensive alteration it was subjected to, at any one time, was when Sir Christopher Wren enlarged the windows and faced them with Portland stone. The thickness of the mortar joints allowed small flints being driven into the joints when the building was pointed; and in other respects the walls have been repaired, when needful, to make good the defects of age.

"The south-west angle of the original wide-spreading basement remains; the rest of the projection has either been removed for the convenience of making additions, or may possibly still exist beneath the superincumbent accumulation of raised ground.

"Although the action of the London atmosphere has corroded the surface of the White Tower, it is plain that the buttresses were built of hewn masonry for about twenty feet upwards from the plinth, and that two courses of hewn masonry were laid immediately over the plinth.

"The staircase (making due allowance for the addition of some openings, and for the alterations of others) is less modernised than the rest of the structure, and affords a clue to the general construction of the masonry throughout the building, as must have been perceptible to practical persons who have had the opportunity of examining the portions which, from time to time, have been laid bare during the repairs effected within the last thirty years.

"The chapel occupies one fourth part of the area of the White Tower, which fourth part only was vaulted, and that for three stories in height. The significant importance thus given to a fourth part of the whole building raises a question as to the primary object of the structure, and suggests, in the first instance, a reasonable conjecture, namely, that the White Tower was built for what is now called the chapel, and not the chapel for the White Tower. On the authority of Sir Christopher Wren the chapel is older than the Conquest, and so Romanesque are its few architectural features that archaeologists, failing to find the usual Norman ornaments, are driven to describe its details in terms appertaining to classical architecture, such as Ionic and Corinthian; and further, in order to uphold the foregone conclusion that the White Tower is a Norman building, the attention of superficial readers is diverted by at once pronouncing the chapel to be the earliest and simplest, as well as the most complete, Norman chapel in Britain.

"Whatever alterations the Normans may have made in the White Tower, or whatever buildings they may have erected around it, their work soon crumbled away, while that of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries proved durable. The Royal Sappers and Miners of the nineteenth century had experience of the labour and difficulty of cutting a tunnel through twenty-four feet of Roman wall. The massive proportions and the prodigious strength of the White Tower are among the strongest evidences of the building being Roman and not Norman."

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

IN a lecture on the "Historical Development of Ornamental Art," delivered by Dr. G. G. Zerffi, at the South Kensington Museum, on the 9th instant, he remarked:—

"The originality of Celtic art could be best studied in the Round Towers. The Round Tower was a building of extraordinary interest, erected for a purpose which it was difficult to discover. We had obelisks, pillars, and towers in India, Scythia, Scandinavia, Mexico, and Peru, among Buddhists, Mahometans, and Christians. To point upwards to some better world, either by means of a symbolic block or the eloquent belfry, the metal hearts of which beat in unison with our joys or griefs, was a natural tendency in man. The Round Towers of Ireland were of Cyclopean structure, *i.e.*, built without cement, and had driven many a learned archaeologist into propounding the wildest theories with regard to their origin. Three works on the subject the lecturer commended as especially interesting. Of these, that by Petrie was the most reasonable; that by O'Brien the most paradoxical; and that by Keane apparently the most learned. In addition to these, a whole phalanx of writers had endeavoured to constrain to speech these mysteriously silent stone spectres of a bygone age. There were fifteen different theories respecting these Round Towers, which respectively asserted: (1) that they were constructed by the Danes; this view was but vaguely supported, and was dismissed as unworthy of credence by Petrie; (2) that they were of Phœnician origin; with regard to this theory, it was highly probable that commercial relations had existed between the Kelts of Ireland and North Gaul and the Phœnicians, for even at the time of Solomon the Phœnicians had extended their navigation as far as the south-western coast of Spain; still we knew too little of their mythology to be able to say what the Round Towers might have signified, even if they were really to be ascribed to them; (3) that they were of purely Christian origin; (4) that they were Persian fire-temples; this theory went far, and served to connect Zoroaster and the Parsees with the Old Kelts; (5) that they were Druidical, a kind of minaret from which the priests summoned the worshippers on high festivals to prayer; (6) that they were gnomons, or astronomical observatories; this might have been the case; we could not, however, produce the calculations of one of these Celtic astronomers, nor discover any traces of his having made them; (7) that they were emblems of the creative god of nature; this was also possible; emblems of this kind were common to all nations; (8) that they were of Buddhistic origin, and had formed parts of Buddhistic temples; the Daghopas of the Buddhists bore, however, little or no resemblance to these towers; (9) that they were anchorite towers; there was nothing to make us doubt this; some of the early Irish Christians might have wished to live on a lofty height, so as to detach themselves from a sinful world; (10) that they were penitential towers; the cruelty of fanaticism was boundless; why should not some good persons have invented this kind of martyrdom for those who incurred their displeasure? (11) that they were belfries; we could, however, find no traces of bells, and a belfry without them would have been somewhat purposeless; (12) that they were keeps or monastic castles; the distinction between these keeps and the pillars just mentioned was not very obvious; the rules, however, were stricter for those who performed the duty of turning themselves into living statues; (13) that they were beacons; as, however, many of these towers stood in deep valleys, their applicability to this purpose was not apparent; (14) that they were watch-towers; this was, for the reason just adduced, unlikely; and (15) that they were monuments in commemoration of the Tower of Babel, and were erected by the dispersed Cuthites; this theory was the more remarkable, as it had been evolved from the theory of purely Christian origin."

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE following notice has been issued to the Subscribers and others:—Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea and upwards are entitled to the Quarterly Pamphlet published by the Committee. The Secretary will be very glad to be informed of any omission, which he will rectify immediately on notification. New Series, No. I., Jan. 1871, contains:—Mr. E. H. Palmer, M.A. (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge), on the Desert of the Exodus, with Map of the Country, and numerous Illustrations. New Series, No. II. (immediately), contains:—A New Map of Moab—Mr. Palmer on the Lebanon (with an Illustration)—Captain Warren on the Plain of Philistia—Dr. Hyde Clarke on the Præ-Israelite Inhabitants of Palestine—Discoveries by M. Clermont Ganneau, &c. To Non-subscribers, 1s. No. 9, Pall Mall East, May 12, 1871.

THE TICHBORNE DOLE.

THE family of Tichborne date their possession of the present patrimony, the manor of Tichborne, so far back as 200 years before the Conquest. When the Lady Mabella, worn out with age and infirmity, was lying on her deathbed, she be-sought her loving husband, as her last request, that he would grant her the means of leaving behind her a charitable bequest, in a dole of bread to be distributed to all who should apply for it annually on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Sir Roger, her husband, readily acceded to her request by promising the produce of as much land as she could go over in the vicinity of the park while a certain brand or billet was burning, supposing that, from her long infirmity (for she had been bedridden some years), she would be able to go round a small portion only of his property. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where, being deposited on the ground, she seemed to receive a renovation of strength, and to the surprise of her anxious and admiring lord, who began to wonder where this pilgrimage might end, she crawled round several rich and goodly acres. The field which was the scene of Lady Mabella's extraordinary feat retains the name of "Crawls" to this day. It is situated near the entrance of the park, and contains an area of 23 acres. Her task being completed, she was re-conveyed to her chamber, and, summoning her family to her bedside, predicted its prosperity while the annual dole existed, and left her malediction on any of her descendants who should be so mean or covetous as to discontinue or divert it, prophesying that when such should happen the old house should fall, and the family name would become extinct from the failure of heirs male, and that this would be foretold by a generation of seven sons being followed immediately after by a generation of seven daughters and no son. The custom thus founded in the reign of Henry II. continued to be observed for centuries, and the 25th of March became the annual festive day of the family. It was not until the middle of the last century that the custom was abused; when, under the pretence of attending Tichborne Dole, vagabonds, gipsies, and idlers of every description assembled from all quarters, pilfering throughout the neighbourhood; and at last, the gentry and magistrates complaining, it was discontinued in 1796. Singularly enough, the baronet of the day had seven sons, and when he was succeeded by the eldest there appeared a generation of seven daughters, and the apparent fulfilment of the prophecy was completed by the change of the name of the late baronet to Doughty, under the will of his kinswoman. (This allusion is to Sir Edward Doughty, ninth baronet, who inherited the "Doughty" estate, then Mr. Edward Tichborne.)

EARLY LONDON.

A VERY interesting sketch of early London is given in the *Builder* of the 13th instant, from which the following is an extract:—"Long before the Romans invaded Britain, a Celtic community of fishers, hunters, and traders occupied the acclivity sloping up from the Thames at the little port of Billingsgate. The habitations spread eastward towards the Tower, westward towards Dowgate, and northward towards Fenchurch and Lombard streets, down which a clear stream, called the Langbourne, ran westward from Aldgate into the Wallbrook, near the Mansion House. The town thus situated was the nucleus of the present giant metropolis. It was named *Llyndun*—that is, the hill-town on the lake, as it appeared at high water nestling on the slope of an eminence jutting out into an estuary or lake. To realise this, it must be understood that the wide expanse lying between the Kent and Surrey hills on the south and the Essex and Middlesex hills on the north, was then, as most of it is now, below the level of the highest tides. At high water, therefore, it was submerged, and assumed the character of a lake, while at low water it presented a series of mudbanks and swamps, with the river-channel winding through them to the sea. As river-beds running through estuaries are, before they are embanked, usually shallow, and obstructed by shoals of sand and shingle cast up by the sea, or deposited by the river-current meeting the tide, so it is probable that before the tidal channel of the Thames was embanked, it also was shallow, full of sandbanks, and fordable at low water of spring tides at one or more places below as well as above London. But by throwing up embankments at the sides, which was done by the Romans (who employed their legions in executing useful engineering works as well as in fighting battles), not only was the expanse referred to won from inundation, but the energy and scour of the falling tide and river-flow were so much increased, that in course of time they raised and swept away the shoals, deepened the tidal channel, reduced its slope, lowered the low-water line, permitted the adjacent low grounds previously covered by the tides to be drained and laid dry, increased the range and duration of the tides, and enabled the largest vessels to be carried far into the interior of the country independently of the wind. The embankments, which extend from the sea to some miles above London, hold the river in a trough, high water therein being several feet above the level of the land on either side; so that were they to be broken through to admit the tides, thousands of acres of verdant marshes and fertile cornfields, and numerous populous towns and villages, would be inundated and destroyed. Nearly the whole space occupied by Deptford, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Southwark, Lambeth, and Battersea, north of a line drawn from the river-bank at Greenwich to the river-bank at Wandsworth, equal to about ten square miles, and the entire area of Westminster and Pimlico, south of a line drawn from Charing-cross to the river-bank at Chelsea, except Thorney Island, whereon Westminster Abbey stands, were, before the river was embanked, flooded by the tides. Some parts of the former space are from 6 ft. to 8 ft. below high-water level; but the latter area has been raised from time to time, especially during the last quarter of a century, so that little of it, except the basement floors of the houses, is now under the highest tides.

"In the eighth year of the reign of Claudius, A.D. 49, the Roman general, Ostorius Scapula, who was then pro-prætor in Britain, took possession of London. At that time it was celebrated for commerce, and much frequented by traders from Germany and Gaul. Under the Romans it soon became a flourishing and populous city; and, as was their wont wherever they settled, they left nothing undone to develop its resources, to render it healthy, and to improve its appearance. Thus they made hard durable roads from it to their various ports and stations; they raised the banks, already mentioned, at the sides of the river channel and its

tributaries, where the tides overflowed the adjoining marshes; they prepared parts of the adjacent country for tillage by cutting down the forests that covered it; and they deepened the bed and piled the banks of the Wallbrook from the Thames to the great morass north of the City, for the purpose of thoroughly draining it. This is attested by Roman remains found along the ancient bed of the brook, from near the Mansion House to London Wall, at 25 ft. to 30 ft. below the present surface. Besides, it is not likely that a people so well versed in the art of drainage as the Romans were, would suffer a large unhealthy swamp to exist so near to their magnificent dwellings, when it could be laid dry by simply deepening the brook winding through it. Moreover, they must have drained the southern portion of it beforehand down to the bottom of the City wall, to enable them to build this wall from the foundation upwards, in the substantial and workmanlike manner in which it was afterwards found.

"After the Romans left the country, in A.D. 420, the large marsh district north of the City wall again became a swamp. This was caused partly by the choking of the Wallbrook and its contributory drains from neglect, but chiefly by the Great Ditch, which was made 200 ft. wide, outside the wall, nearly from the Tower to Smithfield, raising the drainage level of the country beyond, and filling the subsoil thereof full of water. The Romans, previously to building the wall, excavated a deep trench for it along the southern border of the marsh from Newgate to Aldgate, and thence to the Tower. This trench they drained from Cripplelegate into the sewer which now runs down Hosier Lane into the Fleet; from Cripplelegate to Aldgate into the Wallbrook, which intersected it near Moorgate; and from Aldgate into the Irongate sewer, which still falls into the Thames east of the Tower; and when they built the wall they left a dry ditch outside, which they planted with thorns; but in 1190-93, during the mayoralty of Henry Fitz-Eylwin, this ditch was widened, and formed into a wet ditch, by placing a dam across the Wallbrook inside the wall, and stopping up the drainage outlets at the ends. A portion of the stone culvert which received the overflow from the dam is now in existence under London Wall, in the line of the old Wallbrook. Long after the ditch was made, Stow says 'it contained great store of good fish of divers sorts;' but in time it became the common receptacle for the street-sweepings and nightsoil of the city, which often made it an intolerable nuisance. The ditch is shown in the map of London made by Ralph Aggas in 1560."

OLEOGRAPHS.—Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston have recently introduced a remarkable series of fac-similes of original oil paintings which deserve the attention of all who are interested in art. They are examples of a new process of reproduction, and the result is certainly most satisfactory as regards fidelity of drawing and purity of colour. These "oleographs," as they have been called, are printed on canvas, and have all the appearance of oil-paintings, while their subjects place them far above the general run of pictures which are within the means of the ordinary buyer. About a hundred and thirty paintings have thus been reproduced, most of them works of European celebrity. These copies give a much more faithful representation of the original than an inaccurate lithograph or a colourless engraving. Such masterpieces as Van der Helst's "Banquet of the Civil Guard," Raphael's "Madonna della Sedia," Rembrandt's "Night Watch," Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," and a fine collection of modern Italian and German painters have only to be seen in this guise to give the process ample warrant; and it is satisfactory to add, in the interest of those who, unlike Mr. Ruskin, are not troubled with doubts as to how they shall spend their money, that the truthfulness of these reproductions is only equalled by their cheapness.—*Daily News*.

THE PEG-TANKARD.

THE following interesting article is reprinted from the March number of the *Art Journal*, through the kind permission of Messrs. Virtue, the proprietors of that publication.

The Peg-Tankard is of very ancient origin, dating as far back as the time of King Edgar, when England was under Saxon rule. It is recorded of this monarch that, in order to restrain the habit of drunkenness which had become a crying evil in his reign, and which had been introduced among his subjects by the Danes, he caused "pegs," or "pins," to be placed in the drinking cups of that period, at certain distances, to limit the quantity of liquor allowed to each person, and ordained punishment to those who exceeded their proper marks.

Dean Hook, in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," attributes the introduction of pegs in tankards to the intervention of Dunstan, who was primate from 957 to 988, and says that, owing to quarrels which frequently arose in taverns from disputes among toppers as to their respective shares of the liquor when they drank out of the same cup, he (Dunstan) advised King Edgar to order gold or silver pegs to be fastened inside the pots, that, whilst every man knew his just measure, shame should compel each to confine himself to his proper share. Hence, the expression of being 'a peg too low.'

Dr. Pegge asserts that pegs in tankards contributed more to the encouragement than the prevention of hard drinking, and states that the first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg, or pin; the second to the next pin, and so on, by which the pins were so many measures to the com-potators, making them all drink alike, or the same quantity; and as the distance of the pins was such as to contain a large draught of liquor, the company would be very liable by this method to get drunk, especially when, if they drank short of the pin or beyond it, they were obliged to drink again.

The term is still extant, when, speaking of a person who is much elated by drinking, that he is "in a merry pin;" which, no doubt, originally meant that he had drank to the pin, or mark, and that his brain had become affected by his potation. Cowper describes John Gilpin as in "merry pin."

The drinking flagons, which I am about to describe, are, with a few rare exceptions (including the famous Glastonbury tankard, which is of oak, and the maple tankard, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford), the only wooden peg-tankards at present known. The three examples here figured are of maple-wood, slightly worm-eaten, but, nevertheless, in excellent preservation as specimens of mediæval Art. The tankard, No. 2, is regarded from the style of carving and ornamentation as the most ancient. They are all secured by a thick coating of varnish from the further ravages of the worm, and are now in the

possession of William Fripp, Esq., The Grove, Teignmouth, by whose kind permission the drawings were made.

The first and most important of these tankards is of large size, being 8½ inches high, and 6½ inches in diameter. It holds two quarts of liquor, and is divided by six pins into measures of one-third of a quart each.

It stands on three feet, each foot formed by a fruit of the melon tribe; and the carving is very rich and elaborate. On the lid, raised by means of a knob above the handle, is depicted the figure of the Saviour, enclosed in an oval wreath. He is seated on clouds, crowned with the *nimbus*, and is pointing to the globe and cross he holds in his left hand. Immediately above the head of the figure is an arched scroll, on which is inscribed, in capital text, the word *Salvator*. The lid is further enriched with carved bosses, birds, fruit, and foliage, ranged alternately on the surface.

On the body of the tankard and inside the lid the figures of the four evangelists are disposed, medallion-wise, in the act of inditing their gospels.

The centre and sides of the cup are filled in with the figures of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke, with their respective attributes—an angel, a lion, and an ox—each enclosed in an oval border consisting of a wreath, broken at regular intervals by ebony rings and bosses. In the upper and lower spaces, between the compartments, figures of angels appear floating on clouds, in the act of blowing trumpets; and in the central spaces branches of fruit are grouped in a circular form.

Inside the lid is a carving of the beloved disciple and evangelist, St. John. He is represented as a beardless youth, with locks flowing over his shoulders, holding a pen in one hand and a book in the other: this subject also being enclosed in a fine border. The head of each evangelist is surmounted by an arched scroll, bearing his name, as in that of the Saviour on the lid.

The base of the tankard is finished with a border corresponding with the wreath on the lid.

The handle of this cup is very fine: it is richly carved in a scale-like ornamentation, the outer edges are thickly studded with black knobs, and terminate at the base in a large foliated boss, in which the ebony mountings are again introduced with good effect. This tankard is a noble specimen of the taste and skill of the era it exemplifies, and is the most imposing and beautiful of this interesting group.

The peg-tankard, No. 2, stands on three carved pines, which form the feet. It is 7 inches high, and 6½ inches in diameter, and is capable of holding three pints, which are divided into draughts by four wooden pegs.

The lid-elevator, or knob, is surmounted by a pine, and the base of the handle terminates in a cherub's head with wings. On the face of the handle the quaint figure of a long-eared owl, seated on a perch, is carved, edged with a narrow delicately-cut border, and the sides are decorated with a garland of leaves.

The body of the tankard is divided into six irregular compartments—three large and three small, ranged alternately.

They are separated by tall twisted columns, from which spring depressed semi-circular arches. Each of the smaller spaces is filled with a single patriarchal figure—viz., Moses, with peaked beard and flowing hair; Aaron with the incense pot; and David with harp and crown. The larger divisions are occupied by groups of figures—the subjects taken from remarkable scenes in Scripture history. In one of these spaces is commemorated the "Offering of the Wise Men;" in a second, "Moses Striking the Rock;" and in a third, "The Meeting of Rebecca and Eliezer at the Well of Nahor." In the central compartment, which is shown in the engraving, the patriarch is in the act of striking the rock, and the water is apparently gushing out of the end of his

rod. He is arrayed in a vestment girt round the loins with a cincture, and his head is garnished with a pair of uncouth looking horns, probably to typify the declaration of the psalmist, that "the horns of the righteous shall be exalted."

The rim of the lid is decorated with a foliated border. On the centre, which is raised, the Passion of Christ is depicted; and underneath, the twelve apostles, with their emblems, are "ranged in order due."

The third and last example of this interesting group is of much smaller dimensions than either of those previously described, being only 6 inches in height, and 4 inches in diameter. It is divided into half-pints by three wooden pegs. It is apparently the least ancient of the three, and the orna-

mentation is of a different character; for whereas the other examples are scriptural, this is altogether floral in subject. It is also comparatively fresh-looking, and untouched by the worm; and is, therefore, probably of not earlier date than the introduction of tulips into Germany from the East, about the middle of the sixteenth century (1554), though it may have been copied from Eastern models before that time—the tulip having long been known as a favourite flower in Turkey, where a feast of tulips has been annually celebrated from time immemorial.

This tankard stands on three elongated lions to form the feet, and the base is ornamented with a scalloped border.

It is divided into three compartments, each of which contains a vase of tulips in full bloom, confined by a semicircular arch, and between each arch rises a single flower. The lid has a dentilated edge, and in the centre, within a circular border, is the figure of a lion *passant*, the intermediate space being filled with festoons of the vine.

These ancient drinking-flacons are said to have been brought from Germany by a collector at the close of the last century; from him, probably at his death, they came into the market, and passed into the hands of a London dealer, who sold them many years ago to their present possessor.

A. C. G.

FUNERAL RITES, TOMBS, AND MONUMENTS.

At the last meeting of the "Bromley Friends in Council," Mr. Vaughan, M.R.I.B.A., read a paper entitled "Funeral Rites, Tombs, and Monuments." It was illustrated with many diagrams. In his introductory remarks, he said veneration for the dead was inherent in the human mind; that there were three systems of disposing of the body—interment, embalming, and cremation; also three distinct sorts of tombs,—caves, tumuli, and structural tombs. Tombs constitute an important branch of archaeological study,—painting and sculpture combined with architecture in their decoration, and many fragile relics of antiquity have been preserved in them, while the paintings on their walls afford invaluable examples

of the costumes of peoples thousands of years since. Caves were the most ancient burying-places, and that of Machpelah the earliest mentioned. An interesting review of various orders of funeral rites, tombs, and monuments, was then given.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—The *Builder*, in a plea for this ancient Abbey, says—that a recent visit to it has strongly impressed the mind with the urgent need there is for providing the architect with the funds requisite for arresting further dilapidation, and that 26,000*l.* are required for the work, absolutely necessary for stability.

THE STONE PERIOD IN GREECE.

INFORMATION concerning the Stone Period in Greece may be interesting, says a writer in the *Athenaeum*, to many of your readers, and new to most of those who occupy themselves with the study of pre-historic archaeology. The oldest antiquities in a country long visited by able observers in search of antiquities have hitherto, by some unaccountable oversight, almost entirely escaped the notice of travellers and antiquaries, though it is evident from several passages of Pliny's "Natural History" that they attracted the attention both of the Greeks and Romans. These pre-historic relics are much more numerous than might be supposed from their having been so long overlooked; and, indeed, their number is a reproach to antiquaries in a country where so much attention has been devoted to the search for antiquities by observers from every country in Europe. The writer of this letter directed the attention of the dealers in coins and antiquities to the importance of relics of the Age of Stone, and gave them a money value, by printing, in 1869, a pamphlet, in Greek, on Pre-historic Archaeology in Greece and Switzerland, which he distributed over the country as widely as lay in his power. The only pre-historic relics that had long attracted notice were the artificially-formed fragments of obsidian, which, when found in the tumulus of Marathon, were misnamed Persian arrow-heads; but which the writer observed, in 1836, must have been mixed up in the soil when the earth was heaped into a tumulus over those who fell at Marathon. Sixty years ago, Sir William Gell picked up similar fragments, which he called flint, at the *triados*, where the three roads, from Livdea, Daulis, and Dystomo to Delphi, unite at the entrance of the pass between Parnassus and Cithis. Gell, under the impression that the fragments at Marathon were Persian arrow-heads, says of those he found at the *triados*, that they were "perhaps a confirmation of the discomfiture of the barbarians in the *Odos Schiste*." Similar artificial fragments of obsidian have now been found in many places in Northern Greece, the Peloponnesus, and the islands of the Archipelago.

The only collection of stone axes or celts which existed besides that of the writer, previous to the distribution of the pamphlet, was formed by M. von Heldreich, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at Athens, and may be seen in the mineralogical collection at the University. Since the circulation of the pamphlet, the writer has increased his collection of stone relics, independent of knives and other pieces of obsidian, from not more than a dozen objects to upwards of 250. The stone axes or celts alone amount to 170, varying in size from under an inch in length to upwards of six inches, and are of the forms represented in Sir John Lubbock's "Pre-historic Times," p. 68, and Sir William Wilde's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. I, pp. 41 and 45. The greater number are smaller than those preserved in the museums of Switzerland. "Dr. Keller, the kind and zealous President of the Antiquarian Society of Zürich, pointed out to the writer, in the summer of 1868, six or seven good specimens of the common forms and material in Greece, which had been collected in the island of Eubœa, and presented to the Museum of Zürich. The long, flat implements, that resemble chisels, are rare, because they were easily broken. The finest in the writer's collection is six inches long, an inch and a half broad, and three quarters of an inch thick. It is of a green stone, as is apparent from a fracture, but the surface is white, probably from the effect of fire. Hammers are also rare, but the collection contains two pierced with round holes for handles. In form the hammers resemble those found in other countries; but one is triangular, and another, which is two inches and a half long and nearly as broad, formed of a beautiful dark green stone, resembling heliotrope, has one side beautifully polished, to serve as a polisher. One of the axes, nearly four inches in length, is of the same beautiful material, and has been highly polished, but its edge is almost entirely broken off.

Sling stones, oblong, oval, round, and flat elliptical stones are also found; and several polished triangular stones, of various sizes and different forms. A few stone points or borers have been also collected.

The stones of the greater part of the implements found in Greece are finer and harder than those that are found in the rest of Europe. The greater number are of grey, greenish grey, and brown stones (apparently varieties of diorite), green stone, porphyric stones, and brown iron-stone. Many are also black, from lustrous velvet black to dull brown, Lydian stone, basaltic stone, and iron-stone, which from its polish has a metallic lustre, and looks like steel, but is not magnetic. A few of these dark stones, but not the heaviest, are magnetic. Red jasper, iron-clay, and granitic stones are not uncommon. Seven or eight of the smaller celts are jade or nephrite, varying in their green colour, and in their degrees of hardness. There is a small chisel of amethyst, rather more than an inch in length and nearly half an inch broad, with two notches on the sides for tying it to a handle. There is also a small-axe-shaped celt of carnelian, an inch and a half long and an inch broad. I fear to fatigue your readers with details that might prove interesting only to students of pre-historic archaeology.

It would be a step towards enlarging our knowledge concerning the pre-historic population of Greece if we could ascertain with certainty the character of the sites selected for their villages or towns. Where many families dwelt together, positions adapted for defence with stone hatchets, obsidian arrow-heads, and sling-stones, or casting-stones, from the hand, would be occupied when they had easy access to a supply of water, from which it would be difficult for an enemy to cut off the communication. It is probable, therefore, that when the lakes of Greece shall have been carefully examined by intelligent observers, traces will be found of lake-dwellings similar to those of Switzerland, Italy, Ireland, and Scotland. The plain of Dobrena, near the ancient Thisbe, must have been a lake in pre-historic ages. Works remain which, in very early times, converted it from a marsh into land capable of cultivation; and these works were, of course, ascribed to Hercules. They still serve their original purpose, and up-braid modern energy and intelligence, which cannot dominate the waste of waters at the lake Copais. Many fine stone implements have been found at Dobrena. From Tanagra a good many specimens have been obtained, and a good idea of the defensible nature of the site and its facilities for commanding a supply of water may be seen in the sketch given in Leake's "Travels in Northern Greece," ii. 453. The site was as well adapted for the men of the Age of Stone as for the Greeks of the heroic and classic ages. Another class of pre-historic habitations will be found in sites that offered very slight defensive advantages in later times, when the knowledge of metals gave men greater powers of attack. One of these villages of the Stone Period occupied a secluded position in the range of hills that connect Parnes with Pentelicus, overlooking the plain of Aphidna. It is an area surrounded by heights, protected against the cutting north winds of winter by rocks which form a precipice barring all access from the plain below, except by the gorge of a small ravine which afforded the supply of water. Large quantities of chips of obsidian, as well as numerous artificially-worked fragments, are found all round embedded in the soil. Other sites might probably be ascertained from the quantities of obsidian scattered about. At Kephisia and Aghias Kosmas on the Attic coast they exist in great quantity; and it must be observed that obsidian is not found either in Northern Greece or the Peloponnesus, and must have been transported in the boats or canoes of this Age of Stone.

Another interesting subject for investigation will be to ascertain from whence the stones were obtained of which the implements found in Greece are composed. Many were evidently worked out of the rolled pebbles found in different parts of the country, which were selected from experience of

the toughness that was combined with their hardness, and from their natural form requiring the least possible labour to give them the desired shape. Red jasper, iron-clay, and brown argillaceous iron-stone are found as rough pebbles in the glens of Eubœa, and celts fashioned from them are not uncommon in the island. Jade, amethyst, carnelian, and Lydian stone were perhaps brought from other lands.—*The Building News*.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

AMONGST the business done on May 2nd, Dr. S. Birch, in the chair, read a paper upon a hieroglyphic tablet of Alexander II. (Argus), son of 'Alexander the Great, recently discovered at Cairo. This tablet was dedicated to the goddess Buto, and is dated in the seventh year of Alexander (A.C. 311). It records the restoration to the priests of Buto of the district formerly given to them by Khabash, an Egyptian monarch contemporaneous with the later years of Darius and Xerxes, which last monarch is mentioned in disparaging terms, probably to flatter Ptolemy, the Macedonian ruler of Egypt, who is styled on it "the satrap of Alexander."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THIS Society held a meeting on the 4th instant, when Earl Stanhope, President, occupied the chair. The nomination of Colonel Lane Fox, as Vice President, was read.

Mr. J. Addy, C.E. laid before the Society an account of some Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains recently discovered at Beddington, near Croydon. This account was illustrated by accurate plans, and by an exhibition of the objects of antiquity, urns and tiles, and the umbo of a shield discovered on the spot.

Mr. T. B. Sandwith laid before the Society a paper "On the various kinds of Pottery found at Cyprus," illustrated by about seventy coloured drawings. In connexion with this paper, Colonel Lane Fox and Mr. J. W. Flower exhibited some interesting specimens of Cypriote Antiquities, formerly belonging to the Cesnola collection.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on the 5th instant, when Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., was in the chair. The Crown of the Abuna of Abyssinia, and the Chalice presented by King Adam Segud to the Church of Gondar, were exhibited by the Prize Committee of the Army. Mr. Holmes made some remarks upon the workmanship and art of those objects, and gave a short account of their capture in Magdala. The workmanship was about 150 years old, and was a copy of European work of the sixteenth century. The material was pure gold, of which there was but little in the country.

Mr. J. Winter Jones gave a discourse on the collection of early printed books on view in the rooms. After an historical sketch of the invention of printing, and the circumstances attending its development and practice in various countries, he drew attention to many of the finer examples before the meeting.

The Chairman expressed thanks for the able and lucid discourse with which they had been favoured; and remarks were added by Sir William Tite, Dr. Rock, and others.

ROYAL ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Royal Antiquarian Society on the 18th instant, Colonel Lane Fox in the chair, Mr. Franks read a paper on the stone implements found in caves.

He was followed by Mr. Evans, who read a paper on the stone implements found in the drift, in which, after describing the localities in France and England where these relics of pre-historic antiquity had been found, he described some of the implements and gave indications by which

forgeries, which have become not uncommon, might be detected. He then entered into an explanation of his theory as to the drift, the existence of which, at elevations so much above the level of the present beds of the rivers, he attributed to ancient river action, illustrating his theory by diagrams. The action of the rivers he supposed to have been slow, following pretty much the same view as that enunciated some years since by the late Professor Jukes. The period in which these remains of the Paleolithic Age had been manufactured was so distant as not to be measured by years or centuries. When we remembered that more than 2000 years ago our predecessors in this country had been acquainted with the use of metals, and that previous to that time they had polished their flints for a period of which we had no record, we could only form rough ideas of the great lapse of time since the rough implements were in use.

Mr. Flowers dissented from Mr. Evans's view as to the drift, and was replied to by Mr. Evans, after which the meeting adjourned.

A large collection of flint implements was exhibited, which have been kindly lent to the Society; these will remain on exhibition at their rooms, Somerset House, for a week.

SHEFFIELD ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE May excursion of members of this Society took place on the 11th, Rotherham and Wentworth being the places visited.

A party of ladies and gentlemen drove off from the School of Art about 10 A.M., and on their way called to look at the fine oak room in the old hall at Carbrook; at the old Roman station of Temple Borough, near Rotherham (Ickles), respecting both of which places the Rev. J. Stacey gave some particulars. After visiting Wentworth House (by the kind permission of Lord Fitzwilliam), the party were met at the church by Mr. Massey, of Wentworth, who pointed out many interesting particulars, and read to them a careful paper, "On the Ancient History of the place."

Returning to Rotherham, the party were met by Mr. J. Guest and Dr. Shearman, who conducted them over the New Hospital, now in course of erection, and after visiting the fine old parish church, the party assembled in the Mechanics' Institution, to hear Mr. Guest read an interesting paper "On the Ancient History of Rotherham."

JAPANESE CERAMIC WARE.—Some very beautiful Teapots in a variety of patterns have just been received from Japan by Messrs. Albert Dean & Co., of Ludgate Hill. These unique specimens of Oriental ware are in red clay, without ornamentation, or with coloured surfaces bearing floral and other designs under the glaze. In outline they are exceedingly graceful, and bear some resemblance to the highly prized Wedgwood teapots. They are a most successful example of the application of Japanese pottery to the uses of European society, so that while they are decorative objects, they are also of practical utility on the table. Their elegance and cheapness will no doubt make them very popular.

A **HIERATIC** papyrus, part of a treatise on Medicine, has been presented to the British Museum by the Royal Institution. Some of the recipes date from a very early period, and one is said to have been discovered at a later period, which was formerly in use in the days of Cheops, the builder of the Great Pyramid. Other recipes are stated to have been in use in the reign of Amenophis III., of the eighteenth dynasty.

A **PLASTER** cast of the Tablet of Canopus, with the trilingual version in Hieroglyphs, Greek, and Demotic, has arrived at the British Museum. It has been presented by the Khedive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT REMAINS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARIAN."

SIR,—The preservation of our ancient remains is of so great importance, demanding the most careful consideration of all lovers of antiquities, that I am sure a few words on the subject will not be deemed out of place as supplementary to a paragraph inserted in your issue of the 6th inst.

The task of effectually preserving all monuments of historic interest, whether belonging to the early pre-Roman period or to later times, is acknowledged by all to be one of great difficulty, owing to the many private interests affected by the passing of any Parliamentary Statute as would really meet the wants of the case. This difficulty overcome, and there is no reason why every object of antiquarian interest should not be carefully watched by properly authorised individuals appointed by Government. But so long as no decided steps are taken to bring our national monuments under public control, excuses for such delay will always be made, and in the meanwhile we shall find our ancient remains continually decreasing in numbers, either through wilfulness on the part of those having control over them, or through the foolish pranks, or maybe ignorance, of the rustics of the districts in which they are situate. There is another mode of destruction, more to be regretted because often done or superintended by those who ought to discountenance such proceedings—we refer to restorations, and more especially to the so-called restorations of our megalithic structures. Time has already changed much of the pristine appearance of these ancient objects. What folly then to attempt to re-model our cromlechs, &c., by shifting and re-arranging the stones when nothing is known respecting them but what is now seen. Witness the Hellstone in Dorset, once a noble cromlech, but now completely spoilt by the raising and re-adjustment of the stones. Strange to say, this was done so quietly that, beyond a vague rumour, several eminent Dorset antiquarians were quite unaware that any change had been made, and were, in fact, almost incredulous when I pointed out an alteration in the positions of the stones in the columns of "Notes and Queries." Had any archaeological society been consulted on the subject, and their advice acted upon, it is very certain that no shifting of the stones of the Hellstone cromlech would ever have taken place.

But while here and there our antiquities are being destroyed, it must be admitted that among a considerable class there is a growing desire to preserve these vestiges of former days. That a feeling of this kind should be instilled into the minds of the owners of the soil is much to be wished, for, in the absence of legislative control, no plan for preservation can be effectually carried out without their co-operation. It is gratifying to learn that in Scotland, by one landlord at least, a precaution has been taken which it would be well if other landlords were to adopt—namely, that of inserting a special clause in the lease of any farm or tenement having an object or objects of archaeological interest within its boundaries. Is was with feelings of satisfaction that I recently ascertained from a reliable source that the celebrated cromlech—Kit's Cotty House—in the central part of Kent, was in this way protected, so that unless wantonly or surreptitiously destroyed, it will adorn the slope of the hill on which it stands for many years yet to come. Only let our landowners as a rule adopt like precautions, and we venture to predict that fewer ancient monuments would be destroyed, and we should thus be saved the always unwelcome task of chronicling their disappearance.

I have dwelt chiefly on the preservation of our megalithic structures; but it is none the less important that all other kinds of ancient remains should be most carefully preserved. Our ancient camps—Roman as well as British—our dykes, our British villages, our architectural antiquities of later date,

are all gradually disappearing, and will continue so to disappear unless a universal cry is raised on their behalf. When we hear of the fine camp at Wimbledon being threatened with complete destruction, when the Dorchester Dykes have been for the most part, if not entirely, levelled; and when similar acts of destruction or mutilation are continually taking place, unknown perhaps, except locally, to a few individuals, it is surely time to make a greater effort than has yet been made to induce the Government to appoint custodians of antiquities over certain well-defined districts throughout the country, with full and ample power, not only to compensate under special circumstances, but also to prevent any encroachment likely to affect the preservation of our early historical and national monuments.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

14, Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath, May 9th, 1871.

NOTES ON PUBLIC SALES.

BOOKS AND MS.

THE library of the late Rev. Thomas Burnaby, Vicar of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, was disposed of on the 9th instant by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in Wellington Street; the following were the more important works:—

No. 947. German Mystery; a quarto volume, full of curious woodcuts, the greater part the whole size of the page, some belonging to the famous *Ars Moriendi*, and others to a "Dance of Death." This German drama or Mystery is of the utmost rarity, and this copy is the first ever offered in a public sale. Only two other copies are known, one belonging to the British Museum, the other to the Royal Library, Munich—24l. 15s. (Ellis).

985. Higden, R.—"Polycricon;" folio, black letter. A remarkably sound and perfect copy in its pristine state, with large margins; of extreme rarity in such fine genuine condition; bound in old calf. Emprynted at Westmestre by Wynkyn Thorwode, MCCCCLXXXV. This edition is remarkable for the beauty of its typographical execution—104l. (Toovey).

1463. Nash, Joseph.—"Old Mansions of England." The four series in four portfolios, morocco backs; complete, atlas size, 1839-49. This beautiful series consists of 100 well-executed lithographic illustrations, finely coloured in imitation of the original drawings; the names of the buildings inserted with the pen, and the whole mounted on fine cardboard—29l. 10s. (Quaritch).

DRAWINGS AND PICTURES.

ON the 6th instant MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold the following drawings and pictures, the property of the late Mr. T. Agnew, of Manchester, and other owners. Black Grapes and Plums, 43l. (Bale); Peaches, Muscats, and Strawberries, 43l. (Kirelew)—An album, containing 93 drawings by Early-English water-colour painters, including Alexander, D. Cox, Cristall, Eridge, Owen, Prout, Varley, &c., 96l. (Grindlay)—G. Barrett, Lago Maggiore, 27l. (Palmer)—Mr. G. A. Frupp, On the Thames, 35l. (Tooth)—D. Cox, Llangollen, 54l. (Fuller)—S. Prout, Gothic Buildings in a Norman Town, 32l. (White)—A Gothic Church, interior, 48l. (Tooth)—Old Buildings on the Moselle, 53l. (White)—Mr. T. S. Cooper, Sheep in a Winter Landscape, 36l. (Mendoza)—Mr. E. Lundgren, Mendicants at a Church Porch, Seville, 48l. (Tooth)—Mr. Linnell, Harvest, 111l. (Mendoza). Pictures: Mr. W. Gale, Gethsemane, 51l. (Tooth)—Mr. J. M. Carrick, Cannes, 57l. (Ward)—J. B. Pyne, Lago Maggiore, 106l. (Pocock)—Windermere, 127l. (James)—Lago Maggiore, with the Borromean Islands, 122l. (Mendoza)—Egg, Council of War in the Crimea, with Portraits of Lord Raglan, Marshal

Péissier, and Omar Pasha, 96*l.* (Sir W. Codrington)—*Madise, The Disenchantment of Bottom, and the Reconciliation of Oberon with Titania*, 162*l.* (Ward)—*The Bohemian Gipsies*, 1837, 420*l.* (Muirhead)—*Gainsborough, Innocence*, 315*l.* (Trant)—*Portrait of George III., presented by the King to Sir Herbert Taylor*, 44*l.* (Cox)—*Mr. P. H. Calderon, John Hampden*, June 27, 1843, 252*l.* (James)—*Mr. W. Linnell, Moorland Shepherds*, 189*l.* (Bourne)—*Sir E. Landseer, A Favourite Shooting Pony*, signed, and dated 1825, painted for the late Duke of Gordon, 157*l.* (Agnew)—*A Favourite Hack*, signed, and dated 1825, painted for the same, 157*l.* (same)—*Scene in the Highlands, with Portraits of the Duchess of Bedford, Duke of Gordon, and Lord A. Russell*, painted for the same, R. A., 1828, 1333*l.* (Ward)—*Delacroix, Ophelia*, 420*l.* (Maclean)—*M. Gérôme, An Italian Pifferaro*, 127*l.* (Agnew); *A Peasant Woman of the Campagna*, 127*l.* (Agnew)—*Mr. G. Smith, Light and Darkness*, 253*l.* (Tooth)—*Sir J. Reynolds, Portrait of Admiral Lord Anson*, engraved, 199*l.* (Graves)—*Mr. Frith, A Scene from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey,"* 542*l.* (Ward)—*Turner, The Rape of Europa*, 309*l.* (Cassel)—*The Falls of the Clyde*, 357*l.* (Campbell)—*Mr. G. D. Leslie, The Empty Sleeve*, 222*l.* (Mendoza)—*Mr. E. W. Cooke, The Zuyder Zee, Fishing-Boats returning to Port*, 92*l.* (Permain)—*Mr. J. Gilbert, The Battle of Naseby*, 126*l.* (Agnew)—*Mr. W. T. C. Dobson, "In Memoriam,"* 162*l.* (Bourne); *Christ in the Temple, disputing with the Doctors*, 262*l.* (same)—*Etty, A Study*, 50*l.* (Permain)—*Mr. W. Gale, "Sick and in Prison,"* 50*l.* (same)—*J. Phillip, The Gentle Student*, 199*l.* (Vokins)—*W. Müller, A Snow Scene*, 73*l.* (Mendoza).

MAJOLICA AND SCULPTURE.

Upwards of 100 choice specimens of majolica, collected by Signor Castellani, of Rome and Naples, comprising fine lustred dishes by Maestro Georgio, Fra Xanto, and Oratio Fontana; vases, pilgrims' bottles, plaques, &c., of Urbino, Gubbio, Castel Durante, Faenza, Forlì Deruta, Pesaro, Caffaggiolo, and Abruzzo ware; also several specimens of artists and fabrics hitherto unknown, and some beautiful sculpture, comprising fine works of Canova, J. Gibson, R.A., Bartolini, H. Power, Hudon, P. Puget, Rauch, B. E. Spence, Thomas, and Thorwaldsen, were disposed of on the 12th instant by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King Street, St. James's. We give the more important specimens:—

The Majolica Ware.—Lot 76. A beautiful Forlì dish, with a composition of numerous figures in red on yellow ground, with monogram "C.I."—180 guineas (Durlacher).
92-3. A circular Urbino plate, painted with the St. Cecilia, after Raffaele, and with raised border of fruits and foliage, and the companion plaque, painted with the Virgin and Child, dated 1528—134 guineas (Holloway).

122. A fine lustred dish, by Fra Xanto, painted with the subject of Palinurus falling from the gallery of Æneas, in brilliant colours; inscribed at the back, "1535. Rovina Palinur' dil mar nel fondo, Fra X.R." 121 guineas (Whitehead).

126. A magnificent dish, painted with the same subject, with white band of classic foliage, and border of arabesques in colours—150 guineas (F. Davis).

135. A fine Deruta dish, painted with a scene from a triumphal procession, in the style of A. Mantegna, in rich ruby lustred colours—80 guineas (Holloway). This rare and unique collection of majolica, numbering 136 specimens, realised 3222*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Sculpture.—142. Thorwaldsen.—A Genius, obtained by the owner direct from the sculptor—75 guineas (Platt).

151. A beautiful square altar-shaped pedestal of statuary marble, Minerva crowned by the Graces, sculptured in high relief in front, the upper part with rams' heads at the angles and festoons of oak branches, the base with eagles bearing festoons of draperies, with flowers in high relief—165 guineas (Attenborough).

152. A pair of splendid oviform vases and covers of red porphyry, richly mounted with goats' head handles and ornaments of ormolu, chased by Gouthière—295 guineas (Williams).

154. A pair of magnificent Clodion vases, of most elegant form, sculptured with Bacchanalian subjects on each side in medallions and festoons of vines, and ram's head handles in high relief, the necks and stems fluted, the covers carved with acanthus leaves and surmounted by roses; signed "C. M. Clodion, F. 1732"—525 guineas (Williams).

155. A pair of beautiful groups of nymphs and cupids, carved in statuary marble on dove-marble plinths, mounted with ormolu—85 guineas (Wertheimer).

162. A pair of busts of negroes, in black marble, with drapery of Oriental alabaster, lapis lazuli, and coloured marble—70 guineas (Sir Robert Peel).

164. Bust of a girl, exquisitely carved by Houdon—255 guineas (F. Davis).

165. A magnificent group, by F. Paget, consisting of five life-size figures, representing an allegory of human life. This specimen of sculpture of the period of Louis XIV. was originally at the château of the Marquis d'Allègre—285 guineas (Rhodes).

The sculpture realised 3350*l.*

MODERN PICTURES.

The collection of modern pictures of Mr. Edward Radley and Mr. F. Wilkinson were brought under the hammer of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, on the 13th instant, at King Street, St. James's, before a very numerous company. The following were the more important examples:—

Lot 42.—A. Solomon.—"The Fox and the Grapes,"—150 guineas (Addington).

49 and 57. G. B. O'Neill.—"A Clergyman and Village School visiting the Tower of London," a finished sketch for the large picture exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1862; and "Aunt Deborah's Pocket,"—155 guineas (Lesser).

56 and 60. H. Hillingford.—"The Marriage Contract," and "Tasso Reading to Alfonso d'Este and his Daughter,"—176 guineas (Bevis).

71 and 74-6. E. W. Cooke, R.A.—"Dutch Fishing Craft," "The Jetty, Porlock Bay," and "The Evening Cloud;" three fine cabinet examples—155 guineas (Tooth).

78. Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.—"A Calm;" a beautiful cabinet picture—180 guineas (Ellington).

88. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—"Charles II. and Lady Margaret Bellenden;" the picture exhibited last year at the Royal Academy—205 guineas (Metcalf).

89. E. W. Cooke, R.A.—"Venice," the Giudecca looking east—175 guineas (Wilson).

94. J. Linnell, Senr.—"Across the Common;" the gem of the collection—875 guineas (Vokins).

95. Copley Fielding—795 guineas (Vokins).

96. T. S. Cooper, R.A.—A grand river scene, with cattle; from Mr. Bigg's collection—340 guineas (Sir William Armstrong).

98. W. Müller.—"The Port at Rhodes." An exquisite cabinet example—355 guineas (Agnew).

99. J. Phillip, R.A.—"The Merry Heart"—265 guineas (Sir William Armstrong).

100. Rosa Bonheur.—The "Royal Mule"—355 guineas (Addington).

104-5. Holman Hunt.—Two magnificent works, "The Pot of Basil"—525 guineas (Ellington), and "Il Dolce far Niente"—710 guineas (Willis).

106. W. Müller.—"The Opium Dealer," from the collection of Mr. J. Knowles, of Manchester. A splendid picture—610 guineas (Radley).

110-11. Philippe Mercier.—"A Fête Champêtre," and the companion picture—156 guineas (Tooth).

The whole realised upwards of 12,000*l.*

A FINE collection of antique furniture, ceramic ware, ormolu and bronze clocks, and a pair of antique wrought-iron window-gates were sold on Wednesday, May 17th, by Messrs. Jones and Bonham, at their rooms in Oxford Street, and realised high prices, many lots of the furniture exciting considerable competition.

COLLECTORS of really genuine pictures by the great masters would receive much pleasure in visiting the rooms of Mr. George Davis, of Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, in whose collection are some valuable works rarely to be met with, especially at the moderate price he has put upon them. They were, it seems, collected by a private gentleman from the Aldrovandi, the Barberini, the Jarini, and the Mazanni Palaces. In the collection is a grand picture by Titians Vicelli, the subject being the "Angel Raphael leading Young Tobias." It is one of the two first known painted in his highest manner, on old walnut, and is in a perfect state of preservation. Its recent history is singular. It belonged to George III., in whose residence at Weymouth it was an attractive object until his decease, when it passed, by sale of the house and furniture, into the possession of a private gentleman, at whose death it was sold by auction with other effects. Last year it came under the hammer at Weymouth, but prior to the sale it was seen by a connoisseur, who commissioned the auctioneer to buy it for him. The composition is well conceived, and the whole finely finished. The subdued tone of the landscape is both pleasing and effective, and it heightens the brilliant draperies of the figures in the foreground, without disturbing the general harmony of the whole. This picture well deserves a place in some noble gallery. Among the specimens is a Greuze, in the best manner of this great artist. Constable is represented in a view near Arundel, most carefully painted, and well-filled. It is a charming picture, and is in the same state as when fresh from the painter's hand. There is a cabinet gem by Paul Potter; a most beautiful Murillo; two by David Teniers; and a glorious marine piece by Ruysdael, representing a storm at sea and a ship foundering near shore. Other paintings deserve mention, but a descriptive catalogue can be written for, should a visit be inconvenient.

Two bronze Himyaritic tablets from Aden, sent by Lieut. Prideaux, have reached the British Museum. They have been translated by the Baron de Maltzan. They record a war carried on by Hanbaz, King of Arabia, against the town of Kaduramelek, and the offering of sacrifices to Athtor and other deities.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE AND THE MUSEUM.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Trustees, held at the Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon, on the 5th of May, 1871 (the anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday, O.S.), the statement of the Trustees said—The number of visitors to the birth-place cannot be exactly ascertained, as many decline to enter their names in the visitors' book; but it is certain that the number far exceeds that of last year, and may be stated at considerably more than 7000. The amount received for admissions is 195*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, against 160*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* last year; the donations and incidental receipts amount to 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, making the total receipts 202*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, which is the highest amount attained since the tercentenary year. The expenditure amounts to 126*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 79*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The receipts for admissions to the museum for the past year amount to 68*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, against 42*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* last year, to which is to be added, for donations, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 71*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* In accordance with the resolution of a former meeting, sums amounting to 70*l.* (in addition to 40*l.* before reported) have been transferred from the museum to the New Place fund, to repay Mr. Halliwell advances made by him from the Shakspeare fund; and, although the Trustees have no control over New Place, they could not refrain from noticing with pleasure the great additions and improvements made there during the last twelve months. Numerous gifts to the museum were acknowledged.

SALTWOOD CASTLE, in Kent, is a very picturesque ruin, now used as a farm-house. The inner gate-house, flanked by two circular towers, is said to be the work of Archbishop Courtenay, time of Richard II. At this castle the four knights assembled, December 28th, 1170, to plan the murder of Thomas à Becket, and here was their first resting-place afterwards.

A BONE CAVE of Eastern Pennsylvania is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Wheatley states that he has obtained from it from 30 to 40 teeth of *Megalonyx*, 3 in the jaw; and parts of 17 individuals of the Sloth tribe. Prof. Cope describes 41 species of vertebrate animals found in it, and Dr. Horn has described 14 species of insects. The locality of this cave is in the limestone quarries at Port Kennedy, Upper Merton Township, Montgomery County.

Approaching Sales.

Auctioneers will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of the ANTIQUARIAN Notices of Sales of Articles of Virtu, for insertion in this Table.

May					
Monday,	22	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, King Street, St. James's, Valuable Library of the Viscountess Dungannon.			
Tuesday,	23	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, King Street, St. James's, Modern Pictures and Drawings.			
Thursday,	25	Messrs. ROBINSON, SON & FISHER, 21, Old Bond Street, Pictures, chiefly by the Old Masters.			
Saturday,	27	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, King Street, St. James's, Modern Pictures and Water-colour Drawings.			
Monday,	29	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, King-street, St. James's, Pottery and Porcelain of C. W. Reynolds, Esq.			
Tuesday,	30	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
Wednesday,	31	Ditto	ditto	ditto	
June					
"	31	Messrs. ROBINSON, SON & FISHER, St. James's Gallery, 17, Regent Street, Ancient and Modern Pictures.			
Thursday,	1	Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, King's Street, St. James's, Pottery and Porcelain of C. W. Reynolds, Esq.			
"	1	Messrs. ROBINSON, SON & FISHER, 21, Old Bond Street, Pictures by the Old Masters.			
Friday,	2	Ditto	ditto	ditto	



THE ANTIQUARIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1871.

THE GIBBS COLLECTION OF ANGLO-SAXON
OBJECTS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON
MUSEUM.

From "THE BUILDER."

THE Directors of the South Kensington Museum have done well in placing the arrangement of the Gibbs bequest of Anglo-Saxon relics under the care of Mr. C. Roach Smith, and the "Catalogue" now published is a proof of the wisdom of their choice.

Collections there are more numerous, but few that yield in value to the Jutish or Saxon ornaments which have within the last twelve years been from time to time exhumed from the Faversham brick-fields, or during excavations made for the completion of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. East Kent has proved so particularly rich in relics of the arts and handicraft of our Teutonic forefathers, that the antiquities found in the district may be said to equal in number, and far surpass in beauty and elegance of workmanship, the objects of a similar character found throughout all the breadth of England besides; and although no single relic of the Faversham collection equals the great Kingston brooch,* set with garnets and turquoises, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and weighing 6½ ounces, a large portion of it being of pure gold, yet the fibulæ of the Gibbs Collection, consisting of some seventy or eighty specimens, comprise many beautiful ornaments, especially those which, in their gold braid or network, exhibit such wonderful artistic skill.

The elaborately executed ornaments for horse harness seem almost peculiar to the Faversham district, although some less finished specimens have elsewhere been found. The interments whence these objects were taken seem to have been near, or intermingling with, a Roman cemetery, a not unusual occurrence; the burial grounds of an older race of people offering obvious inducements for similar uses to the population which succeeded them. Indeed the practice has not been confined to Pagan races; the churchyard of the nuns of the Holy Sepulchre, at Canterbury, was located over a thickly-occupied Roman cemetery, where the rites of cremation and urn burial had been practiced, whilst beneath the deposit of earthen and glass vessels, and bronze relics, were found more than one rudely-formed urn, composed of sun-baked clay, which indicated that the still older inhabitants of British soil, probably Belgic or Celtic tribes, had also held their funeral observances on the same ground.

Amongst the Roman objects of the "Gibbs Collection," is a remarkable bronze vase, with highly-ornamented handle, described in the catalogue as "A Jug, bronze, No. 1295-70."

We remember seeing this relic a day or two after Mr. Gibbs had obtained possession of it in 1869. It was found with several glass vessels and Samian pateræ, and a mortuary urn or two. Possibly, two or more interments may have been included in the "find," for as Mr. C. R. Smith rightly observes, no systematic method was pursued either in opening the graves, or taking notes of their contents. Mr. Gibbs had, we believe, paid something like 11*l.* for these special articles, and he called our attention to the designs on the worked handle of the "Jug," which he considered to represent Satan, Eve, and the Apple. Certainly a woman with an apple or similar fruit, is represented, and in spite of what Mr. C. R. Smith describes as the "mitred male figure," the said figure looks anything but clerical. We should attribute the design as the expression of some very ancient myth, and think the vase probably was of Etruscan origin. It is exceedingly curious.

The most perplexing question in connexion with the Faversham Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, indeed with most of the so-called Jutish interments in Kent, is the dates. Mr. C. R. Smith has judiciously pronounced no decided opinion on this subject. The presence of Roman relics in the Saxon graves, such as coins, bullæ, fragments of pottery, &c., prove merely that an immigrant people treading almost upon the heels of the departing, perhaps fugitive, Romans, had from their graves, or rather from the population remaining in the country they had abandoned, obtained the objects of Roman handicraft, remaining in abundance. Possibly, Roman art had a large share in stimulating the Teutonic workman.

The orientation of graves,—it was very apparent at Sarre, much less so at Stowting,—proves little, or rather is not conclusive of the Christian character of the funeral rites. With Roman coins, although very rarely, we find the Sceattæ of the Anglo-Saxon kings; but the gold coins of the Lower Emperors—of Mauricius and Heraclius, as discovered in a Sarre grave—give a date, as far as that particular interment is concerned, from which we cannot recede.

With Mr. C. R. Smith, we are inclined to think that the earlier Anglo-Saxon interments in Kent were Pagan, but that subsequently the first Christian converts were buried after the manner of their heathen forefathers, and that until churches and religious houses had arisen, and had been for some time established, the ancient rites of interment were continued, and to such extent that of the hundreds of graves exhumed within even a comparatively small circumference, no distinctive differences were apparent. Possibly, as at Stowting, where few graves lay east and west, and little rudely-made black urns were found in many of the interments, we might note these circumstances as pointing to heathen practices.

Drinking-stoups, as deposits in a grave, might seem to be inconsistent relics for a Christian professor or convert; and yet the metal bowl at Sarre was found with the gold coins of two Christian emperors, and a Frankish Christian king.

The grave containing the coins above alluded to would bring down the date to the seventh century at least. The difficulty seems to lie in the consideration that graves containing relics so similar—indeed, in many cases, almost

* Found just a century since by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, at Kingston, in Kent, and now in the Liverpool Collection.

identical—could range over a period of more than two centuries. Supposing, in accordance with Mr. C. R. Smith's view, we take the fifth century as about the date of the earlier cemeteries?

An opinion is advanced that the fibulæ of the Gibbs and other Kentish collections might have been made by Canterbury artificers? There are circumstances, I think, which militate against this supposition; for, although the soil at Canterbury is literally sown with coins and fragments of Roman relics, no Anglo-Saxon or Jutish fibulæ have ever been found, except a few very insignificant objects, and these most rarely. Yet the fact of there being discovered in a Sarre grave a small metal crucible, containing a portion of molten bronze, admits the supposition that the Anglo-Saxon brooches and ornaments in metal were not entirely the workmanship of foreign artificers.

Mr. C. R. Smith's pamphlet is worthy of great praise, from the mass of information he has thrown together in so interesting a manner; and although his little work is styled a "Catalogue," it is an archaeological essay, exhibiting the studied experiences of one of our most eminent antiquaries.

When we saw the collection itself, a few weeks since, crowded together in three small cases, it seemed in a deplorable state of confusion, and ought not so to have been exhibited at all—at least, not until some order had presided over the apparent chaos. Some of the relics, which we remembered when in the keeping of Mr. Gibbs were preserved with a fatherly care, seem to have deteriorated or suffered injury from recent fractures or want of proper precautions. We trust their present arrangement will render them always accessible to the public. There seems a fatality attending the rich stores of antiquarian objects found in Kent. The Faussett, Rolfe, and Douglass collections are removed far away from the county in which they were found. The more precious articles of the Sarre graves, although deposited at Maidstone, are scarcely accessible at all, except through a ceremony of red-tapism and an ordeal of half a dozen keys. The "Roach Smith Collection" in the British Museum certainly wants a re-arrangement, and the great fibula from Sarre, purchased by the country, with a few other objects, for 50*l.*, still remains, after a lapse of several years, undescribed and *unlabelled* in the case in which it was originally deposited.

JOHN BRENT, F.S.A.

MEMORABILIA FOR JUNE.

JUNE 1st, 1658.—Dr. W. HARVEY died immortal for the discovery of the circulation of the blood. The private character of this great man was in every respect worthy of his public reputation; cheerful, candid, and upright, he lived on terms of great harmony with his friends and brother physicians, and exhibited no spirit of rivalry or hostility in his career. He spoke modestly of his own merits, and generally treated his controversial antagonists with temperate language, often very different from their own. By a vote of the College of Physicians, his bust in marble was placed in their Hall, with a suitable inscription recording his discoveries.

JUNE 7th, 1779.—Bishop Warburton died. To be always lamenting the miseries of life, or always seeking after the pleasures of it, equally takes us off from the work

of our salvation, and though I am extremely cautious what sect I follow in religion, yet any in philosophy will serve my turn, and honest Sancho Pancho's is as good as any, who, on his return from an important mission, when asked by his master whether he should mark the day with a white or a black stone, replied, "Faith, sir, if you will be ruled by me, with neither, but with good brown ochre." What this philosopher thought of his commission, I think of human life in general, good brown ochre is the complexion of it. See his letters.

JUNE 17th.—St. ALBAN, the first Christian martyr in this island, suffered in 303. He was converted to Christianity by Amphialus, a priest of Caerleon in Monmouthshire, who, flying from persecution, was hospitably entertained by St. Alban at Verulam, in Hertfordshire, now called, from him, St. Albans. Amphialus being closely pursued, made his escape dressed in St. Alban's clothes. This, however, being soon discovered, exposed St. Alban to the fury of the Pagans, and our saint, refusing to perform the sacrifice to their gods, was first miserably tortured and then put to death.

About the beginning of this month the poppy has its flower in full bloom.* The milky juice of the poppy is well known, and is a valuable opium of the shops, the mother of all our aches and pains.

JUNE 18th, 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest,
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould?
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod,
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung,
Their Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

JUNE 20th.—TRANSLATION OF EDWARD, King of the West Saxons.—Edward being barbarously murdered by his mother-in-law, was first buried at Warham without any solemnity, but after three years was carried by Duke Alferus to the Minister of Shrewsbury, and there interred with great pomp.

JUNE 24th.—St. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—It was formerly customary at Magdalen College, Oxford, on St. John the Baptist's Day, to have a sermon preached in the first court. There is a permanent pulpit of stone inserted in one corner, and the quadrangle used to be furnished round the sides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more nearly resemble that of John the Baptist in the wilderness. But of late years, as we grow more tender than our forefathers, it has been thought safer to take shelter under the Roof of the Chapel (See Jones's Life of Bishop Horne, p. 117). It is to this institution that we owe the bishop's admirable "Considerations on the Life and Death of John the Baptist."

JUNE 23rd, 1821.—JOHN KEATS died at Rome, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The sonnet in which he expresses a hope that he may at some period visit the shores of Italy is one of his earliest productions.

• Sleep is a god too proud to wait in Palaces,
And yet so humble, too, as not to scorn
The meanest country cottages;
His poppy grows among the corn.
The balcony sleep will never build his nest
In any stormy breast,
'Tis not enough that he does find,
Clouds and darkness in their mind,
Darkness but half his work will do,
'Tis not enough, he must find quiet too.
HORACE, imitated by COWLEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

CHAUCER, A RESIDENT AT ALDgate.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARIAN."

SIR,—Referring to your passing allusion to the recent destruction of an ancient crypt in Aldgate, I wish to draw attention to the site in connection with our immortal poet, Geoffrey Chaucer.

The crypt in question must have originally belonged to St. Michael's Chapel, and is reputed to have been connected by subterranean communications with the priory of Holy Trinity in the immediate neighbourhood, the head whereof was *ex officio* Alderman of Portsoken Ward.

It seems quite within the scope of possibility, that the entire locality was honeycombed with such passages, and it is on record that in 1374, the mayor and corporation leased the whole dwelling-house over Aldgate to Chaucer, rent free, with the vaults or cellars underneath, which I thus connect with the destroyed crypt. Be it remembered, too, that this gate itself at one time belonged to the aforesaid priory, thus supplying a motive for the connecting passages I refer to.

Chaucer may have occupied this dwelling, off and on, from 1374 to 1386, for his duties as comptroller of the customs and subsidies of wool, &c.

Here is the spot most closely identified with his actual career of any that we can identify, and as Aldgate pump is to be restored, why not connect it with Chaucer's memory? Here have stood in succession a cross, a conduit, and a pump. Consecrated by religion, conserved by utility, let us add a further attraction to a conspicuous site. Here is the spot to localise the great memory of Geoffrey Chaucer as one of us.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A. H.

May 25, 1871.

HISTORICAL ANACHRONISMS ON THE STAGE AND CANVAS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARIAN."

SIR,—My archaeological knowledge is very limited, yet I have been frequently surprised and sometimes shocked to witness its glaring deficiency in theatrical scene-painters and managers as manifested in their common perpetration of gross anachronisms upon the stage in scenery, properties, and dresses. In minor theatres, whose audiences are almost wholly ignorant of ancient manners and fashions, it can hardly be expected to find any close adherence to things and garments harmonising with the historic periods of the plays, but in leading houses, frequented by superior and better informed people, it is less pardonable that such absurd inconsistencies should be suffered without observation and rebuke. I could mention instances now nightly exhibited, but I would prefer some of your learned correspondents to expose these violations of propriety, having thus called their attention thereto, as their more authoritative voice would much likelier lead to correction in this important department of stage management. The late Mr. Charles Kemble and Mr. Macready were both archaeologists of some eminence, and they wisely strove to show to play-goers of their days the "very age and body of the time" in which the several histrionic representations were cast. Let these worthy exemplars be followed, and with the clever impersonations of our living actors, intelligent spectators will receive the additional mental delight of being led into the veritable days of the distant past.

While on this antiquarian topic, allow me also to draw attention to the historical pictures in the London exhibitions, the painters of which pay too little regard to the faithfulness

of the accessories on their canvas. How much the pleasure of a good picture is enhanced when the observant eye beholds no incongruity in the details. As an example of truthfulness I would refer to E. Corbould's highly-finished drawing of the "War-horse" in the Institute of Painters in Water Colours from Job's sublime description. The magnificent Assyrian horse trappings are an actual restoration of the ornaments of the period, and the effect of this grand artistic conception is the realisation of such a war-horse as the Uzzean prophet must have seen "going forth to meet the armed men."

This careful study of antique remains and ancient monuments should be more thoughtfully followed by our artists, and I trust that "THE ANTIQUARIAN" will lead them to a far closer observation of the precious ancient and archaic objects enriching our national and other museums.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

C. B. S.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

- SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THIS Society held a meeting on the 18th ultimo, Col. Lane Fox, V.P., in the chair.

On this evening there was opened a large Exhibition of stone implements and other illustrations of the Palæolithic period. The contributors were as follows:—A. W. Franks, Esq., Col. Lane Fox, J. Evans, Esq., Sir J. Lubbock, J. Brent, Esq., the Rev. W. S. Simpson, the Trustees of the Blackmore Museum, J. W. Flower, Esq., Sir C. Lyell, T. Codrington, Esq., C. Child, Esq., F. G. C. Spurrell, Esq., J. Wyatt, Esq., and the Rev. W. W. Paley.

Messrs. Franks and Evans addressed a crowded meeting on the remains from the Caves of Dordogne, and on the Implements from the Drift respectively.

The Exhibition remained open till Thursday, the 25th, and has proved a great success.

It is believed that at the commencement of the ensuing session an Exhibition will be held of implements belonging to the later Stone Age (Neolithic).

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

ON the 18th ultimo this Society held a meeting in their rooms, when W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., President, occupied the chair.

Mr. Golding exhibited a quarter noble of Edward III., struck after his twenty-seventh year, with a cross above the shield on the obverse; also one of Edward IV., with a star and a rose on either side of the shield.

Mr. Evans read a paper, translated by himself from the Danish, of Herr C. J. Shive, giving an account of the weight of English and Northern coins in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and an attempt at comparison between these weights and the weight-system for coins which apparently belong to the same period.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1871, will commence, at Cardiff, on the 25th of July, under the Presidency of the Marquis of Bute. The Presidents of Sections will be—Antiquities, the Earl of Dunraven; Architecture, G. T. Clark, Esq.; History, E. A. Freeman, Esq.

THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

At the meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, May 2nd, Mr. Goldschmidt of Copenhagen read a paper on the Egyptian word *Ukh* or *Akhu*, Spirit, the Creating Spirit. Mr. Goldschmidt explains the name of Egypt, *Αἴγυπτος*, from *Ukh-hap-t*, that means (in a free translation) the wife, or land, of the Stream-sending Spirit. He further pointed out that the following Greek words are derived from or closely related to *Ukh* or *Akhu*—*Ogygia*, the oldest name of Egypt as also of Attica, Boeotia, Lycia; *Ogygos*, the father of the gods; *Ogygios*, the ancient Theban name of Dionysos, *Bakkhos*, *Iakkhos*; *Achaia*; *ἄχα*; *ἄχων*; *Okeanos*—thus explaining the true sense of many Greek myths, tales, and names.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

The Spring Meeting of the members of this Institution was held on May 23rd, at the Museum, Truro. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., who commenced the proceedings with a lengthened address, chiefly having reference to the natural history and mining of the county.

At the conclusion of his address, the Rev. J. R. Cornish, Hon. Sec., read the list of presents to the Institution since the last meeting, which included several valuable contributions both to the library and museum.

A paper contributed by Mr. J. Evans, F.S.A., was then read, on an ancient stone weapon of an unusual type, found in the parish of Pelyrt, and now deposited in the museum of the Institution. Mr. Evans remarked that it seemed to occupy an intermediate position between the battle-axe and the mace or fighting hammer. The instruments most nearly approaching it were from Scandinavia. It probably belonged to the period when bronze was in use for small weapons.

The Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, then gave an interesting account of the Bodmin ivory casket; of an ancient deed-box found by him in a chest in Bodmin Church, known as the Bodmin skipket; and of a case in which certain deeds belonging to an ancient charity in Lanivet used to be deposited, the Lanivet skipket. His remarks were illustrated by drawings of these and of similar objects. Mr. Iago identified the casket with the reliquary in which the bones of St. Petrock were brought back from France in 1177; and stated that it was of traditional Moorish work, and that its actual money value at the present time was certainly not less than 200*l*. Some drawings of tallies found at Lanivet, Mr. Iago compared with one of the old exchequer tallies which he produced. The skipket was at present used by the rector of Lanivet to keep the sacramental plate in.

Two papers by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., were then read; one on the poll tax returns for Cornwall in 1377, the earliest recorded census of the population of that county; and the other a thirteenth century law suit concerning the presentation to the living of St. Pinnock. The recorded population of Cornwall in 1377, of persons above the age of fourteen, omitting the clergy and the non-fraudulent beggars, was 34,274, which, adding the proportion for children under fourteen, would make up the total population to 51,524. Between that date and the time of the first official census in 1801, when there were 189,278 inhabitants in the county, the population had increased 613 per cent. Between 1801 and 1861, 261 per cent.

Mr. Pengelly next read a paper on the insulation of St. Michael's Mount; and Dr. Bannister followed with a paper contending, against Professor Max Müller, that there was evidence of the presence of Jews in West Cornwall ever since the Phœnicians visited the county for tin. After the reading of several scientific papers, Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., gave a description, written by the historian, Dr. Borlase, of a fresco discovered in Ludgvan Church in 1740. The fresco is destroyed, but Mr. Borlase produced a drawing of it. It appears to have been of a most frivolous character, which was condemned by the learned doctor.

Mr. Worth, of Plymouth, then read "Notes on some Antiquities in East Cornwall." A British camp on Tokenbury Hill, near the Caradons, and the remains of an ancient smelting-house in the valley near Temple Church. Neither had previously been described. The camp is called Roundberry, is an irregular circle in shape, has an area of two acres, and is situate high up the hill facing the north. Its entrance has two huge gateway stones, the top of which look as if they had supported a lintel. There was a rampart of six or eight feet round the camp, except at the lower end, where advantage was taken of the conformation of the ground; beyond was a ditch, eight to nine feet deep, with a small rampart on the outer edge. The camp is in excellent order, and every care is taken of it by its owner, Mr. S. Elliott. The old smelting-house is on the Lower Hill House estate, near the margin of the evident stream works in the valley. It is circular in form, with a furnace opposite the entrance. The furnace, also circular, is of granite, reddened and disintegrated by the action of fire. Other pieces of similar granite up and down the valley, indicate the existence of other houses. The old house was discovered amongst the remains of what seemed to have been a streamer's village. Near by were found two ancient tin-moulds.

A paper from the Rev. Prebendary Kinsman was then read on the present and former state of Lintagel Castle. He contended that it was once a whole building, and built upon the same ground throughout, and that the chasm was formed by land slips, which were going on at the present time, and the chasm was still widening. He believed the drawbridge had been made after the castle had become a ruin.

With the usual votes of thanks to the contributors of papers, donors, and the chairman, the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

ST. GOTHIAN'S ORATORY, CORNWALL.

THE archæologists of West Cornwall are just now having their attention directed to the ruinous condition of the little oratory of St. Gothian, which is situated among the *towns* or sand-hills on the north coast, about a quarter of a mile from the parish church of Gwithian, near Hayle. Exposed to the full blast of the winds from the Atlantic, this ancient remnant of early Christian times would long ere now have been swept away, had not the sand, although in one sense its destroyer, been its protector by shielding it from outward foes. About forty years or more ago, however, this little structure was brought again to light by a farmer who was digging a pond close to the spring or holy well. Since then the building has been gradually going to decay, undergoing many vicissitudes, at one time being converted by a tenant into a cowshed! Were it allowed to remain much longer unprotected and uncared for, it is probable that in a few years hence there would be but little left of this ancient church. A plea for its preservation has more than once been written, but, alas! without the desired effect. But happily the matter has at last been taken up by certain local parties, and a provisional committee has been formed to devise some plan for ensuring its safety. The Rev. F. Hockin, rector of Gwithian, has consented to act as chairman, the Rev. W. Horsburgh as secretary, and Mr. F. Harvey as trustee.

As preliminary work it is intended to clear out the interior of the building, and "also to sink a few trial-pits in the vicinity in search of bones or other relics, under the superintendence of one or two archæologists." A visitor to the spot more than a year ago describes the interior as having rough pieces of wood and stones lying about, and, being a shelter for cattle, it was very dirty and unpleasant in its appearance. When first discovered, the workmen "came to many skeletons, and soon after to a portion of the eastern wall. Beneath this and under the altar, there were found eight skeletons, ranged side by side, at a depth of three feet below the foundation. Below these skeletons they struck upon the ruins of another wall of rude construction, about three feet in height; beneath this again they

found other skeletons, still buried in the sand, at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface; here water prevented any further research." It is said that some of these skeletons were re-buried.

A few remarks descriptive of the plan and construction of St. Gothian's Oratory may here be added.

The building consists of a nave and chancel, its total length being 45 ft. 10 in. Of this, the chancel occupies 14 ft. 4 in., the rest being appropriated to the nave. The walls of the nave are 3 ft. 4 in. thick, those of the chancel being only 2 ft. 6 in. In height they are now much reduced. Only by comparison with the walls of St. Piran's Oratory at Perranzabuloe, near Truro, can any idea be formed of their original elevation. The side walls at St. Piran were 13 ft. high, and it is probable that those of St. Gothian's Oratory were much about the same height. The walls it must be remembered are built of rough stones, unshaped except by nature, and placed together without cement of any kind. All kinds of stones were used, sandstone, slate, and quartz being built in side by side. In the south wall was a window, also an entrance into the nave. At the north-east corner of the chancel there was another opening, evidently a doorway, originally only a narrow opening 3 ft. 7 in. in width, connected the nave with the chancel. This doorway appears to have become ruinous since the Rev. W. Haslam described the building five-and-twenty years ago.

At St. Piran's Oratory there are stone seats round the nave for the people; here there are no stone seats in the nave, it would seem therefore that wooden benches were used. In the chancel, however, stone seats extend all round from the entrance to the eastern end, where the altar slab was placed. They were about 1 ft. 6 in. in width and the same in height. The altar stone of blue slate was 4 ft. 10 in. in length and not more than 3 ft. in width. This we understand was removed when the tenant made the interior serve as a cowshed. At the same time several holes or breaches in the walls were filled up.

It is to be hoped that through the vigilance and foresight of the members of the committee just formed, this primitive Christian church will be preserved from utter destruction for many years to come. In point of age many believe it to be older than St. Piran's Oratory, owing to the rudeness of the walls and the absence of carved stone in the doorways and window. It would be well, too, if some regard was paid to the state of the little church of St. Piran, which a few years ago was described as "in a most crumbling and shattered condition, the doorway destroyed, and the whole building apparently reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins." The archaeologists of Truro would do well to see to this.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

14, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,
May 27, 1871.

RELICS OF A BY-GONE AGE.—The workmen engaged in making the intercepting sewer in the Brunswick-square district, Brighton, recently found some bones and teeth of a species of deer or ruminant, lying embedded in the brick earth; the teeth were in a very good state of preservation, but the bones were somewhat friable. Through the exertions of J. Round, Esq., one of the members of the Hove Sewers' Board, these interesting mementoes of the past have been secured for the town, and will shortly be placed in the Brighton Museum at the Pavilion.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—A meeting of this Society will be holden on Tuesday, 6th June, when the following papers will be read:—"On the Early History of Assyria and of Babylonia, from contemporary inscriptions" (Part I.), by George Smith, Esq., British Museum; and "On the Date of the Nativity," by J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.R.A.S., &c. The meeting commences at half-past eight, p.m.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.

THIS church was re-opened on Sunday the 21st ultimo, after undergoing complete internal restoration. It was built by James Gibbs, the architect of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; the first stone was laid on February 25, 1714, and it was finished on September 7, 1717. The following is the account given by Gibbs of his work:—"The new church in the Strand, called St. Mary-le-Strand, was the first I was employed on after my arrival from Italy, which, being situate in a very public place, the commissioners for building the fifty churches, of which this is one, spared no cost to beautify it. It consists of two orders, in the upper part of which lights are placed; the wall of the lower, being solid to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches. There was at first no steeple designed for this church, only a small campanile or turret. A bell was to have been over the west end of it; but at the distance of eighty feet there was a column 250 feet high, intended to be erected in honour of Queen Anne, on the top of which her statue was to be placed. My design for this column was approved by the commissioners, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the place for the foundation of it; but the thoughts of erecting that monument being laid aside at the Queen's death, I was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile first proposed. The building then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore admitting of no alteration from east to west, I was obliged to spread it from north to south, which makes the plan oblong, which should otherwise have been square. On the site of this church stood the Maypole, which being grown old and decayed, was, anno 1717, obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, Knt., of the parish, and being taken down, and carried away through the city in a carriage of timber (April, 1718) into Wanstead, in Essex, by the leave of Sir Richard Child, Bart., was reared up and placed in his park there, the use whereof is for the raising of a telescope, the largest in the world, given by a French gentleman (M. Hugon) to the Royal Society. Here also was the first stand for hackney carriages, established by Captain Bailey, who "erected according to his ability some four hackney coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, and gave them instructions at what rates to carry men into several parts of the town where all day they may be had."

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

THE beautiful column of the Place Vendôme must not be allowed to fall without an obituary notice. The column was the idea of Napoleon. On the 18th of August the first stone was laid; the work was finished in exactly four years. The column is, or was, of the Doric order, and was of stone, coated with 425 bronze plaques, moulded in bas-reliefs, and winding round the shaft from the pedestal to the lantern. These formed a complete history of the campaign of 1805. The bronze weighed 1,800,000 pounds, and was the metal of 1200 cannon captured at Ulm and Vienna. The total height of the column was 132 feet 3 inches, and it was ascended by a spiral staircase of 176 steps. The pedestal was also covered on three sides with bas-reliefs representing arms, uniforms, flags, and other military gear taken from the Austrians. The inscription was by Visconti, and ran as follows:—

"Neapolio . Imp. Aug.
Monumentum . Belli . Germanici.
Anno . MDCCCV.
Trimestri . Spatio . Ductu . Suo . Profligati.
Ex . Ære . Capto.
Gloriæ . Exercitus . Maximî . Dicavit."

The bas-reliefs were 3 feet 8 inches high, and circled the column twenty-two times, making a spiral 840 feet long. They were a series of tableaux, seventy-six in number, having for their subjects the principal incidents of the Austerlitz

campaign. These were selected by the Emperor himself, and the inscriptions which accompanied them, and were engraved on a cordon under the bas-relief, were written by "le savant Denon" and the Prince of Wagram. The column was intended to give a memorial and verbal history of the whole campaign.

Napoleon's first intention was that the statue upon the lantern of the column should be, not his own, but Charlemagne's. After Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, however, he changed his mind, or allowed his flatterers to change it for him, and a statue of himself by Chaudet was placed upon the column. This gave way, in 1844, to another by Seurre, in which the great Emperor was represented standing on a heap of cannon-balls, dressed in his "*costume de bataille*." The hat, the epaulettes, the boots, the "*redingote a revers*," the lorgnette, and the sword worn at Austerlitz were copied exactly. The statue was cast in gun metal taken from the enemy, "under the Empire, let it be well understood," adds the writer of this year, "for if we make war now-a-days we do not take cannon." The present figure succeeded M. Seurre's, and is one of Napoleon III.'s tributes to the memory of his uncle.

ANCIENT DISCOVERIES AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

THE ruins which doubtless lie hid beneath many parts of the public thoroughfare contiguous to the Abbey Church are of considerable moment and worthy of contemplation, especially as we are daily necessitated to believe that the fragment of Earl Harold's work is still becoming more and more important and interesting. A short time since while some workmen were making progress with the drains in connection with the sewerage works in Waltham Abbey near the market place, they came across the basement of two stone and flint walls running parallel toward the south-east end of the churchyard. As the trenches were opened it might be at once seen that it was a substance in order contemporary with the old monastery; and according to the cruciform style of the original structure, these walls would come in direct conjunction with the eastern transept, and formed either an enclosed walk or subterranean passage from the Abbey into the centre of the town southward to Sewardstone Street, or what was anciently called *Shepescotestrete*. The names of the streets of our town have been so materially altered that none of them scarcely bear the same title as they did in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and which were so congenial to the sombre character and monastic order of the old Augustine fraternity. After taking a faint glance at the geographical position of these walls, we may notice further their dimensions, &c., as it will probably be something for the rising generation to investigate into more fully, though it would now cost but a very trifling expense to trace out their extent, by simply digging out about two feet of surface earth, and which the writer of this contribution, as a member of the Essex Archaeological Society, would be only too pleased to witness. It is, says one of the past century, "almost as difficult to distinguish the age of a building by the masonry used in it, when nothing more than the plain walls appear, as it is to distinguish when a foundation was laid by the materials and manner of laying it only. We find the several species of masonry which the Romans introduced were used by the Saxons, the Normans, and also the more modern masons, notwithstanding the various styles of architecture which prevailed in different ages." Each of these newly-discovered walls (which lay before disturbed one foot below the surface) measured in depth four feet from the top to the first narrow set off, and twenty-two inches to the second or broader set off, from which to the extreme base they measured exactly six feet.

The first of these projections was about six inches thick: the second, about sixteen inches. The walls are about four feet wide at the top, but increase in substance and strength towards the bottom. As the earth was opened they appeared to lie in an angular position. The distance from each angle was precisely eleven feet six inches. The inner surface was quite flat and faced three feet from the bottom with plain red tiles, having a lump on the reverse side of each to help secure it when placed in the mortar against the wall. These tiles were not exactly of the ordinary kind, and measured eight inches by ten, though not one whole one could be seen among them. The earth between these walls to the depth of about ten feet consisted of ashes, tiles, bones, &c., and although the workmen dug to the depth of thirteen feet six, yet no kind of flooring or pavement could be discovered. At the bottom of this made-up earth, ten feet below the surface, a small vase was dug up and thrown out. It was rescued from oblivion by myself, and is now in my possession, and also a small piece of green glazed tile. This vase when found was perfectly empty. It is of common earthenware of a light brown colour, and was originally glazed outside, the upper part of it being of a greenish hue. Its shape is somewhat globular, with two slight projections at the base of the neck, and a small hole through each by which it was doubtlessly supported, and by which it would appear to have been used as a censer or lachrymatory, or it might only have been an old water-bottle, although for this purpose it would appear of little service on account of its being so small.

Similar bottles are portrayed in Erasmus' "*Praise of Folly*." It is evidently of the *medieval* class, and measures twelve inches round the centre, and two inches in diameter at the base. The neck is two inches long, by one and a quarter broad across the mouth; the height is five inches; it may be considered of little value. Bottles or vases of this kind were used by the ancient shepherds, and especially by the pilgrims who trudged their way to Canterbury, to Walsingham, and to other places, as it is given in the "*Fantasia of Idolatrie*":—

"To Wynsore, to Waltham,
To Ely, to Caultam,
Bare footed and bare legged apace."

Such vases were also Roman, and called *Ampulla*.

Only a few days since while some repairs were going on not far from the place above-named, the workmen discovered several human bones, also two or three small pieces of iron about three inches long, something like spear heads. In 1867 (a few yards from this spot), a great quantity of skeletons were discovered in digging out the foundations of some new buildings. One of the skeletons was entire, having three stakes driven through it in the form of a triangle, near which was a small dagger. I have preserved one of the posts. Can any of your readers give any instance of persons being buried elsewhere like this?

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

* This is intended evidently for Waltham Abbey, as it is in connection with Windsor. The Abbot of Waltham had a vineyard at Windsor, *temp.* Richd. II.

DR. JOHNSON'S CHAIR AT ST. JOHN'S GATE,
CLERKENWELL.

ABOUT 1730, this ancient Priory Gate was hired by Edward Cave, a printer and earnest promoter of English literature, and by whom the first monthly publication was here started, under the title of *The Gentleman's Magazine*. To carry out this enterprise the mediæval rooms were cleared of their monastic relics, when types and printing presses were introduced.

Dr. Johnson, from his constant contributions to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, as well as being engaged by Cave on other works, was very frequently at the ancient gate. A room was appropriated specially to him, where in leisure moments he would invite his brother workers. The house still retains a venerable-looking old arm-chair, of which the illustration below is an engraving, fondly and with good reason believed to be the one on which the great lexicographer sat when penning many of his most celebrated works.

For the loan of this engraving we are indebted to Mr. Wickens, the present proprietor, whose predecessor published an account of the gate, from which interesting work we are kindly permitted to give extracts and illustrations on a future occasion. It deserves mention that any reader desiring to inspect the whole or any portion of the structure, will find in the worthy host a courteous guide over this historic tavern.

ANCIENT BRITISH SCYTHE-ARMED CHARIOT.

A CORRESPONDENT in *Notes and Queries*, writing thereon, concludes his communication by saying that the question of their use is involved in doubt, and "thinks that a Brochure upon ancient British war-chariots by some accomplished archaeologist is a literary desideratum.

Another correspondent writes:—"There is a certain amount of negative evidence touching the question mooted in the fact that at least three interments involving the presence of a buried 'ancient British chariot' have been met with in Yorkshire. Two of these are noticed in Phillips' 'Yorkshire,' p. 209, with a reference for fuller information to the 'Memoirs of the York Meeting of the Arch. Inst., 1846.' The third was discovered by Mr. Kendall, of Pickering, in a tumulus near Cawthorn Camps. He described to me, when showing me the wheel-tires and other parts of the 'find' still extant, the whole transaction, from the first meeting with the hole near its extremity to the complete unearthing of the whole. But the minute examination of the entire interment seemed to have revealed nothing to lead to the inference that scythes had existed. The horse-trappings found showed that draught from the chest, not the shoulder, of the small horses employed had been the rule."

ORIGIN OF HORSE-RACING IN ENGLAND.

In a leading article on the Derby Day, the *Globe* remarks:—"Historically regarded, it might be supposed that racing as an institution is older in Yorkshire than in any other of the English counties. It was indigenous in the forest of Galton, to the east of the city of York, as early as the year 1590. But even York must yield in point of antiquity to Chester. Enthusiasts maintain that the Turf was an institution in England in the reign of Athelstan the Saxon: it is certain that the origin of the Chester Cup may be referred to the reign of Henry VIII. In 1511 there was established at Chester a horse-race, the victor in which was presented with a silver bell. Ninety-eight years subsequently three silver cups were substituted, and after another interval of fourteen years 'one faire Silver Cupp' of about the value of eight pounds took the place of the three. If the line of the annual succession in the contests be not unbroken, their origin is at least an historical fact. Newmarket first became the metropolis of racing in the reign of James I.—the monarch who must also be accredited with the distinction of having popularised the Epsom meeting. Long before the scene to which the multitude has repaired to-day became consecrated to the purposes of horse-racing, Epsom had achieved celebrity in consequence of its medicinal waters and its invigorating climate. It was on the occasion of one of his visits to Norwich Palace that James I. first conceived the idea of enlivening the place of his valetudinary retirement with 'equestrian diversions,' and thus royalty created that which royalty has since so often patronised."

MR. STOPS.



THE grotesque and archaic look of this figure justifies its introduction into these pages. It is taken from a capital little book for children, entitled "Round Games and Amusing Exercises upon Grammar," published by Messrs. Dean & Son, of Ludgate Hill, who have kindly lent the engraving. This funny figure was designed to teach children the stops used in punctuation, and is a most capital method of imparting that useful knowledge. It amuses the young, and the most serious adult cannot look upon this "Mr. Stops" without laughing at a character so replete in all his points.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HOUSE.—Workmen have been employed to demolish the fine old large red-brick mansion on Brixton Rise, which, according to repute, was once occupied by Oliver Cromwell. This is the last specimen in the locality. The property has been purchased by the London Tramway Company.

THE 400th anniversary of the birth of Albert Dürer was celebrated at Nürnberg on Sunday and Monday last.

GARRICK'S VILLA, HAMPTON COURT.

THIS villa was designed by Adams, the architect of the Adelphi Terrace, and in 1754, David Garrick became possessor of the villa on the edge of the common, which will always be associated with his name. Down by the river he built the Shakespeare Temple. Mrs. Garrick herself was delighted with the garden. A tulip and a cedar tree were planted, writes Mr. Fitzgerald, by her own fair hands, with a sucker from the famous mulberry tree. The Shakespeare Temple, separated from the house by a high road, was reached by a tunnel, suggested by Capability Brown, and warmly recommended by Dr. Samuel Johnson. In the Temple was the famous Roubiliac statue of Shakespeare, now in the British Museum. The rooms in the house were low and not very large. There was a library, a bow-windowed room; the best bed-room, where the bed was in an alcove that could be shut off from the room altogether—a French notion of Mrs. Garrick's. In the dining-room, over the sideboard, hung a portrait of Davis, the faithless biographer. There were three landscapes by Louthenberg, a small Guido, and a fine Andrea del Sarto, presented to Garrick by Lord Burlington. In the bow-room hung the four famous election pictures of Hogarth. The latter asked for them two hundred guineas, to be raised in lottery tickets. To spare his friend the humiliation of canvassing for their sale, Garrick resolved to purchase them. This virtue was well rewarded. Some sixty or seventy years after Mr. Sloane was glad to secure them for seventeen hundred and thirty-two pounds ten shillings. About the house, too, was a good deal of rare china, in which Garrick was curious. The Shakespeare curiosities which were treasured in the Temple must have been the least interesting of the whole collection. Grand company came to Hampton Court. The Garricks were important people, and lived in state. When they went into town, it was in a carriage and four horses. They visited the quality, and the quality visited them. David Garrick dearly loved a lord, but he was a true, good man for all that. At Hampton every inhabitant of the place could say so. He was a father to the poor. On the first of May every year the poor children of the parish were invited to his garden, and were amused and gratified still further by receiving from the hands of the great artist huge cakes, not mere trumpery penny buns, and a present of money. It was not till 1822, the date of her death, that Mrs. Garrick parted with the Hampton property, which, however, got sadly out of repair, and when her husband had been buried in Westminster Abbey more than twenty years. At that time the beautiful Violette—beautiful indeed she still looks in the sketch by Zoffany—had got to be, as Dean Stanley tells us in his "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," "a little bowed-down old lady, leaning on a gold-headed stick, and always talking of her Davy." At Hampton she was often visited by Queen Charlotte, who found her once peeling onions, and herself got a knife and began peeling onions also. What an employment for a queen!

It seems, however, that they had sometimes better things than onions at the villa. "I," wrote Gibbon in 1776, "took the opportunity of eating turtle with Garrick." A few years after we find him living in clover, and in a letter to Lord Sheffield, dated 1782, he writes, "the Hampton Court villa has answered my expectations, and proved no small addition to my comforts, so that I am resolved next summer to have, borrow, or steal, either the same, or something of the same kind." In 1789, Horace Walpole writes, "I drank tea at Mrs. Garrick's with the Bishop of London and Mrs. Porteous"—surely he might have called her the bishop's lady—"Mr. Batt, and Dr. Cadyan and his daughter." Well may we love to think of the past in Hampton, of Gibbon, and of Garrick, and of Horace Walpole, of the nob and beauties, of the fine lords and ladies who there came to feast and flirt.—*City Press*.

CORDWAINERS' HALL.

In the *European Magazine*, Vol. LX., p. 162, will be found a narrative of the incident which led to the grant, in Flanders, to the workers of old leather there, of the right to precede the Company of Cordwainers, and place an imperial crown over the boot for their arms.

In process of time the Flemish workers settled in Southwark, and sought to obtain in England the like right of precedence. Frequent quarrels were the result of their efforts, and in the view of the historians of the day the contests were as fierce as those of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

We are told that to terminate the latter, the heir of Lancaster sought alliance with the heiress of York; and that when presented to her he placed in her bosom the most beautiful white rose that could be procured within his dominions. That the rose blushed to find itself less white, and turned Lancastrian there. Hence the union of the two Houses. What were the patterns of ladies' shoes history does not tell us, but certain it is, that about this time the workers from Flanders yielded their claims of precedence to the new workers in London, and were as a body engrafted upon the root or stem of the latter corporation at their Hall in Cannon Street.

Hence the toast for the future would be the sentiment—"The Worshipful Company of Cordwainers, *root and branch*, and may they continue in *unanimity and harmony* for ever"—a custom observed to this day; and that neither one nor the other member of the Company may be otherwise than on an equal footing, the toast is proposed for all alike by the clerk. *Est perpetua*.

INSCRIPTION FOR A SCULPTURE GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

Move lightly here, that so no marring sound
May shock the solemn stillness of the place;
Let no irreverent laugh upon thy face
Be seen, but let each step and look be found
Proclaiming how thy soul by thought is bound;
The rude remark from thine unguarded tongue
Suppress—remember whom thou mov'st among:
Great Spirits present make it holy ground!
Art thou familiar with each sculptured stone?
Not with loud speech thy vaunting knowledge show,
(Or, rather, heedless so thine ignorance own)
Annoying all who meditative go.
And, oh, be well determined ere you leave
This hall august, deep wisdom to receive.

C. B. S.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

LORD CAIRNS asked, on Friday, the 19th May, when it was intended to erect the building for the reception of the British Museum Natural History Collection on the piece of ground at South Kensington made over to the nation by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and under what authority a portion of that ground had been occupied by refreshment booths in connection with the Royal International Exhibition.

The Duke of St. ALBAN's said that a great deal of time had necessarily been consumed in negotiations between the Board of Works and the Trustees of the British Museum; and that two or three months more would be required for the final settlement of the plans. A vote of 40,000*l.* would, however, be taken this year for the new building. As the land had been made over to the nation at a price very much below its market value, on the condition that it should only be applied to the purposes of science and art, the Government did not think there was any impropriety in granting a

temporary loan of a strip of it in aid of an undertaking so intimately connected with the promotion of science and art as the International Exhibition.

Earl STANHOPE hoped a more definite pledge would be given as to the erection of the building. The trustees of the British Museum were in no way responsible for the delay.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the vote of 6000*l.* last year was inserted in the estimates for the purpose of raising a discussion, and of deciding whether the building should be erected. Although he was unable to state the precise date at which the buildings were to be begun, the plans were definitely settled, with the exception of some comparatively unimportant alterations lately suggested; and he believed that no unreasonable delay was to be anticipated.

On the above discussion the *Athenæum* remarks:—

"In this case, of course the great National Museum will not be broken up, as South Kensington has only been put forward as a desirable site for a moiety of it. The authorities of the National Gallery and Royal Academy have both refused most pressing inducements to quit their central positions for the suburban one; as they know their own interest, their judgments may at last be available to prevent the disruption of the British Museum. The people of the middle and east of London, with no other national collection maintained in their districts, or within convenient reach of them, may demur to this removal to the court end of the town, where so large a proportion of public educational establishments already exist, while not one is to be found east of the British Museum. East-Londoners can hardly be expected to consider the second-hand 'boilers' lately removed from South Kensington, and the small collections attached to them, as compensations for the loss of the more popular half of the British Museum."

ANECDOTES

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LAWLESS STATE OF SOCIETY IN MERIONETHSHIRE, IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD IV. AND HENRY VIII.

From an original manuscript, written in 1654, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, Esq., the Merionethshire antiquary.

HOWEL ap Jenkin, of Ynys-y-maengwyn, seeing his father's meanes [estate] after his death was to be divided between him and his brethren,¹ whereby he was to have but y^e 3 parte, whereas y^e whole seemed little inough for him in his conceit, plodded how to procure his father to passe the whole upon him; which when by faer meanes he could not obtaine, he, confiding in the y^e greatnes of his allies, tooke the old man his father, and imprisoned him in Harlegh castell, where he [his] father in law² was Constable; from whence he was not released untill he passed all his lands upon Howell and Mary his wife, & theire issue, by his deede, w^{ch} beareth date y^e 19th of Edw. 4.

Humfrey ap Howell ap Jenkin [eldest son of the person above-mentioned] gott a deputation of that office, [the office of sheriff] for y^e county of Merioneth, aboute the yeare of Henry 8:² and falling out wth his cosin Howell Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, in Powys, who at that tyme dwelled at Caergai in Merionshire, what though he were out of his owne county, yet found enough in this country; for besides his two sonnes, John and Humfrey, being lustie yong men, & Morgan ap John of Cynllwyd, Howell's brother-in-law, a man of great power in Penllyn, he had out of Talybont,

Tudur Vaughan ap Griffith ap Howell,⁴ out of y^e prime men of that countrey, & William ap Jenkin, & Morgan his brother, y^e sonnes of Jenkin ap Iorwerth afores^d, who being disinherited by meanes of their brother Howell, as is before declared, sided wth Howell Vaughan against Humfrey, their brother's sonne. Nevertheless Humfrey ap Howell ap Jenkin, by virtue of his office, raysed a great number of men out of Estmanner, [Estimanager,] & came to Caergai, where he seised upon all the cattel of Howell Vaughan that he found, & did drive them to Talybont. Howell with his friends followed hard after but could not overtake them, vntil Tudur Vaughan, having notice of the matter, came wth a tompanie of 50 archers and met the shieriff & his men driving y^e cattell and began to skirmishe, whereupon Howell Vaughan came in sight: then the shieriff, seing himself to be overmached, left y^e cattell, & gave ground. Tudur Vaughan pursued hard after them; then Howell Vaughan recovered his cattell, and wth his men returned thinke[ing] all had been ended. The shieriffe perceiving that none followed but Tudur Vaughan & his men, whoe for the most parte were a foot, comanded his men still to give ground, till they came to the Bwlch (being a narrow passage betweene two great mountaines) where he wished them to make a stand,⁵ & if Tudur Vaughan did com thither that then they should fale [fall] upon him suddenly and take him; which was done accordingly; for Tudur Vaughan being on horsback came before his men, who were a foot, & soe was taken & his men beaten back. Then he was sent to Aberystwyth castle in Cardiganshire to be imprisoned, from whence, not long after, he was set at libertie, & returned to his countrey. This was about 15. H. [enry] 8.—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. II.

NOTES ON PUBLIC SALES.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES.

THE remaining drawings and sketches of the late Mr. William Bennett were sold on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th ultimo, at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's. The sale excited great interest, and was very numerous attended. The following were the more important examples:—

- Lots 40, 2, 3. Craigmillar Castle, View near Ventnor, and the Falls of the Rhine—100 guineas. (Permain).
- 48-50. View on the Conway; North Wales, near Bettwys, and the New Forest—75 guineas (ditto).
- 52-6. Two views near Ventnor; Capel Garmon, North Wales; and Carisbrook Castle—120 guineas (ditto).
- 57-9. View near Pentrevoelas, North Wales; the River Conway, and View near the junction of the Conway and Machno Rivers—100 guineas (ditto).
- 61-3. Sketch in North Wales; View near Ventnor, boats; and Pandly Mill, North Wales—90 guineas (Jenkins).
- 65-9. Two views near Ventnor, another view of Capel Garmon, and Inverardon—110 guineas (Coles).
- 83-5. View near Horningsham, Wilts; Balmoral; and the South Tynè, Northumberland—100 guineas (Tooth).
- 94-7. The Lovers' Seat, Fairlight; the Lyn, North Devon; Tooting Common; and Richmond Park—110 guineas (Boyd).
- 225-9. View on the Coast, Ventnor; Harlech Castle, Fluellen, Lake of Thun, Windsor Forest, and Pont-y-Pair, Bettwys-y-Coed—160 guineas (Sampson).
- 230-3. Hever Castle, Harlech Castle, Dolbadarn Castle, North Wales, and Lancaster—145 guineas (ditto).
- 234-6. Misty Morning, Windsor; Windsor Forest, and Lynmouth—110 guineas (Goldsmith).

¹ By the law of *Gavelkind*, then prevalent in Wales.

² Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt., see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i. p. 266.

³ By a roll of Ministers' Accounts for the county of Merioneth, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 13 Hen. VIII., (1521), in the Branch Record Office, Carlton Ride, the Rev. Joseph Hunter's department, it appears that at that time Humphrey ap Howell ap Jenkin was deputy to John Scudamor, sheriff for Merionethshire.

⁴ Ancestor to the Vaughans, formerly of Caernwch, near Dolgelly.

⁵ Probably near the small pool called *Llyn Tri Graenyn*, better known as Llyn Bach, in the wild and romantic pass between Dolgelly and Tal-y-llyn.

237. Glen Nevis, a beautiful drawing—90 guineas (Sampson).

339-40. The Falls of the Clyde, and View in Glenfalloch. Exhibited in 1869 and 1870. Winter—142 guineas (Gladwell).

341-2. Tourlaville, Normandy, and Pentrovoelas, North Wales; Rainy Day. Exhibited, Winter, 1870—65 guineas (Vokins).

349, 61, 3, and 6. Views near Braemar, Lynmouth, Devon; Rivaulx Abbey, and Richmond Park—120 guineas (Vokins). The whole realised 6,350*l*.

A choice collection of water-colour drawings, the property of a gentleman, was disposed of on Saturday at the same rooms. Among the more important examples were the following:—

Lots 2, 4. G. Barrett—a composition, Sunset. A river scene, with a shepherd and goats, and a classical composition—90 guineas (White).

43-5. Birket Foster—The Hayfield (a brilliant example) and two small works, A Cottage at Bray and Cologne—150 guineas (M'Lean).

54-6. W. Hunt—The Sum (a capital drawing) and the Head of a Girl—110 guineas (Permain).

69. J. F. Lewis, R.A.—An Arab Sheik—52 guineas (Tooth).

135-6. J. M. W. Turner—Luxemburg and Bristol, two small examples—110 guineas (Agnew).

140. Same artist—The Entrance to Battle Abbey—90 guineas (Smith).

141. Brienne, a brilliant cabinet example—105 guineas (Vokins).

157-8. Madou—Drunkness and Gluttony, and the companion picture, A Scolding, from the Water-colour Exhibition, 1870—80 guineas (Williams).

MODERN PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

A choice collection of modern pictures, including many fine specimens of the foreign schools and some beautiful drawings, were on Tuesday, the 23rd May, disposed of at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King Street, St. James's. Among the more important examples were the undermentioned:—

Drawings.—Lot 13. E. Duncan—A Storm in the Highlands, 55 guineas (Permain).

17. F. Taylor—Sophia Western and the Squire. A capital work—160 guineas (Morris).

Pictures.—44. Duverger—Grandmother's Birthday; a fine domestic picture, 125 guineas (Johns).

60, 81, and 98. Fred. Goodall, R.A.—A Workman of Cairo, Passing the Tombs, and an Eastern Merchant, 240 guineas (Willis).

61, 72-9. W. P. Frith, R.A.—Three cabinet works; Scene from *She Stoops to Conquer*, The Farewell, and Queen Elizabeth with Amy Robsart and Leicester at Kenilworth, 335 guineas (Wilson).

63-4, and 82. G. D. Leslie, A.R.A.—Truth, and the companion, Superstition, and The Country Cousin, 180 guineas (Norman).

67. C. Landelle—A Girl with a red Fez, 105 guineas (Pole).

95. Portals—The Creole and New Jewel, 190 guineas (Williams).

96. Jules Dupré—Sunset at Sea, a cabinet example, 170 guineas (Austen).

97. D. W. Wynfield—The Rich Widow and her Suitors, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 150 guineas (ditto).

99. F. Willems and David de Votter—An Interior; a lady arranging flowers and fruit; a joint composition; 155 guineas (ditto).

102. J. E. Millais, R.A.—Ophelia; a cabinet picture, 100 guineas (Williams).

103. J. Linnell, sen.—A Cottage and Children, with Ducks; a cabinet example, 190 guineas (White).

104. W. Q. Orchardson, A.R.A.—Love's Beginning; How delicious is the winning of a kiss at love's beginning, 165 guineas (Austen).

105. H. S. Marks, A.R.A.—Falstaff's Ragged Army. The picture exhibited at the Royal Academy, 250 guineas (Williams).

106. P. F. Poole, R.A.—The Return of the Wanderer, 195 guineas (Green).

The whole yielded 6675*l*. 10*s*.

RARE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

First Day's Sale.

The valuable and extensive collection of pottery and porcelain, formed by that well-known *connoisseur*, Mr. C. W. Reynolds, comprising more than 1000 specimens of Italian, Spanish, German, Turkish, Persian, French, Danish, Chinese, and English porcelain and faience, including many fine pieces of great beauty and rarity, was sold on the 29th May, at Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Wood's, in King-street, St. James's.

The great beauty of the collection attracted a very numerous assembly. The following were the more important objects included in the first day's sale:—

Objects of Art.—Lot 57. A pair of Louis XVI. candlesticks of polished steel, inlaid with festoons of flowers and ornaments of chased gold, on square feet, with openwork borders—45 guineas (Travers).

59. The Centaurs of the Capitol; a pair of very fine old Italian bronzes, on white marble pedestals with dove marble plinths, 50 guineas (Boone).

Alcova Faience.—61-4. A large oblong slab, with raised white scroll border, painted in colours, with Air, after Albano; two others, with Fire and Earth, after the same; and a fourth, with a pastoral scene, 55 guineas (Wilson).

65. The Saviour in the Temple, and the Apotheosis of a female Saint, a pair of fine upright slabs, 31 guineas (Lord Exmouth).

66-7. The Virgin and Child in the Clouds and St. Joseph, with the Infant Saviour and the Virgin Child, 25½ guineas (Blake).

68. Galatea, after Caracci, and Pomona, with Cupids; a pair of oval slabs, really fine, 36 guineas (Whitehead).

69-70. A pair of ditto, with Cupids, and Juno and Iris, 32 guineas (Cassel).

71. The Elements, a set of four oval plaques, with masks and scrolls on the borders, 39 guineas (Marston).

72-73. A large oval slab, with David and Abigail; and another, with the Saviour in the Temple, 30 guineas (Marston).

74. A pair of smaller slabs, with figures of soldiers, inscribed "Arquebuseros de Grassin Infanteria," and "Croates De Ynfanteria," 40 guineas (Grindlay).

75. Another, with an equestrian figure, inscribed "Alcabuceros Garsin de Cavalleria," 40 guineas (H. G. Bohn).

Alcova Porcelain.—77-8. A square plaque, painted with Christ bearing His Cross, in colours; and an oval ditto, with figures in brown, 30 guineas (Wareham).

Arras.—89. A gros-bleu cup and saucer, with birds in gold on white ground, 16 guineas (Durlacher).

Baden.—91-2. A colossal figure of a girl with a book, and an allegorical female figure, the companion, 30 guineas (Goldsmid).

Old Bow.—114-5. A pair of white groups of two fish, and a fluted oval stand, painted with butterflies and other insects on foot, with strawberry plants in relief and colours, £291*5s*. (Wareham).

116. A milk pot, with goats, and a bee in relief in colours, engraved in Marryatt's *Pottery and Porcelain*, 38 guineas (Whitehead).

119-20. A triple shell-shaped Stand, painted with flowers, and incrustated with coloured shells and seaweed, and a smaller ditto, 15 guineas (Nettlefold).

121. A pair of white salt-cellars, formed as shells, with cray-fish in relief, marked with a triangle in blue, 40 guineas (Grindlay).

122. Another pair, nearly similar, 30 guineas (Whitehead).

Bristol.—124. A sucrier and cover, beautifully painted with festoons of flowers and foliage in colours and gold, 22 guineas (Whitehead).

125. A teapot and cover, milkpot, basin, and two cake plates, with gold ribands and wreaths of foliage, 20 guineas (Wareham).

127. A beautiful cup and saucer, painted with a bird, two medallion heads in grisaille, in richly gilt borders, with festoons of foliage in green, 28*l.* 10*s.* (Wareham).

128. A beautiful ecuelle, cover, and stand, with festoons of foliage in green, gold bands, and three medallions of Cupids in grisaille, 78 guineas (Whitehead).

Buen Retiro.—135-6. A white barrel, surmounted by two figures of children under a goatskin, and another, the companion, with two infant Bacchanals, 48 guineas (Grindlay).

137-8. A sucrier and cover, painted with combats of Moors and Spaniards, and a cup and saucer similar, 50 guineas (Wareham).

Caen.—140. A beautiful cabaret, painted with animals in brown on primrose ground, consisting of triangular plateau, painted with Cupids, and eight other pieces, 40 guineas (Grindlay).

Capo Di Monte.—145-6. A beautiful small white group of Hercules and Antæus; and a pair of ewers, spirally fluted, with foliage in relief in blue and red, 25 guineas (Rhodes).

Chantilly.—151-4. A triple inkstand, painted with flowers and birds, and a beautiful cabaret painted with exotic birds, consisting of oval plateau and five other pieces, 25 guineas (Wareham).

Old Chelsea.—158. A beautiful fluted vase, with pierced neck, painted with four medallions of exotic birds in dark blue and gilt borders, from the collection of Elizabeth, Margravine of Hesse Homburg, 70 guineas (H. G. Bohn).

159. A pair of beautiful seated figures, emblematic of the Senses, 73 guineas (Grindlay).

160. Another pair, equally fine, 74 guineas (Weld).

Second Day's Sale.

The following were the more important specimens disposed of:—

Doccia Ware.—Lot 203. The Rape of the Sabines, after G. di Bologna, engraved in Marryatt's work, 50 guineas (Grindlay).

204. Apollo and Daphne and Three Cupids, 25 guineas (Wareham).

Frankenthal.—260. A beautiful cabaret, painted with The Departure to Cytherea, after Watteau, in medallions, consisting of a diamond-shaped plateau, with open work, white and gold border, and seven other pieces, 40 guineas (Lord Exmouth).

Fulham Ware.—The following specimens were exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

271-3. A life-size bust of James II., with a gilt collar of the Order of the Garter, on blackwood socle and painted pedestal; a bust of Charles II., in a large wig and lace necktie, and a bust of James II., in similar dress, 95 guineas (Wilson).

278. A full length figure of Lydia Dwight, in a shroud, with a skull and flowers at her feet, 30 guineas (Durlacher).

281. A bust of a dead female child on a couch, her head resting on a pillow, a broad lace band over her forehead, her hands clasped on her breast, holding a bouquet of flowers, modelled from nature; on the back is inscribed "Lydia Dwight, dyed March 3, 1672," 150 guineas (Whitehead).

Furstenburg.—295. A white and gold cabaret, painted with medallion heads in colours, after Denner, consisting of oval plateau and six other pieces, 38 guineas (Williams).

Kiel.—324. A large punch bowl and cover, formed as a mitre, painted with figures regaling, battle pieces, and fruits, inscribed inside the lid, "Kiel Buchwald, Directeur Abr. Leibamer Fecit," 25 guineas (ditto).

Ludwigsburg.—345-6. A teapot and cover, Mazarin blue, richly gilt, painted with allegorical figures in two medallions, with white and gold feet, spout, and handle, and a deep blue cup and saucer, painted with Cupids in grisaille, in two medallions, richly gilt, 25 guineas (Durlacher).

Etiolles.—A beautiful cabaret, painted with seaports, in medallions in pink, with festoons and bouquets of flowers in colours; mark, engraved "Etiolles, Xbre, 1770, Pellerie;" consisting of 16 pieces, 55 guineas (ditto).

EARLY PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

Third Day's Sale.

At this day's sale of Mr. C. W. Reynolds's collection the following were the most important specimens:—

Menecy.—Lot 393. A large fluted tureen, cover, and stand, beautifully painted with fruits and flowers, 18*l.* 10*s.* (Philpot).

400. A white ecuelle, cover, and stand, and a cup, cover, and saucer, with plants and foliage in relief, with silver salt-cellar, &c., 18 guineas (Whitehead).

401. Two pairs of cylindrical canisters, and covers, silver mounted, 20 guineas (ditto).

Moustiers.—416. A rosewater jug and dish, painted with Venus and Cupid, Diana and Nymphs, and Jason, the stand painted with a figure of Victory, with Cupid in a car; engraved in Marryatt's work, 15 guineas (Wareham).

420. A large oval dish, painted with an elephant hunt, after Tempesta, and border of ornaments in blue on white ground, in black and gold frame, engraved also in Marryatt's work, and the companion, with a staghound, 30 guineas (ditto).

422-3. A circular dish, with the rape of Prosperine in the centre, and six medallions of deities and festoons of flowers in colours, on white ground; in black and gold frame; and a fine oval dish, with a medallion of Diana leaning on an escutcheon in the centre, surrounded by chimæras and grotesques, with fine arabesque border in blue, on white ground, in the style of Bérain; both engraved in Marryatt's *Pottery and Porcelain*, 75 guineas (Holloway).

424. A circular dish, with a boar hunt, after Tempesta, and border of ornaments in blue on white ground, 18 guineas (Williams).

Nove Faience.—465. A beautiful two-handled vase, cover, and stand, with deep blue and gold borders, painted with classical figures and with pierced neck, 30 guineas (Adair).

466-7. A two-handled Etruscan vase, deep blue, with two large medallions of classical figures and four medallions of Cupids, and a model of a stove of cylindrical form, deep blue ground, with military trophies and festoons in gold, painted with views in Venice, figures and heads in medallions, surmounted by a figure of a child, on four gilt feet, formed as lions, with plinth coloured in imitation of marble, 36 guineas (Permain).

468. A fine vase and cover, deep blue ground, pencilled with gold, with cream-coloured foliage in relief, and handles formed as arabesque figures, beautifully painted, with two large medallions of classical figures, on circular pedestal, with medallions of Roman emperors on plinth, coloured in imitation of marble, 22*in.* high, glass shade and stand, 130 guineas (Jones).

469. A splendid presentation vase, with square pierced handles and pierced neck, deep blue ground, richly gilt, with Alexander and the Family of Darius, and another subject after Lebrun, in two large medallions, and smaller ones of classical heads. This *chef d'œuvre* of the manufac-

tory has inscribed on each side of the square pedestal, "Fab. Baroni Nove;" engraved also in Marryatt's work, 195 guineas (Fuller).

Nove Porcelain.—470-1. A fine vase and cover, with handles formed as female figures bearing garlands of flowers, painted with subjects from Roman history, and ornaments in colours and gold; engraved also in Marryatt's work; and a two-handled vase and cover, with foliage and ornaments in slight relief, painted with Italian and oriental figures at a seaport, signed "G. B." (Giovanni Baroni) Nove on the sides, 95 guineas (Williams).

472. A beautiful eventail jardinière, on open work stand, painted with eight military subjects in colours, with deep blue borders, pencilled with birds and flowers in gold, 40 guineas (Wareham).

479. A beautiful ecuelle, cover, and stand, deep blue ground, with vases of flowers and ornaments in gold, painted with twelve medallions of military subjects, 62 guineas (Nixon).

475. A beautiful ecuelle, cover, and stand, painted with six medallions of buildings and figures, in richly gilt borders, 30 guineas (Saundars).

476. A beautiful eventail jardinière, on open work stand, painted with seaports and figures, in richly gilt borders, marked "Nove Gio. Marconi piuxt," 78 guineas (Thompson).

477. A pair of smaller eventail jardinières, with hunting subjects, coats of arms, and medallion heads in ornaments and colours, 80 guineas (Wareham).

Plymouth.—535. A fine white bust of George II., 25 guineas (ditto).

536. A cup and saucer, painted with Chinese figures in blue on white ground, 20 guineas (Nixon).

MISCELLANEA.

CROSBY HALL.—The Crosby Hall Estate, including what remains of the Crosby Place, to which so many references are made by Shakespeare in his *Richard III.*, and which is an interesting specimen of Gothic domestic architecture of its period, was sold by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, by Messrs. Beadel.

THE death is announced of the well-known archæologist, M. Gaetans de Minicis.

"FLINT JACK."—This notorious fabricator of flint and stone antiquities is at present among the Yorkshire towns in the North Riding. His present trade is the vending of arrow-heads made of bottle-glass, which he works with even more skill than flint, and which he is disposing of by the score.

ANTIEN LAID PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—Under this designation Messrs. Richards & Co., of St. Martin's Lane, have introduced a machine-made writing paper, which will compare most favourably with hand-made varieties when price and quality have been fairly tested. It is fine, hard, and tough, and may be used without any fear of hairs clinging to the pen, a defect that frequently exists in hand-made papers. Though ancient in style, it possesses modern finish, and is free from that objectionable roughness which is generally found in papers manufactured in imitation of the old style. It is cut in four sizes, and packed in appropriate wrappers, and envelopes have been manufactured to match.

WAVERLEY MEMENTOS.—An ingenious Edinburgh cabinet-maker has purchased up every chip of the oak wood-work of the famous dwelling-house where Sir Walter Scott was born, in Horse Wynd, and which is now being razed. This he is converting into antique carved paper-cutters and other *souvenirs* of the author of "Waverley;" and, through Messrs. De La Rue, the interesting trifles will be introduced to the home and American markets shortly before the celebration of the Scott Centenary in August.

WE regret to learn that European visitors have taken to defacing the Caves at Elephanta,—conduct much to be reprobated.

CHARLES I.—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* says that the Earl of Essex has at Cashibury a small piece of the ribbon of the Garter given to Bishop Juxon; it is sky-blue. He has heard that the greater part of the ribbon remained in the family representing Juxon for several generations, and was destroyed by a lady to annoy her husband.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS IN CHURCHES.—The Synod of the Irish Voluntary Church have passed a canon forbidding any changes in the structure, ornaments, or monuments of any church without the sanction of the incumbent, select vestry, and bishop. This is a wise and judicious proviso. We trust it will be faithfully carried out in practice, and that such changes as those to which it refers will not be effected without the joint and concurrent assent of the three authorities are required.

Approaching Sales.

Auctioneers will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of the ANTIQUARIAN Notices of Sales of Articles of Virtu, for insertion in this Table.

June	
Monday,	5 Mr. PHILLIPS, New Bond Street, Library of Choice Books.
Friday,	9 Ditto ditto Old Dresden, Chelsea, and Oriental Porcelain, and other valuable Property.
"	9 C. BENNET & SON, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, 200 Pictures of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and English Schools.
"	9 Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall, Objects of Antique Art from China.
Monday,	12 Mr. PHILLIPS, New Bond Street, Works of Art, the property of a Gentleman residing in Vienna.
Wednesday	14 Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall, Collection of Portraits and Pictures by the Old Masters, Old China, Antique Cabinets, Gobelin's Tapestry, and other valuable effects from Madingley, the ancient seat of the Cotton family.

THE ANTIQUARIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1871.

THE PLEASURE OF STUDYING
ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGY is a wide field of positive facts, and teaches severally the progressive steps of development man has made in the arts and sciences. It is, in its highest type of development, a continuity of labour, and captivates the inquiring mind by the ever recurring and striking contrast of facts, objectively and positively. We catch, in a broad survey of ancient objects, constant and speaking glimpses of the needs, manners, and even thoughts of the past, which survive in the present. The ebb and flow of the ocean leave not more certainly its marks, sometimes higher and sometimes lower on the beach, than do the flux and reflux of time on the history and the monuments of man. The historic periods of art are as well marked in a nation's life as the geologic is unmistakably defined in the earth.

As subjects of illustration we will consider some modern objects in relation to their ancient forms, and by this simple process make our meaning more patent. Take, for instance, the fusil of the 16th century, a cumbrous weapon. The first example extant speaks of progress from the bow and arrow to a superior engine of destruction. But what a gap between that musket and its youngest brother, the Enfield—a marvel of elegance and lightness. The clumsy pieces of the soldiers of the Revolution compared to the present portable arm of precision, which is as elegant as it is deadly, is as incongruous as Hyperion to Satyr. The former barely threw a bullet sixty yards, while the latter, in its successive progressive improvements, propels a ball 1000 yards with more force and directness of aim. What a lesson does not a wise and contemplative survey of man's progress convey!

Take another example in the peaceful arts; look at the angular figures on the canvas of the pre-Raphaelite period, and then look on the warmth, the gorgeousness, and the graceful rotundity of outline which followed the revival of the true and beautiful in painting. The hard and harsh lines gave way to the graceful curve—formalism to nature. Then, again, take for consideration a series of prints, dating from the earliest to the present time, in which, from the internal evidence afforded, we can follow the successive "progresses" of the art of engraving. Each generation of artists supplies a contribution, a light by which we are enabled to read the pages of the past. There is no hindrance, the series speak for themselves, and are a test of progression or retrogression. Is not such a study pleasant and refresh-

ing, which makes us acquainted with the falling off, or deficiency, or advancement of our forefathers?

It is no surprise that many take an interest in Archæology, it is so full of interest and attraction. Then, again, take that fruitful subject for the pen of a poet, Pottery, in all its varied aspects, from the Etruscan vases to the ceramic ware of Wedgwood, or the delicate tracery and transparency of the manufacture of Sèvres. What a revolution in taste and in art is included between those two periods! Do we not see all the stages of man's wants in a clear and studious survey of the uses of these innumerable ceramic articles? From the wooden plates to the costly and elegant china services of the present time, what a range for meditation! In ecclesiology, can anything give us a higher idea of the fervour and devotion of the early times than those magnificent architectural piles raised by the munificence of our forefathers; and do we not trace in legible characters, within those sacred walls, the progress of church architecture in Britain—from the parish church, a model of simplicity consonant to the ignorance of the time, to the glorious creations of the revival of letters and arts? All these are not precious or venerable solely on account of their antiquity, but because they give us a just appreciation of the past. Their happy conception, their skilful elaboration, their intrinsic merits, are their sole recommendation. We are curious about them, because they are worthy of our attention—we are anxious for their preservation, because they have fossilised the soul of the past in their form—and in their presence we converse familiarly with the past, all this independently of their merits as objects and works of art.

The study of Archæology leads the mind upward—and, in its tendency, teaches man that materialism is foolishness, that spiritualism is life. The student who takes in his ken the fact, which cannot escape him, that man constantly improves on his method from better to better; that his idea is constantly elaborating the plastic world of matter, and as his needs require and his sagacity suggests, and fancy dictates, works up all into combination and oneness to satisfy the longing of his soul and genius, in quest of the true and beautiful—educing artistic form and utility with grace or beauty, from the most imperfect and gross conception; the student whose labour is in such a field must surely feel the consciousness that man is little less than an angel. Everywhere Archæology adorns a tale, and points a moral, in the rudest pieces of masonry extant as well as in a stone hatchet.

ACCORDING to an estimate in the *Vérité*, the recent destruction of property in Paris, including houses, furniture, securities, works of art, &c., is valued at eight hundred millions of francs.

BATH FIELD CLUB EXCURSION.

ON the 23rd May, the Club, by the kind invitation of Mr. Buxton Whalley, visited Midford Castle, where they were met in the park by that gentleman and conducted through the grounds to the chapel attached to the castle, where they examined the reredos, which contains a variety of sculptured subjects—Scriptural and legendary. The castle was built by Mr. Disney Roebuck, about 1787, and is a triangular building with towers at the angles. After examining the paintings and other curiosities of the mansion, they were courteously entertained at luncheon, before starting for Wellow, where they arrived in the afternoon, and visited the church under the guidance of the vicar. This church, which is one of the most interesting in the county of Somerset, and contains probably more original work than any other, the roof and seating being original, and only repaired and repolished when the church was restored in 1845, occupied considerable attention. It was deemed worthy of a visit by the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society in 1851, and has also been visited by the Archaeological Institute. According to Collinson, the abbot and convent of Cirencester were the patrons of this church, which was granted to them by their founder, Henry I., A.D. 1133, but the church, which exhibits two or three styles of architecture, was probably almost wholly rebuilt at the cost of Sir Walter Hungerford, A.D. 1372, its principal features being of that date. The interior contains a very interesting effigy of a priest, which was discovered buried outside the south wall of the chancel when the church was restored in 1845. There is also a debased monument of the early part of the seventeenth century to a lady of the Popham family, with a Latin epitaph under it, and some memorials of the Hungerford family; the church is dedicated to St. Julian. There are some ancient mural paintings on the north and east wall of the side aisle, and a rood screen of ancient though not very elaborate work divides the chancel from the nave.

After completing the inspection of the church, the party having procured the necessary means for lighting up the tumulus at Stoney Littleton, a pile distant, proceeded to walk thither. This very interesting barrow has been carefully described in the proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. It was first described by Sir R. C. Hoare (*Archæologica*, vol. xix., pp. 43-48) from drawings and measurements made by the Rev. J. Skinner, Rector of Camerton, which is the parish adjoining to Wellow. When the party arrived at the tumulus, and had entered in and inspected the interior, they were assembled at the entrance by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, who gave them an account of its discovery, and of the nature of its contents when first opened. He reminded the Club that last year they had visited a similar chambered tumulus at Uleybury in Gloucestershire, in which county several barrows of a somewhat similar kind had been opened, and their contents and the arrangement of their chambers described. None were however so perfect as that at Stoney Littleton, which he believed to be the only *perfect one* existing in this country, and therefore it ought to be very carefully preserved. Some years since (A.D. 1854) it had been injured by the falling in of two of the side chambers; this having been discovered by two members of the Field Club, and an application made for permission to restore it, the stones were replaced as formerly, and the exact form of the barrow remained uninjured. Mr. Scarth hoped that this might be done to the tumulus at Uleybury, which had been to all appearance wantonly injured. The Club had, however, called attention to its present ruined condition and pleaded for its preservation. It was much to be regretted that any of these ancient sepulchres of our British or Celtic forefathers should be wantonly destroyed. They were now standing upon a spot where many successive periods of history were distinctly marked. There was this barrow, which probably existed before the Romans set foot in this island. There were in the field called Wellow Hayes, on the north side of the brook which runs through the valley, and almost directly opposite

to this tumulus, the foundations and floors of a very interesting Roman villa, which had been uncovered when the Somersetshire Archaeological Society visited this spot, and which had all been carefully drawn and described by the Rev. J. Skinner, and an abbreviated account of them would be found in "*Aquæ Solis*." Then there was the handsome mediæval church which they had just visited, marking a third period in our national history, and its growth into a great and settled nation, with all the blessings of Christian ordinances.

After instancing other tumuli, and especially the one which was known to have existed at Nempnet, in the parish of Butcombe (which was not far from his own parish of Wrington), Mr. Scarth described how that tumulus had been wantonly destroyed for the sake of the limestone of which it was composed. Happily an account of it, together with drawings, had been preserved. In this one the chambers run entirely through the whole length of the barrow, but at Wellow they only penetrated about half way, while at Uleybury they were clustered about the entrance. Having alluded to the researches of the late Sir R. C. Hoare and Mr. Skinner in past times, and in recent Dr. Thurnam, among the Wilts barrows, the Rev. Samuel Lysons, in Gloucestershire, and the indefatigable labours of Canon Greenwell in the north of England, by whom the results of his researches were carefully classified and arranged, and who had obtained much information from the contents he had found, Mr. Scarth explained the form of the barrow, and conducted the party round it, pointing out where the walling, wherever it had fallen, had been carefully replaced, and upright stones marked the extent of the repairs. Originally the whole had been covered with soil; it was only in recent times that the dry walling, which now formed the boundary of the tumulus, had been uncovered. It was much to be regretted that when the entrance to this tumulus was first discovered, the contents were found to have been disturbed and the chambers rifled, and nothing that could accurately fix the date had been found, but the internal construction appeared to show that no iron tool had been used in its formation; it was constructed of flat slabs of the stone that abounded in the neighbourhood, and small fragments collected from the surface of the ground filled up the interstices of the chambers, and composed the dry walling around. The party returned to the vicarage, where they partook of tea, and afterwards returned to Bath. They were accompanied on the excursion by Mr. and Mrs. Buxton Whalley, besides having the advantage of the presence of Mr. Vaux, lately over the department of medals and coins in the British Museum, and several other visitors.

The distance of Wellow from Bath is about five miles, and Stoney Littleton a little more than a mile beyond Wellow.

OLD CITY MANSION IN MARK LANE.—Mr. Edward I'Anson, in the course of a paper lately read by him before the Institution of Surveyors, referred to the altered aspect of the City since 1815, when, and for many years subsequently, the merchants of the City used to live over their counting-houses. Most of the buildings then existing have now been altogether demolished or entirely altered to adapt them to modern requirements. One of the finest of these old City mansions (said Mr. I'Anson), which is now being not quite destroyed, but converted, is situate in Mark Lane, and belonged to the Baring family. Although long disused as a residence, it has existed till this day with all its essential features unchanged. With its carved oaken portal, its marble-paved hall, its ballustraded staircase, panelled walls, and its garden with a fountain in the centre, and its fig trees, which, or until a few days since, still remained, it is a perfect type of the residence of a merchant of the last century. All these interesting features, however, will soon be entirely obliterated, and the house and garden converted into strictly business offices.

MR. GODALL, R.A., has sold his Egyptian sketches to Mr. Solomon for 6000*l*.

COLCHESTER MUSEUM.

DURING the last month the number of visitors to this institution was 2005 as compared with 947 last year, an increase attributable mainly to the 600 who visited the museum at the late flower show of the Colchester and East Essex Horticultural Society and to Whitsun holiday makers. The following additional contributions have been received:—Miss Baker, of Walton-on-the-Naze, has, through Dr. Bree, contributed 8 Roman bronze coins, a silver penny of Henry VI., and a silver sixpence of Queen Elizabeth, two copper tokens, a Roman urn and fragments of others found on the Copperas ground at Walton and four fragments of glass; Mons. Virtue, a collection of valuable specimens of geology collected by him while in Bermuda, small Roman bottle found in Colchester, small Roman urn with handle, specimens of early English pottery, also of very fine mosaic pavements, eighteen specimens of mineralogy from various places, and two of coral, a cast of a large seal and two casts of coins, together with a very valuable cast taken from an Egyptian tomb with the following details of it:—"Among the many relics of antiquity recovered in Egypt and brought to England by Mr. Belzoni there is a mutilated statue in basalt of a kneeling figure which supports on its knees a small square altar, above which there is an oblong square recess in which is an upright figure in high relief representing Osiris. In his left hand he holds the pastoral crook, and in his right hand the flail. The front of the altar is covered with an inscription in hieroglyphics in good preservation, of which this plaster cast is an exact copy. The above statue, which is believed to date 600 years before Christ, was found among the ruins of the ancient city of Thebes, in Egypt, and was brought along with many more to the British Museum in 1821." Mr. Gunnell, Lexden, has given a South Sea Islander's dress; Mr. H. J. Church, Colchester, a rubbing of a brass, framed, and very curious; the Rev. H. Jenkins, Stanway, a large and admirable map of Colchester, by Mr. Parish, of Colchester, showing where Roman antiquities have been found in this town; Mr. Jeffries, Brightlingsea, a small Roman urn, fossil bones and shells dredged in the Colne; the Rev. G. Wilkins, of Wix, fossil bones found at Wix, fine mineral from Cornwall, specimens of other minerals from other parts; Mr. F. A. Cole, Colchester, a silver schilling, Hamburg, date 1730, and a copper dumpty, from Ceylon; Mr. Solomon Went, of Brightlingsea, through Mr. F. A. Cole, Colchester, a large fossil bone of an extinct animal dredged up in the River Colne; and Mr. W. Lee, Nayland, a copper Indian pice and a farthing of the reign of George II.

THE HAY COLLECTION.

We learn that the celebrated collection of Egyptian Antiquities, made by the late artist antiquary, Robert Hay, of Linplum, Scotland, recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace, has been purchased for 1000*l.* by a well known banker in Boston, U.S.A., and it is now being shipped for that city.

It was the last Egyptian collection of any extent in England, and was made above thirty years ago by Mr. R. Hay during his travels in Egypt.

We regret that so valuable a collection should be allowed to leave this country, and congratulate America on the acquisition of so important and, in many respects, unique an addition to its antiquities.

ST. LEONARD'S.—A very rich and costly altar-cloth, a magnificent specimen of the embroidery of the 14th century, has just been presented to the above church by a lady well-known for her interest in church work—the widow of a clergyman long resident in this neighbourhood. The assortment of colour is very chaste and beautiful, and the patterns themselves are very striking—being taken from some embroidery at Ely, Ramsey Abbey, East Langdon, and other well-known places.

ANTIQUITIES OF LONDON.

THE following is extracted from the *City Press*:—

The eminent antiquary, John Bagford, in a letter to John Leland, dated from the Charterhouse, February 1, 1714-15, thus describes a piece of sculpture found in Mark Lane, of which a print is preserved in Leland's works.

"And now I shall take notice of a very great curiosity found in Mark-lane, more properly called Mart-lane, it being a place where the Romans, and not improbably the ancient Britains, used to barter their commodities, as tin, lead, &c., with other nations, it may be with the Greeks, who often came into this island to purchase the like goods. Whence I am apt to conjecture that the name of the lane hath been continued ever since the times of the Romans, and that the names of some other lanes and streets, as Cornhill, Grace-street, the Querne, Broad-street, Watling-street, and, perhaps, Old Fish-street, &c., are of equal antiquity, and were called from the same kind of accidents.

"The curiosity I am speaking of, is a brick, found about forty years since twenty-eight foot deep below the pavement, by Mr. Stockley, as he was digging the foundation of an house that he built for Mr. Wolley. Near to this place was dug up many quarters of wheat, burnt very black, but yet sound; which were conjectured to have layn buried ever since the burning of this city about 800 years before. This brick is of a Roman make, and was a key brick to the arch where the corn was found. 'Tis made of a curious red clay, and in bass-relief on the front, hath the figure of Sampson putting fire to the foxes tayles, and driving them into a field of corn. It seems to be the same story that is mentioned in Scripture of destroying the Philistines' corn, from whence came the fable of Hercules, to be the guardian of their corn stores or granaries; as they had their peculiar deities for all domestick affairs in or near their houses or camps, as Priapus was the protector of their gardens, &c., not to mention many other household gods of several names and uses.

"This brick is at this time preserved in the museum belonging to the Royal Society, in Fleet-street, from whence I have caused an accurate draught of it to be sent to you; at the same time not forgetting to acquaint you that the late ingenious Richard Waller, Esq. (whose death is much lamented by the Virtuoso of this place), communicated to me the following account of the measure of it, as it was exactly taken, viz. :—On the picture, or largest face, 4 inches broad, 5½ inches long; on the reverse side, 3-7.10ths inches broad, 5-1.10th inches long; thickness, 2-4.10ths inches. At the same time Mr. Waller observed to me in his letter, that the proportions of the bass-relieve are so very fine, that it is plain from thence that it cannot be a work of the Bass empire; but then, says he, 'How the story of Sampson should be known to the Romans, much less to the Britains, so early after the time of the propagation of the Gospel seems to be a great doubt; except it should be said that some Jews after the final destruction of Jerusalem should wander into Britain, and London being, even in Caesar's time, a port or trading city, they might settle here, and in the arch of their own granary record the famous story of their delivery from their captivity under the Philistines. Be that as it will, the thing is very curious, and 'tis plain by the impressions that it was made by a mould or stamp; so that, doubtless, there were many of the same made.'

This is truly a very curious discovery, coupled with the late find of the remains of Roman pavements, Samian ware, and a number of Roman Querns for grinding corn in Mark Lane, which all go to prove the deductions of Mr. Bagford to be correct. In conclusion, I am desirous of discovering where this most interesting piece of sculpture is now located.

MARK LANE.

ONE of the oldest, if not the oldest, of Welsh bards, Macowry Mon, died in humble circumstances at Bangor last week, at the ripe age of eighty-seven.

DEATH OF SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BART.

DEATH has severed another connecting link of the past with the present generation, and has removed from amongst us one of the best examples of an "English Country Gentleman." Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., died at his seat, Rolleston Hall, in Staffordshire, on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of 86. He was born on the 27th of March, 1785, married on the 31st of January, 1804, the second daughter of Sir Edward Every, of Egginton, Bart., and leaves eight children.

His family trace their descent from Ernald, a Saxon Thane, who, prior to the year 1200, held an estate at Moseley, near Wolverhampton, and lived there, and, according to the custom of those times, assumed the name of Ernald de Moseley, from the name of his estate and place of residence. His successors, by marriage and by forensic and commercial ability, and notably Sir Richard Moseley, of Hough End, Lord Mayor of London, and High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1604 (to whom a crest, to be borne with his arms, was granted in 1592), and his brother Anthony, added to their patrimonial estates, and accumulated a large fortune.

The baronetage, first granted in 1640, had twice expired, and was renewed in 1781 by a grant to Sir John Parker Moseley, Sir Oswald's grandfather, whom Sir Oswald succeeded in September, 1798. Not insensible to the honour of rank and ancient descent, nor giving to them undue prominence, Sir Oswald was not content to repose upon the past, the *genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi*, but added to and adorned them by those personal qualities of heart and mind which make a man, and which made him honourably distinguished among men. His social position and great wealth relieved him from the necessity of exertion, but he used his inherited advantages as a stimulus to increasing efforts for self-improvement and the benefit of others. His aims were elevated, various, and pursued with untiring energy. Sir Oswald sat in Parliament for several sessions, first for Portarlington in 1807, then for Winchelsea and Midhurst 1808-1816, and for the Northern Division of Staffordshire during two Parliaments. He served the office of High Sheriff for the County of Stafford in 1814. He held for nine years the office of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county, and discharged the duties of that position with impartiality and urbanity, blended with dignity. He was many years an active magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Derby.

He was a good classic. He published an interesting "History of the Castle, Priory, and Town of Tutbury," which shows his wonted industry in collecting and arranging information. This history contains a notice of the impostor Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, who pretended, and by many credulous people was believed, to have lived without food. He also wrote an account of the "Ancient British Church," which, in a small compass, gives a large amount of information as to the origin and progress of that Church. He was a member of several learned societies, D.C.L., F.G.S., and L.S.M.R.T., and studied, with that success which rewards industry, archaeology, geology, mineralogy, horticulture, natural history, botany, painting, and other subjects which contribute to make an accomplished gentleman.

He established a Benefit Society at Rolleston upon sound and safe principles at a time when those principles were imperfectly understood, and many such associations broke down for want of knowledge or care in framing their rules and scales of allowances. He was a constant and practical friend of education, which he supported with liberality and judgment, and by his own personal attendance and aid in the schools of his own parish. He received an early religious training from his grandfather, Sir John Parker Mosley, who superintended with scrupulous fidelity the religious education of his grandchildren. The good seed thus sown fell upon good ground. The Christian faith and practice inculcated by him were very early adopted by Sir Oswald, remained unshaken by the dissipation of College life at that day, and

were adhered to through his long and consistent life with the courage and constancy inspired by deep conviction and earnest feeling. They were his standard and guide, gave him comfort in his passage through life, and brought him peace at the last. In his youth the profession of religion was unfashionable. The ministrations of religion in his own parish during the incumbency of an eccentric rector, one of his immediate predecessors, had been careless and ineffective. In those times the authoritative guiding hand of a serious influential layman was of great value. Such a guide Sir Oswald was. The exigencies of the times required a good example, backed by authority, kindly, but resolute. Sir Oswald supplied both. His authority was never inflamed to passion, nor degenerated to feebleness, but used temperately and firmly for the repression of what was evil, and the encouragement of all that was good. The gentleness of his authority was shown by his treatment of children. He was fond of them, and they esteemed him. It was delightful to see this man of rank and wealth, of varied attainments and refined and cultivated tastes, adapting himself to the capacities of village children, assembling them around him, at once their teacher and their friend, winning their confidence and engaging their regard. One instance may suffice as an illustration of the kindly exercise of his authority. He met in his village two boys, the younger angry and crying, the other scolding because the younger refused to go to school. He took the refractory youngster tenderly by the hand, conducted him to the school, remained until his lesson was ended, and then with a few kind and encouraging words left him there. The boy avoided school no more, and grew up an industrious and respectable man. To all comes the common end. To Sir Oswald it came with the comforting recollection of a well-spent life, of a talent diligently and worthily employed. He acted in the spirit of his own pithy and comprehensive words, "We are the stewards of God's gifts, and if we waste the talents committed to our charge, what account can we render to our Omniscient Judge for hours wasted in idleness, for opportunities of doing good to our fellow-creatures neglected, and for the Holy Spirit's aid wilfully rejected?" Gradual decline reduced his bodily strength, but left his mind unimpaired. The vigour of his constitution yielded slowly and without suffering to natural decay; the tide of life ebbed peacefully away to him, though, at the last, painfully to sorrowing friends, and he resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in the well-grounded hope of a joyful resurrection.

THE WATER-GATE AT THE END OF BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND.—The water-gate at the end of Buckingham Street, in the Strand, erected by George Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, for access to his mansion, York House, yet remains; but it is now sunk below the level of the adjoining ground at the back of the Thames Embankment. This gate (said Mr. l'Anson in the course of a paper read before the Institution of Surveyors), erroneously attributed to Inigo Jones, was designed and built by Nicholas Stone, sen., master mason to King James I. and King Charles. At that time river stairs were numerous.

A FEW days since the workmen engaged in pulling down some old buildings in Coleshill Street, Birmingham, belonging to Mr. Counsellor Taylor, found among the *débris* an interesting historical relic in the shape of a bronze medal, struck 114 years ago to commemorate the victory of Frederick the Great at Rosbach, during the "Seven Years' War." The medal is in a remarkably fine state of preservation. Frederick the Great is represented on horseback with his sword drawn, his legions being encamped in the background, and there is the following inscription:—"Fredericus Borussiae Rex Lissa, Dec. 5. Breslau recepta, Dec. 20, 1757." The obverse bears in relief a scene representing the thickest of the fight at the battle of Rosbach, and the words:—"Quo nihil majus. Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757."

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on the 6th of June, when Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., president, was in the chair.

The following ladies and gentlemen were proposed by the council for election at the next meeting:—Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., Oxford; E. R. Hodges, Esq., late of Jerusalem; Mrs. J. W. Bosanquet, and Miss Dorothy Best, of Maidstone.

George Smith, Esq. (British Museum), read an elaborate and interesting paper on the Early History of Babylonia, commencing with a *resumé* of facts already ascertained from the labours of Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other English and continental students. He proceeded to describe *seriatim* the principal localities where excavations had been carried on, and to identify them with several places mentioned in the earlier portions of the Pentateuch. A chronological list of kings, and a brief account of the military and political changes, in which were introduced many new facts derived from contemporary inscriptions, concluded the first part of the paper. In its second division the Theology, the Arts, the Social and Moral Characteristics of the Ancient Chaldeans were examined, and the examination was further illustrated by the exhibition of sundry casts of ancient bricks and cylinders, translations of which were also given.

J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., F.R.A.S., treasurer, read an able paper "On the date of the Nativity," considering in detail the facts of the occurrence, and of the government of Cyrenius, and the census of Augustus, as recorded in the gospel and by Josephus. The various eclipses, astronomical data, and political disturbances incidentally connected with these events, were enumerated, and the author reasoning from all together, was disposed to place the period of the birth of Christ either in the autumn of the year 3, or early in the spring of 2 before the Christian era.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of these papers, in which their authors, the president, W. R. A. Boyle, Dr. Cull, Professor Donaldson, S. M. Drael, Rev. T. M. Gumen, E. H. Palmer, and Revs. J. M. Rodwell and George Smith, took part.

At the close of the discussion, the president exhibited several beautiful and curious Hebrew and Ancheric MSS., the property of the Rev. Greville Chester, Walter de Gray Birel, Esq., undertaking to comment upon the same.

The meeting, which was numerously attended, was a very protracted one, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the members was held on Friday, June 2nd, when Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., was in the chair.

Archdeacon Trollope sent a photograph and notice of a sculptured fragment of a Roman tomb lately found at Lincoln, on the site of the new church of St. Swithin, on the west of the lower Roman town. It is the upper portion of a tablet representing a young man with crisp curling hair, holding in his hands a hare, represented as alive.

The Chairman exhibited a small oval plaque of enamel, date 1674, representing some battle on the Ponte St. Angelo, at Rome.

Mr. Holliday exhibited fragments of encaustic tiles, drawings, &c., illustrating the discovery of tiles on the site of the Abbey of Hales Owen, Worcestershire, of which a large number had been found in a very broken state. The patterns were almost identical with the beautiful and well-known Chertsey tiles, and it was suggested that they were made in the same moulds and at the same kiln,

Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bart., exhibited a profile portrait of Our Lord, an example of the type of the Emerald Vernicle of the Vatican, described by Mr. King in the *Architectural Journal*, but probably earlier in execution than those previously exhibited.

Mr. Parker gave an account of the remains of the House of Pudens and Claudia, the friends of St. Paul, in Rome. During the last winter fresh circumstances had come to light confirming the conclusions at which Mr. Parker had long since arrived, that the Church of S. Pudentiana covered a part of the site of the house of Pudens, the Roman senator. Cardinal Bonaparte, the successor of Cardinal Wiseman, is restoring that church, and in the course of their operations the workmen laid open two chambers which presented undoubted evidences of work of the first century, altered in the second. They had remains of painting of that period, and were evidently some of the subterranean chambers of a patrician's house. The legends of the Roman, the Greek, and the British Churches all agree respecting the family of Pudens, and authorities indicate the site of the Church of S. Pudentiana as the place where he lived. His son, Novatus, added *therma* to the house, and remains of hot-air flues were seen in the chambers lately brought to light. After the death of Pudens, the house became a place of resort for foreign Christians coming to Rome, especially in times of persecution, when the underground chambers could be turned to good account.

Mr. Parker exhibited photographs showing the construction of the chambers, and a ground-plan of the site.

Mr. Nightingale exhibited a bronze key, of fine workmanship, but damaged by decay, lately dug up on some cottage allotment gardens at Wilton, where several Mediæval relics have been found.

Mr. Hippiusley sent a singular implement of Oriental or Moorish work, a small shallow patera of bronze, perforated, and having a jointed handle.

The Rev. S. Banks sent two small implements of hard close-grained stone, found at Cottenham, near Cambridge, and which may have been burnishers or possibly touchstones.

Mr. Dundas sent a sculptured crucifix of ivory; the character of design unusual, possibly copied from works of earlier date.

Mr. Shurlock exhibited a flint celt found in the mud thrown out of the moat of Foster House, Thorpe Leigh, near Egham.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

AT the first excursion of this society this term the members and their friends, numbering altogether about sixty, assembled in Christ Church Meadow, and shortly afterwards embarked on one of Salter's large barges for Sandford. After passing through Iffley Lock, a business meeting of the society was held on the top of the barge, while gliding down the stream. Professor Westwood occupied the chair. Several new members were elected, and others proposed.

Mr. James Parker then gave a brief account of the archaeology of the Thames, observing, in the course of his remarks, that he believed the upper portion to be properly called the Isis, the word Thames arising from the Thame, which flows into the river at Dorchester, and the word Æse, which is analogous to Exe; Usk, and other similar streams in the kingdom. He added that the Thames in Saxon times formed the great boundary between the kingdoms of Mercia and the West Saxons.

The party on landing at Sandford proceeded to the church, the early history of which was given by Mr. Parker, and a fine specimen of stone carving, dug up when the church was restored, was explained by Professor Westwood. This relic represents a full length figure of the Virgin, surrounded by angels, and at her foot is a reliquary, supported by two angels. The stone is now fixed in the south wall of the church.

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Please return as soon as possible

Afterwards the party proceeded to Temple Farm, and the remains of an establishment of Knight Templars, formerly existing there, were inspected.

The party then proceeded northwards, skirting the Thame railway, and visited the remains of the "Mynchery," a religious establishment, now also forming a portion of a farm, and its history was explained by Mr. Parker.

The party then visited Littlemore Church, the history of which was explained by the Rev. G. W. Huntingford, vicar.

The party then proceeded to Kennington Island, where they re-embarked to the Long Bridges and the College boat-races.

The next excursion was to be to Bicester, Middleton Stoney, Chesterton, and Alcester; the third excursion to Stanton Harcourt; and the last to Kenilworth.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

EXCURSION TO KENILWORTH.

THERE is nothing unusual for a party of archaeologists to visit the old Keep and Castle of Kenilworth; but some special interest was attached to the visit of the members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society to the old pile on the 3rd instant, in consequence of the recent alterations and excavations which have taken place within the Castle precincts.

The party, which consisted of about sixty members and their friends, arrived at Warwick, where omnibuses were waiting to convey them to Kenilworth. Among them were—Mr. J. H. Parker, author of "The Domestic Architecture of England;" Mr. James Parker, Mr. J. W. Lowndes (a well-known local journalist), Mr. J. S. Treacher, M.A. (the Secretary), and other antiquarian friends.

A pleasant drive along the Warwick road, by Guy's Cliffe, Blacklow Hill, and Leek Wootton, soon brought the visitors to the oddly-named California, near the ancient entrance to the Castle, at the outworks known as the Brayes. Here they were met by the Rev. Mr. Knowles, Mr. J. Tom Burgess, Mr. Rye, and a few other friends from Leamington and the neighbourhood. After an interchange of greetings, every visitor was presented with a ground plan of the Castle, printed in tints to show the various periods at which it was built. The party entered the Castle grounds by the roadway leading to the Castle lake. They stopped a few minutes to inspect the site of the flood-gates near the Gallery Tower, and then proceeded along the roadway on the south of the Tilt-yard to Mortimer's Tower, where Mr. Knowles pointed out some remains of the old barbican yet existing at the base of the tower. This gave rise to a slight discussion between Mr. James Parker and Mr. Knowles, and the party then went into the Castle grounds. The first place visited was the south-west corner of the great Keep, where Mr. J. Parker stood upon one of the seats, and proceeded to give a brief account of the history of the Norman remains of the Castle. He pointed out the fact that the large mass of buildings which they saw before them was undoubtedly a Norman Keep erected by Geoffrey de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. He was a man of whom they knew but little, but he was believed to have been raised from a humble station in life to be a chamberlain and treasurer to the king. The exact date of the foundation of the Castle was not known, but the key note to it was found in a charter granted by Geoffrey de Clinton. He could not, however, tell the exact date of that charter, but it was between 1123 and 1125. In it Geoffrey de Clinton stated that he should retain to himself a particular portion of the land of Kenilworth for building himself a castle and making a park around it. Therefore, if he did not commence to build the castle about this time, he was preparing to do so. Previous to this date, Kenilworth was only incidentally mentioned in Domesday.

Mr. Parker then pointed out that the Keep itself was a

very large one, rather than that of the Tower, attention to the existence of the wall there were some places where the wall hung to keep out when it was inhabited these had been discovered had excavated the stood, for the purpose original entrance had been so materially. In 1274 by a strong force against him, and Parker then gave a history mentioned of provisions at the the garrison stores quarters of barley, salted, 4*l.*; 120 ch. The accounts rendered formation illustrative in lieu of serving as who took refuge without storms without board." There are fortifications, repair, evance of five tuns It is a curious circumstance, who succeeded, were named John R made a humorous all the latter. He also being granted for the safe custody of the

Mr. J. H. Parker solid masonry were to be brought against

Entrance, near to which was the place where Sir Walter Scott placed the Earl of Leicester and his friends whilst the imaginary interview took place between Amy Robsart and good Queen Bess.

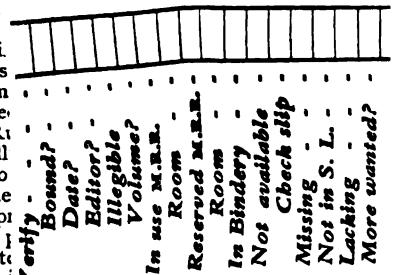
The next point visited was the Water Tower in the eastern wall, near to which the remains of a chapel have been discovered. Here Mr. James Parker, standing on the buttress of the ancient chapel, alluded to a remark which had been made by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorn, when the Archaeological Society visited the spot, that the large sum of money, 1100*l.*, which had been expended in King John's time, had been expended on the Keep. This he did not think was correct, for he believed they saw before them the building which had been then erected, and which cost the sum of money mentioned. He then proceeded to show that this money was employed to erect a wardrobe and a King's Chamber here, and, in his opinion, the wardrobe and King's Chamber were then before them.

This statement was of course open to doubt, and Mr. Knowles suggested that it was the Queen's Chamber, not the King's.

Mr. J. Parker rejoined that he had reasons for his opinion, for they found in the 19th of Henry III. the Sheriff accounted for 6*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* for "a fair and beautiful boat" to lie near the door of the King's great Chamber, and there was no such door opening on to the lake at Lunn's Tower. He believed that the King's Chamber was what they knew as the Water Tower.

Mr. Knowles joined issue on this point, and both parties appeared to forget that it was hardly likely that the fair boat would be left on the moat, and that there was a door, and the remains of a beautiful Chamber on the south side of the Castle adjoining the upper lake.

Respecting the Chapel, Mr. Parker pointed out that in



1241 they had records of more buildings, when the Chapel was ceiled with wainscoting and otherwise handsomely adorned. He thought there was no doubt but that they were standing on the very site of the Chapel.

Mr. Knowles, however, pointed out that the date of the Chapel was 1335, and it was the third, or, as he termed it, the Queen's Chapel.

In answer to Mr. Parker, Mr. Knowles stated that the site of the second Chapel had not yet been discovered.

The presence of some of the old round stones belonging to the military engines of Simon de Montfort, gave a piquant flavour to the description of the famous siege of Kenilworth, and the well-known "ban" or dictum of Kenilworth. He also observed that a peculiar fatality appeared to befall the early possessors of the place, as they very often rebelled against their royal benefactors.

The bestowment of the Castle on Edmund, Earl of Leicester, in 1286, was next noticed, and complimentary mention made of the chivalry of the 13th century, when the one hundred gallant knights assembled at the Castle for their grand passage of arms, called "The Round Table," of which Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was the leader. Edmund of Lancaster, who was the next possessor, with the ill-luck of its former rulers, rebelled against his cousin, Edward II., and was beheaded at Pontefract in 1322. Edward II., who had intended to make the Castle his residence, found in it a prison, shortly before his brutal murder at Berkeley. Edward III. restored the Castle to the Earl of Lancaster, whose granddaughter married John of Gaunt, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, who built Lancaster's Buildings.

The party now proceeded to Lunn's Tower, which is now in process of repair. The peculiar arrangement of the windows and means of defence were briefly pointed out. The centre of the great banquetting hall was the next point of attraction, where Mr. James Parker observed that they had reason to believe that the portion of the Castle on which they stood, and which was known as Lancaster's building, was erected in the 14th century. They knew that in 1392 a brief was sent to John Deyncourt to collect masons and labourers, wood and stone, for the building there, and no doubt the hall in which they stood dated from that period. The peculiarity and beauty of the hall were pointed out, and the party visited the remains of the windows near the *plaisance*, where some rare tracery on the plaster is preserved under glass, and which was believed to be unique. The outer wall of the Castle, built by Henry III., was examined as they went along, and in front of Leicester's buildings Mr. J. Parker pointed out the features of the Elizabethan period when the Castle was altered by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He also remarked that Robert Dudley had some claim to the possession of the Castle, because a letter had recently been found addressed by Sir John Dudley to Cromwell, asking for it, and it is believed that in consequence of this it was bestowed by Elizabeth on Robert Dudley. On the 9th of July, 1563, he received the grant, and in 1564 he was created Earl of Leicester; in 1571 he erected two towers, one at the head of the pool, known as the gallery tower, and the other was now known as Mortimer's tower. He also built the gatehouse, still standing, and though preserving the old entrance, he made a new one on the opposite side, and thus as it were turned the entrance of the Castle round. He then mentioned the entertainment that was given by Robert, Earl of Leicester, to Queen Elizabeth, and which has been described by Laneham. One of the gentlemen present asked where the tilting took place. Mr. J. Parker said that he understood it was in the quadrangle or the base court. Mr. Tom Burgess thought it was not so, but that probably it took place on what is now known as the tilt yard; as there were drawings in existence and many details to show that was the spot. Mr. Knowles said he believed it was made into a tilt yard by Leicester, but he was of opinion there was a terrace beneath it, made also by Leicester. The question as to there having been a

separate moat in the Norman time was also mentioned. Mr. Knowles considered that traces could be found of the Norman moat on the site of the present garden, and also that the hollow which was now in front of Leicester's buildings was the remains of the moat, or, in Mr. Parker's words, Leicester's building from across to the old moat was filled up on either side for a garden. In front of the quadrangle, in answer to some questions respecting the later owners of the Castle, Mr. Tom Burgess explained that the Castle after Leicester's death passed into the hands of Sir Robert Dudley, and from him was taken by James I. for the use of Henry, Prince of Wales. In Henry's time a complete inventory was taken of the goods, chattels, furniture, pictures, and other appurtenances of the Castle, and this document was still preserved, giving an idea of the grandeur and beauty of the appointments. Henry had decided to pay a proportion of the valuation to Sir Robert Dudley, but he died before the agreement could be carried out. It then remained in possession of the Crown, leased to the Careys, until the Civil Wars, when it was garrisoned by the king, but after hostilities had broken out, Charles removed his garrison, finding it placed between the hostile forces at Coventry and Warwick, and left it in the hands of the Parliamentarians.

In reply to some further questions, Mr. Burgess pointed out that the first blood shed in the Civil Wars was in the immediate neighbourhood, and gave a sketch of the events from the siege of Caldecott Hall to the Battle of Edgehill. He then pointed out that the castle and grounds were granted to several officers of Cromwell's army, who demolished the castle, drained the pool, and converted the gate-house into a residence.

The party then adjourned to the gate-house, where they were courteously received by Mr. F. Robbins, and inspected several relics of the past grandeur of the Castle preserved there, amongst which is the very fine alabaster chimney-piece which had been removed from the Privy Chamber, a variety of carvings and keys. Some curious relics found in the recent excavation of the Castle were also shown, together with a model of a mangonel made by Mr. Knowles, which was used at the siege of Kenilworth in the reign of Henry III. This and some ancient wainscoting excited a great deal of attention, and Mr. Knowles kindly distributed amongst the visitors impressions of a seal which had been found in the ruins of the Castle.

The party then left the Castle by the gateway, and proceeded to the Church, where the Rev. W. F. Bickmore, vicar of the parish, exhibited the beautiful communion plate. The visitors next inspected the beautiful Norman doorway at the west side of the Church, and other peculiar and salient features of the edifice, and also the ancient gateway of the Abbey.

It being nearly seven o'clock, they then left on their return journey, taking with them many pleasant memories of their afternoon in Kenilworth.

CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Rev. Canon Kingsley will deliver a lecture before the members of this Society, on a day not yet definitely fixed, but certainly during his present term of residence.

The subject of the lecture—"Primæval Man"—is one of the utmost interest both ethnologically and historically, and in the hands of the worthy Canon is certain of a vigorous and faithful exposition.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE preliminary arrangements have been made for the Congress of this Society to be held this year, towards the latter end of July, at Cardiff.

The Marquis of Bute will be president; the Duke of Bedford, Lord Tredegar, the Earl of Cawdor, Mr. C. R. Mansel Talbot, M.P., and the Bishop of Llandaff, the local patrons.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday, June 22nd, in the parish church, a description of the fabric will be given by the Archdeacon of Stow.

The Society's members and friends will then start from the market-place, visiting Newark, Kelham Hall, Kelham Church, Averham, Upton, Hockerton, Cauntton, Norwell, Sutton-on-Trent, Carlton, Cromwell, North Muskham, Holme, South Muskham. Each church will be described by the Archdeacon of Stow.

In the evening, among other proceedings, a paper on "Painted Glass," by the Rev. H. Usher, will be read.

On the following day the company will proceed to the Castle, which will be described by Archdeacon Trollope.

The following places will then be visited:—Newark Castle, Hawton Church, Balderton, Claypole, Stubton, Fenton, Broughton, Beckingham Church, Beckingham Manor, Barnby, Coddington.

In the evening a paper will be read on "Easter Sepulchres," by Mr. H. H. Bloxham.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, issued on Thursday, contains Captain Warren's paper on Philistia; Mr. Palmer's concluding paper will be issued in the next number. An expedition of great interest is contemplated by Reschid Pasha, Governor of Damascus, for this summer. It will cross the desert, hitherto unvisited by Europeans, between Damascus and Petra, to the east of Moab. Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake will, if possible, accompany it on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

PROVINCIAL.

RESTORATION OF BOULTON CHURCH, DERBY.

THIS ancient church has undergone thorough restoration. The roof and walls had long been dilapidated, and the interior was a bad specimen of what was misnamed church restoration. It was, therefore, decided to renovate and restore the venerable fabric, and the work has been brought to a successful issue.

In the eleventh century there was a Norman church at Boulton (probably a simple nave and chancel of very small proportions), as the south doorway, part of the chancel arch, and a small window in the north wall of the chancel of this date still remained in 1870. The chancel arch was so exceedingly narrow that it was determined to remove it, and insert an arch of more suitable proportion. The old Norman remains have, however, been preserved, and re-used as a doorway in the north side of the chancel. The old Norman south doorway, and the window above-mentioned, have also been preserved.

Early in the fifteenth century considerable alterations were made to the old church, and the south porch was erected. In more modern times the old roofs were destroyed, and plastered ceilings substituted. An entirely new and handsome open timbered roof has been placed over the nave. The porch, and the south wall of the nave, and the north wall of the chancel, have all been rebuilt, all architectural features being carefully refixed in their original positions. An entirely new north aisle having an arcade of three arches opening from the nave, has been added, and a vestry built on the north side of the chancel. A new chancel arch, moulded and supported on carved corbels and small shafts, all in keeping with the new work of the aisle, has been inserted, and a new window has been put in the west wall of the nave, improving both the internal and external appearance of the church. The pulpit is made out of some slabs of alabaster which were found in the church, and, though plain, is effective. The chancel is laid with Minton's tiles, and a few old encaustic tiles which were discovered during

the progress of the works have been laid at the foot of the pulpit steps. The aisles are paved with York stone with an ornamental tile border. Only those who knew the church in former days can fully appreciate the improvement effected by the restoration executed under the direction of William Smith, Esq., architect, of John Street, Adelphi, London.

To the zeal of the Rev. E. Poole, and the members of the building committee, the public are indebted for the accomplishment of this good work.

ST. ALKMUND'S WELL-DRESSING.

THE ancient and historical well of St. Alkmund's, was, on Whit-Tuesday, honoured with unusual attentions. For some time past it has been in contemplation to commemorate the existence of this bountiful source of "God's great gift to man," by a "well dressing." For this purpose many of the leading inhabitants of the neighbourhood contributed both money and labour, and the culmination of their efforts was arrived at on Whit-Tuesday, when, after a brief but interesting inaugural ceremony, conducted by the Rev. W. Beresford, curate of St. Alkmund's, the adorned well was thrown open to the public. Its comparative smallness prevented any very extensive or elaborate display: but the most was made of existing space, and the well presented a pleasing appearance, reflecting credit on those who carried out this novel undertaking. The well was arched over with evergreens, so as to present the appearance of a "fairy bower." Ferns and flowers were also brought into requisition, and in the middle of a group of the latter, fully exposed to view, and surrounded by a ground-work of evergreens and moss textually inlaid with flowers, was an artificial grotto of spar, from which issued the gushing stream of water, which, by its delicious coolness, and the medicinal properties it is supposed to possess, has rendered the well locally famous. Aided by a liberal private subscription, about 200 of the female population of the neighbourhood were regaled with tea on the grounds of Mr. G. Holme, manufacturer. After tea there was dancing, and at dusk the well was illuminated with a number of Chinese lanterns.

The historical references to St. Alkmund's Well are few and unsatisfactory. Woolley's MS. account of Derby, written in 1712, describes it as a "Curious spring called St. Alkmund's Well, a little way out of the town, formerly esteemed a kind of holy well;" and John Edwards, alluding to the custom of decorating wells with flowers, and attending them with religious services or festive rejoicings on Holy Thursday, mentions this spring as one of those committed to the patronage of a saint, and treated with reverence on account of the purity of its waters. The antiquity of the spring as a holy well is amply attested by tradition. St. Alkmund, a younger son of Alured, King of Northumbria, who was slain in the battle of Kemsford, was chosen, about A.D. 915, as the patron saint of the Collegiate Church, which Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, founded at Shrewsbury. The traditional history of Derbyshire assigns a prominent place to King Alfred as one of the worthies of the county, and there is little doubt that this town was highly esteemed during his period as a centre of religion and learning. At all events the body of St. Alkmund was translated from Shropshire to Derby, where it was enshrined, and the old parish church built over it in Saxon times. When this church was pulled down in 1844 the remains of the shrine were discovered in the chancel, in the shape of a solid coffin-shaped stone, sculptured with arches in a rude Saxon fashion. March the 19th was the date of his festival:

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT FINKLEY.—Dr. J. Stevens, of St. Mary Bourne, Hants, a member of the Newbury Field Club, has just discovered a Roman villa at Finkley, Sir C. Hoare's site of Vindomis. It is situated 400 yards west of the Portway. There are, he says, at least three others close by.

FOREIGN.

THE RUINS IN PARIS.—There is already a discussion as to what to do with the ruins—which shall be rebuilt, which pulled down, and which left standing? One proposal, which finds favour, is to pull down all that remains of the Tuileries, and so open up the Louvre to the Champs Elysées without a break in the vista, laying out the space now occupied by the Palace in a public garden. The universal sentiment is to enclose the Hôtel de Ville in a square, and let it stand a magnificent ruin and illustration of the manner in which the most advanced philosophic and philanthropic ideas of the present age find their highest expression and ultimate development. The Ministère des Finances and most of the buildings on the Quai d'Orsay will probably have to be rebuilt, and will afford employment for some time to large numbers of workmen belonging to the International, who can always burn them down when they are again in need of work.

M. THIERS' WORKS OF ART.—The *Siècle* gives full particulars of the disposition of M. Thiers' works of art, with respect to the fate of which so much anxiety has been expressed. It appears that previous to the demolition of the mansion the whole of its portable contents were carried to the furniture warehouse on the Quai d'Orsay and there classified. The furniture, the portfolios of drawings and engravings, including the water-colour copies of the frescoes in the Vatican, remained in the warehouse and have suffered no other injury than that consequent upon the shelling which followed the explosion in the Champ de Mars. The private papers, correspondence, manuscripts, &c., which filled several large hampers, were sent to the Hôtel de Ville. The gold and silver articles, it is briefly and emphatically stated, *ne parurent point*. The rare bronzes, statuettes, and bas-reliefs were at first sent to the Louvre, but, in the absence of authorities to receive them, they were deposited in the Salon de Stuc, at the Tuileries, a room situated between the Pavillon de Medicis and the Pavillon de Flores. The *Siècle* hopes the falling in of the ceiling of the upper storey may in some degree have protected them.

A CELLINI CROSS.—All Naples has been talking recently of the good fortune of a Russian gentleman, M. de S., an attaché of the Legation at Florence, who in his antiquarian researches has purchased a crucifix of great beauty and value, from its being a work of the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini. The cross, which is of the Byzantine style, is of solid silver, inlaid with gold, and bears the initials of the maker, with the date, 1599, towards the close of the career of Cellini, and when his fame was at its highest. The gentleman in question, who is an antiquarian, hearing of the existence of this crucifix in a village church, in the province of Teramo, went to see it, and, struck with its beauty, offered 4000 francs for it. This sum was refused, and whilst the negotiations for the purchase were pending, the inhabitants made a demonstration hostile to M. de S. The crucifix was eventually purchased for 4500 francs, and on reaching Naples it was shown to Senator Fiorelli, of the *Museo Nazionale*, who pronounced it to be worth 100,000 francs. It was afterwards shown to a lady belonging to one of the Imperial families of Europe, who expressed a wish to purchase it for more than double the amount it was valued at by the Director of the Museum; and M. de S. has taken it with him to Russia to consign it to its future owner.

An exceedingly interesting discovery has been made near Holler in the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg. A workman of that place lately found no less than 378 Roman coins, besides several urns, not far from the village and only a few feet below the surface of the soil. The coins belong to the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, Aurelius, Commodus, Divus Verus, Diocletian, Diva Faustina, Crispina Augusta, &c. The present possessor of this treasure, Pastor Bernard of Wilwerdingen,

intends, we understand, to dispose of the greater part of it at a fair price.

We have received the Anniversary Address of Dr. Julius Haast, F.R.S., Director of the Canterbury Museum, to the Members of the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, New Zealand. It is mainly devoted to "Moas and Moa-Hunters." The whole question of the various discoveries which have been made of the bones of these extinct gigantic birds, of the geological position of the Moa bones, and of the age in which they lived, is fully embraced. The traditions of the Maoris are examined, and the evidences afforded by the discovery of flint chips and stone weapons, in connexion with the "ovens of the Moa hunters," are carefully set forth. The address is, indeed, a valuable contribution to this branch of scientific inquiry.—*Athenæum*.

A NEW museum was founded a short time ago in Florence for the reception of Etruscan Antiquities, which until quite lately were not collected in any proper building specially devoted to the purpose, but were stowed away in nooks and passages of the Uffizii, where they were concealed from the public, rather than exposed to the public view. Many of the most precious Etruscan antiquities were being constantly carried out of the country until the Marchese Carlo Strozzi and Signor Gamurrini, with the assistance of the Marchese Gian Carlo Conestabile, determined to provide a proper receptacle for them. The new museum which has been added to the Egyptian museum was inaugurated in March, in the presence of the Minister of Public Instruction, Cesare Correnti, and speeches were delivered by Professor Gennarrelli and Signor Gamurrini, who was elected Keeper of the Etruscan Antiquities.

REPORTS OF SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PICTURES.—Eighteen capital ancient and modern pictures, the property of a nobleman; 20 important pictures, the property of the Marquis du Lau; 18 pictures, the property of Mr. C. Warner Lewis, of the Inner Temple, deceased, and numerous other capital works, were disposed of on the 3rd instant, at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King Street, St. James's. The following were the leading examples:—

Lot 15. *Rubens*.—Portrait of the artist, in a black dress and ruff, date, 1619, 255 guineas (Rutley), the property of Mr. Charles Warner Lewis, and sold by order of the executors.

The following fine works were the property of a nobleman:—

30. *J. B. Greuse*.—A Girl seated at a table, on which are a pen and book, 400 guineas (Lyttelton).

31. *Pannini*.—The Piazza Navone at Rome during a fête given by the Cardinal de Polignac on the birth of the Dauphin, Nov. 30, 1729, engraved, 610 guineas (Doyle).

32. *Decamps*.—Les Singes Cuisiniers, the celebrated work from the Demidoff and Redron collections, 950 guineas (Ellis).

33. Same Artist.—La Marchande d'Oranges, from the Redron collection, 530 guineas (Agnew).

The Marquis Da Lau's collection:—

Van Dyck.—Portrait of Thomas Killigrew, poet, page to Charles I., in a cuirass, with crimson and gold scarf and open sleeves, his right hand resting on the head of a large dog, a bracelet on his left wrist. This costume is found, with the same colours and all its details, in the portrait of the young Lord Pembroke, painted by Van Dyck and engraved by Combar. The name "Killigrew" appears on the collar of the dog, 285 guineas (Graves).

54. *Cuyp*.—A sunny landscape, with a black and white cow standing, and two red cows lying down, a peasant woman and a girl seated under a tree on the left, a herdsman standing behind the black cow, a bull in the distance, ruins in the centre, a river opening to the horizon on the right;

engraved in the catalogue of the Duval Gallery of Geneva, 710 guineas (Durand Ruel).

55. *G. Terburg*.—La Limonade, the celebrated work engraved in the Choseuil Gallery, 435 guineas (Ellis).

60. *Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.*—A Girl reading "Clarissa." This picture was exhibited by Sir Joshua in 1771, and is the portrait of his favourite niece, Miss Theophila Palmer (afterwards Mrs. Gwatkin), absorbed in "Clarissa." In the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," by C. R. Leslie, R.A., and Tom Taylor, it is remarked of this portrait that it was "deservedly marked by Walpole as 'charming,'" 750 guineas (Agnew).

75. *Paul Potter*.—A View near a Farm, with a woman milking a cow, a herdsman at her side, another cow standing in front, and one lying down under a tree, a horse and three sheep on the left, a pool of water in front; signed and dated 1651. Exhibited at the British Institution, 1840-2. Purchased by Mr. Ralph Willett in Holland in 1796, from the family for whom it was painted, cabinet size, 330 guineas (Allen).

The whole realised 9185*l*.

BIBLIOTHECA CORNEIANA.

The valuable library formed by the late Bolton Corney, M.R.S.L., author of *Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature Illustrated*, and other works particularly rich in early voyages and travels, and works relating to America, including many volumes of the utmost degree of rarity, have been disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, at their rooms, in Wellington-street. The sale commenced on Wednesday, the 31st ult., and continued throughout the week. Among the rarities disposed of were the following:—

Lot 218. *Basanier, Histoire Notable de la Floride*. Very rare, fine copy, ruled with red lines, tree-marbled, calf gilt, Paris, 1586, 4to, 36*l*. (Smith).

710. *Champlain (Samuel, Sieur de)*.—*Voyages et Descouvertes faites en la Nouvelle France, depuis l'année 1615 jusques à la fin de l'année 1618*, curious plates, extremely rare, 4to, Paris, 1627, not in the Grenville Library, 35*l*. 10*s*. (Quaritch).

813. *Columbus (Christophorus)*.—*Epistola Christofori Colom.*, cui etas nostra multum debet, de Insulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inventis. Ad quas perquirendas octavo antea mense auspiciis et ere invinctissimorum Fernandi et Helisabet Hispaniarum Regum missus fuerat, ad magnificum, dominum Gabrilem Sanchis eorumdem serenissimorum Regum Tesaurarium missa; quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab Hispano idiome in latinum convertit tertio Kalendis Maii M.CCCC.XCIII. Pontificatus Alexandro, Sexti Anno primo. Of excessive rarity, fine copy, 4to, *sine ulla nota* (1493). This celebrated letter of Columbus is the first printed document known relative to America. The edition consists of four leaves, with 33 lines in a full page, 116*l*. (Quaritch).

1,191. *Enciso (Martin Fernandez De)*.—*Suma de Geographico que Trata de Todas las Parlas y Provincias del Mundo*. Folio, black letter, first edition, of extreme rarity, fine copy, blue morocco, by Lewis Sevilla, por Jacobo Cromberger, 1519. The first book printed in Spanish relating to America, 66*l*. (Quaritch).

1,204. *Erondelle (Pierre)*.—*Nova Francia*, or the description of that part of New France which is one Continent with Virginia. Described in the three Voyages and Plantation made by M. de Monts, M. du Pont-Gravé, and M. de Pontreincourt, in the countries called by the French La Cadie, lying to the south-west of Cape Breton. Translated out of French into English by P.E., with the extremely rare folded map, 4to, Russia. Londini, impensis Georgii Bishop, 1609, 37*l*. (Ellis).

1,205. *Escobar (Juan de)*.—*Romancero e Historia del Muy Valeroso Cavallero el Cid Ruy Diaz de Bovar*, en language antiguo. First edition, 4to, of extreme rarity, fine

copy, morocco, by Mackenzie. Alcala, 1612. Not in the Grenville Library, 45*l*. (Ellis).

1,342. *Frobisher (Martin)*.—*A True Discourse of the (three) late Voyages of Discoverie, for the finding of a passage to Cathaye, by the north-west, under the conduct of Martin Frobisher, General* (written by George Beste). 4to, black letter, of excessive rarity, with both the folded woodcut maps, fine copy, blue morocco, by Hering. H. Bynnyman, 1578, 67*l*. (Quaritch).

1,412. *Gilbert (Sir Humfrey)*.—*Discourse of a Discoverie for a New Passage to Cataia*, 4to, black letter, with map, of the most excessive rarity, morocco, by Smith. Henry Middleton for Richarde Jhones.

1,576. Prefixed is an epistle to the reader, by George Gascoigne, and a prophetic sonnet by the same, 46*l*. (Smith).

1,457. *Goldsmith (O.)*.—*Vidæ Scacchiæ Ludus, or Game of Chess, in English verse*. A very excellent translation, not published, 679 lines in the autograph of Oliver Goldsmith, the poet, with portrait on India paper inserted, and specimens of the writing of Mrs. Eliz. Cromwell, daughter of the Protector, Richard Cromwell. 4to, green morocco, with joints, 38*l*. (Ellis).

The fifth, sixth, and seventh days' sale of this valuable library included the following rare works.

Lot 1,790. *James (Thomas)*.—*Strange and Dangerous Voyage in his Intended Discovery of the North-West Passage into the South Sea*, original edition, 4to, with the excessively rare map, containing in the corner a portrait of the navigator, fine copy, red morocco, by Smith, 1633, 33*l*. 10*s*. (Quaritch).

1,948. *Lescarbot (Marc)*.—*Histoire de la Nouvelle France, contenant les navigations, découvertes, et habitations faites par les François en Indes Occidentales et Nouvelle France (avec les Muses de la Nouvelle France)*, first edition, 4to, extremely rare, with the engraving of the port of Ganabara and folded map of Nova Francia, fine copy, vellum, Paris, 1609, 27*l*. 10*s*. (Quaritch).

2,170. *Martyris Anglerii (Pietri)*.—*Opus Epistolarum nunc primum et natum et mediocri cura excusum*, the title printed within a beautiful woodcut border, in various compartments, folio, very rare, fine copy, old calf, gilt. Compluti. M. D'Eyuiau, 1530, 49*l*. (James).

2,141-2. *Martyris Anglerii de Orbe Novo Decades VIII.* annotationibus illustratæ labore et industria Richardi Hakluyti, with the very rare map mentioned by Hakluyt in his dedicatory epistle to Sir Walter Raleigh, fine old copy, calf gilt, Paris, 1587. *Martyr of Auleria. Decades of the Newe Worlde, or West India*, containing the navigations and conquests of the Spanyardes, translated into English by Rycharde Eden, rare, black letter, 4to, W. Powell, 1555, 28*l*. (Quaritch).

2,164. *Maximiliani Transylvani Cæsaris a Secretis Epistola*, de admirabili et Novissima Hispanorum in Orientem navigatione, qua variæ, et nulli prius accessa Regionēs inventæ sunt, cum ipsis etiam Moluccis insulis beatissimis, optimo Aromatum genere refertis, first edition, 4to, of extreme rarity, the title printed within a woodcut border. Romæ in ædibus F. Mintii Calvé, anno 1523, 32*l*. 10*s*. (Quaritch).

2,165. *Maximiliani Transylvani de Moluccis Insulis; itemque aliis pluribus mirandis, quæ Novissima Castellorum Navigatio Caroli V., auspicio suscepta, nuper inventi, Epistola*, second edition, of extreme rarity, the title printed within a woodcut border of nude figures dancing, fine copy. Coloniae in ædibus Eucharîi Cerve corni, Anno Virginei Partus. MDXXIII. This is the celebrated voyage of Magellan, from whom the Straits so-called derived their name, 22*l*. (James).

2,172. *Medina (Pedro D. E.) Arte de Navegar Vista y approuada en la casa de la Contractacion de las Indias povel piloto, Mayor y Cosmographos de su Magestad*, folio, black letter, with curious figures, original edition, very rare, fine copy, old calf. Valladolid, F. Fernandez de Cordova, 1545, 17*l*. 15*s*. (Quaritch).

2,264. Montemayor (Jorge De).—Siete Libros de la Diana, agora Nuevamente Annadido de Ciertas obeas del Mismo autor, an edition of extreme rarity, probably second, fine copy, morocco extra, with joints. Barcelona en casa de Jayme Cortez, 1561, 24l. 10s. (Boone).

2,400. Nunez, Alvar.—La Relacion y Comentarios Del Gobernador Alvar Nunez, Cabeça De Vaca, de la caescido en las dos jornadas que brizo a las Indias, black letter, 4to, woodcut of arms on the title page, original edition, of the greatest rarity, fine copy, from the library of the Marques d'Astorga. Valladolid, 1555, 39l. 10s. (James).

2,438. Oviedo (Gonçalo Hernandez De).—Hystoria General De las Indias agora nuevamente impressa corregida y emendada. Y con la conquista del Peru, black letter, folio, second edition, with woodcuts, fine copy, very rare. Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1547, 29l. 10s. (Quaritch).

2,519. Percy Society's Publications.—Early English poetry, ballads, and popular literature of the middle ages, edited from original MS. and scarce works, from the commencement in 1846 to its dissolution in 1852, 15 vols, calf, 20l. 15s. (Asher).

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARIAN."

SIR,—Under the heading of "Ancient Discoveries at Waltham Abbey," Mr. Winters queries the "stake interment." His words run thus:—"One of the skeletons was entire, having three stakes driven through it in the form of a triangle, near which was a small dagger."

The presumption is that this was the interment of a suicide, and that the dagger was the instrument of his self-murder, placed there to note the incident. Our humane juries in the present day yield readily to a coroner's verdict of "unsound mind," to relieve the survivors from the mortification of an unconsecrated funeral, pursuant to the old practice of piercing the body of suicides with stakes, at a cross road.

In the case above described at Waltham Abbey, it may be assumed that some friends of the deceased, having possessed themselves of the body, have subsequently interred it; and, it is still a question whether this portion of the Abbey grounds was really within the consecrated precincts.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A. H.

June 7, 1871.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. (Canterbury).—The generally received derivation of the term Gavelkind is from the Saxon *Gavel* (rent); Gavelkind, that is, land of such a kind as to yield rent. A very elaborate examination of the several proposed derivations are given in the first chapter of Robinson's "Treatise on Gavelkind." The chief distinguishing properties of this tenure are—That upon the death of the owner without a will the land descends to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue of a deceased son, whether male or female, inherit his part; in default of sons, the land descends in equal shares to the daughters; in default of lineal heirs, the land goes to the brothers of the last holder; and in default of brothers, to their respective issue.

C. DOWNS.—Bishopsgate was sold by the Commissioners of the City Lands, on Wednesday, December 10th, 1760, for immediate demolition. The house at the corner of Camomile Street has a mitre in the front, with inscription, to mark the site on which it stood.

J. CHECKETTS (Hammersmith).—The first Church in England. Several places have claimed the honour of having afforded a site for the first Church erected in England, but none with more reason than the old Abbey Town of Glastonbury in Somersetshire. Tradition has it that a Church was built here as early as A.D. 64.

MISCELLANEA.

STRAWBERRIES.—Nature's carpet is fresh laid, and nothing can be more grateful than to press its beautiful surface in search of strawberries, once gathered in Ely Place, Holborn. See Shakespeare's Richard III., Act 3, Scene 4, when Glo'ster thus addresses the Bishop of Ely:—

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there;
I do beseech you send for some of them."

BUCKLES AND SHOE-TIES.—Hans Holbein was painter to Henry VIII., and Inigo Jones had a book of drawings by this master, from which it appears he did not think it beneath him to make designs for "clasps for shoes." Bolsover, in Derbyshire, was noted for its manufacture of steel buckles, which, from the 14th century, remained fashionable till about the period of the French Revolution. Buckles were of value and variety, according to the ability of their wearers, from a garniture of diamonds to silver, copper, and common iron case-hardened. Bows and rosettes over the ties are coming in use as they were formerly, an allusion to which, poetical readers will probably recollect in the story of the redoubtable knight and lover, Hudibras, who approached the capricious widow in these obsequious terms:—

"Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your shoe-tie."

These shoe roses succeeded the buckles in Queen Mary's reign; in Charles I. time they had become umbrageous, as appears from Vandyke's portrait of that monarch. Gray introduces Sir Christopher Hatton dancing before Queen Elizabeth, and declares that—

"His bushy beard and shoe-strings green,
His high crowned hat, and satin doublet,
Moved the stout heart of England's Queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it."

To which of these four sumptuous attributes of the dancing exterior this momentum is mainly to be attributed does not appear. It is likely enough to have been the green shoe-strings. For it appears from an admonition in the *Tattler* to a certain great shoemaker at the West-end, who had had the temerity to expose in his shop window shoes and slippers with "green lace and blue heels," that there is a very potent and dangerous charm in this rural colour when so worn.

THE RECEIPT TAX, which was at first very obnoxious, was introduced in the time of the famous coalition ministry (that of Lord North and Mr. Fox), and the following epigram was on that occasion handed about:—

"'Premier,' says Fox, 'let's have a Tax
That shall not fall on me.'
'Right,' says Lord North, 'we'll tax receipts,
For these you never see.'"

Dr. Gregory's Letters, 1808, p. 131.

IN Great Tower Street (No. 43), near Water Lane, is the house formerly belonging to Alderman Beckford; it is in good preservation, and is now let out as offices.

M. DE SAULCY, whose wife was a lady-in-waiting of the ex-Empress of the French, is preparing a "Numismatique de la Terre Sainte" and a History of the Maccabees, which ought to be presented to the British public.

THE GOBELINS.—The *Journal Officiel* assures the public that the destruction at the Gobelins has not been so extensive as had been apprehended. Only a small portion of the buildings has been burnt, and work has already been resumed in the parts which have been spared. Even in those rooms which have been destroyed not all the works of art have been lost, and especially the "Dead Christ" after Philippe de Champagne, and the portrait of Louis XIV., after Rigault, have been saved. The collection of ancient patterns has also been preserved.

THE BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB is making arrangements to have an exhibition of early examples of English water-colour drawings.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT LINCOLN.—The workmen engaged in digging for the foundation of the new church of St. Martin, Lincoln, have come upon several relics of antiquity, which are believed to be Roman. At a depth of about five feet beneath the surface was found a three-quarter length stone effigy of a lady with a hare in her hand; it is in excellent preservation, and, we understand, will be photographed. The workmen also found enclosed in a roughly made stone case, about eight or nine inches square, a human skull.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its congress this year at Weymouth, under the presidency of Sir W. C. Medlicott, Bart., D.C.L.

LEADENHALL.—**SIR SIMON EYRE.**—The annals of commerce present few instances of successful speculation more memorable than is exhibited in the life of Sir Simon Eyre. He was originally a leather worker in Leadenhall Street, and hearing that a vessel laden with leather from Tripoli was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, conceived that he might make great advantages from purchasing it. He accordingly collected as much money as his confined means would permit, and departed from London on foot to Penzance, where he bought the leather, returned to London, commenced dealer in that article, and soon amassed a fortune sufficient to build Leadenhall, and fill the office of Lord Mayor.

M. DE SAULCY, who resides with the ex-Imperial family at Chiselhurst (Madame de Saulcy being one of the ladies-in-waiting to the Empress), is about to dispose of his valuable collection of Gallic remains to the British Museum. The medals and coins of the Gallic period were collected at Alesia, while aiding the Emperor in the composition of his "Life of Cæsar." Some of them are unique.

PROCLAMATION OF HENRY VIII.—Among the presents recently made to the library of the British Museum is a black-letter broadside, containing a proclamation of Henry VIII. with reference to prohibited books. This proclamation was issued in June, 1530, and is entitled "A proclamation made and divysed by the Kyngis hignes, with the advise of his honorable counsaile, for dampning of erroneous bokes and heresies, and prohibitinge the havinge of holy scripture translated into the vulgar tonges of englishe, frenche, or duche, in suche manner as within this proclamation is expressed." Among the books prohibited are, "the boke called the Wicked Mammona, the boke named the Obedience of a Christen man, the Supplication of beggars, and the boke called the Revelation of Antichrist, the Summary of Scripture, and divers other boke made in the englishe tonge, and imprinted beyond ye see." These books, it is alleged, "do conteyne in them pestiferous errors and blasphemies, and for that cause shall from hensforth be reputed and taken of all men for boke of heresie, and worthy to be dampned, and put in perpetuall oblivion." Of these works, the first two, namely, the "Parable of the Wicked Mammon" and the "Obedience of a Christian Man," were written by Tyndale, while the "Supplication of the Beggars" was by Simon Fish. This last publication gave considerable uneasiness to Cardinal Wolsey, who was personally attacked in it, and sought by every means to discover and punish its author.—*Athenæum*.

GRAY'S-INN GRAND DAY.—The Grand Day of Trinity Term was celebrated on the 9th instant by the members of this Society. Among the guests were the treasurers of Lincoln's-inn, the Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple, Lord Chief Justice Bovill, Lord Justice Melish, Vice-Chancellor Wickens, Mr. Justice Lush, the Right Hon. Dr. Ball, Mr. Serjeant Sargood, &c. Previously to dinner the annual prize, amounting to 25*l*. (an Exhibition founded by Mr. John Lee, Q.C., LL.D., late a Bencher of the Inn), for the best essay selected for this year upon the following subject—"The Feudal Tenures: their

Origin, their Nature, and the Causes which led to their Abolition"—was awarded to Mr. Walter Galt Gribbon, a student of the Society; and the subject for the essay for the ensuing year was announced to be as follows:—"A sketch of the History of the Mercantile Law of England from the earliest times to the passing of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856."

RARA CANIS.—An historical dog with singularly blue blood, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace Dog Show. The *Standard* says:—"Among the mastiffs, Mr. H. D. Kingdom exhibits in the champion class a dog named Barry, of pure Lime Hall Breed. His breed is said to have the purest ascertained pedigree in England, and to have been originally in the possession of Sir Percy Leigh at the time he fought at Agincourt, in 1415, when his mastiff bitch saved his life upon the field of battle. The Leighs state that the breed has never been crossed in their hands."

ROYAL DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.—By way of impressing the ravages of small-pox in the pre-Jannerian period on people's minds in a manner more picturesque than that of ordinary statistics, Dr. John Gairdner selects the history of a few Royal Houses. Thus, of the descendants of Charles I. of Great Britain, he finds that of his 42 lineal descendants up to the date 1712 five were killed outright by small-pox—viz., his son Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Prince of Orange and mother of William III.; and three of the children of James II.—viz., Charles, Duke of Cambridge, in 1677; Mary, Queen of England, and wife of William III., in 1694; and the Princess Maria Louisa, in April, 1712. This does not include, of course, severe attacks not fatal, such as those from which both Queen Anne and William III. suffered. Of the immediate descendants of his contemporary, Louis XIV. of France (who himself survived a severe attack of small-pox), five also died of it in the interval between 1711 and 1774—viz., his son Louis, the Dauphin of France, in April, 1711; Louis, Duke of Burgundy, son of the preceding, and also Dauphin, and the Dauphiness, his wife, in 1712; their son, the Duc de Bretagne, and Louis XV., the great-grandson of Louis XIV. Among other Royal deaths from small-pox in the same period were those of Joseph I., Emperor of Germany, in 1711; Peter II., Emperor of Russia, in 1730; Henry, Prince of Prussia, 1767; Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, December 30, 1777.—*British Medical Journal*.

As a proof of the luck which occasionally attends a buyer who rummages old bookshops, it is mentioned that out of a box marked "All these books 3*d*. each," a gentleman recently picked a copy of the second edition of Henry VIII.'s book against Luther, and Bishop Fisher's defence of the same.

AN INGENIOUS AND USEFUL MODERN CHAIR.—In a recent article we noticed Dr. Johnson's chair as a piece of furniture, with many venerable associations connected therewith; and there are many other chairs more antique, with traditions which carry us back to the early times of our history. But these, however venerable, are after all *simple* chairs. It was left to modern industry and invention to devise one which answers a *double* purpose. Mr. Peirce has produced a Library Chair, solid and comfortable, but designed to be used at pleasure as a pair of library steps or short ladder. The contrivance by which this conversion can be achieved is no disfigurement to the chair itself, as it is concealed, and the alteration from a chair into a ladder is effected in the twinkling of an eye without force or exertion. The design is as simple as it is useful, and moreover it can be safely depended upon. To enhance its utility, it is a marvel of cheapness, and it will become an indispensable convenience in every library. The inventor's manufactory is at 109, Hatton Garden.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1871.

ON THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT FINKLEY, NEAR ANDOVER.

[CONTRIBUTED BY E. H. W. DUNKIN, Esq.]

IF we examine a map of Hampshire on which the Roman ways are correctly laid down, the great Roman thoroughfare between Old Sarum and Silchester will be found to traverse the north-western corner of the county. Entering on the west, near Grateley, it passes a little north of the town of Andover, thence by Finkley to St. Mary Bourne, from whence it takes a direct course to Silchester, passing to the south of the village of Litchfield and near Fremantle Park. This road, known as the Portway, is crossed about a mile north-east of Andover by the Roman highway between Cirencester and Winchester.

In the neighbourhood of Finkley—a name around which much interest centres at the present time—there is another work of early date, of which it is necessary to say a few words. This is the Devil's Dyke or Ditch. Apparently constructed for defensive purposes, it extends from the Portway, at a point three-quarters of a mile east of Finkley, to a spot about half a mile west of Falconer's Down Farm, in a perfectly direct line almost due north and south. At its southern extremity it turns sharply towards the west and is soon lost. Including the vallum and fosse the average depth of this work may be reckoned at sixteen feet.

Finkley is identified by Sir R. C. Hoare, with the *Vindomis* of the Itinerary of Antoninus. It is called also *Vindonum* and *Vindunum*. The exact site of this Roman station is placed by him about 600 yards on the south of the Portway, and 200 yards West of the Devil's Dyke, and not far, as will be observed, from the crossing place of the two Roman roads already spoken of. Archaeologists have hitherto differed as to the exact *locale* of the ancient *Vindomis*, some placing it at Silchester, some at Egbury Hill near Litchfield, and some, we believe, at Whitchurch. The identification of Silchester with *Vindomis* was formerly considered as conclusive, but a more careful examination of the Itinerary places the identity of *Calleva* and Silchester beyond all reasonable doubt. *Vindomis* is, therefore, left unrepresented, unless the site selected by Sir R. C. Hoare be accepted as the most probable of the other localities mentioned. In the same field as Sir R. C. Hoare observed *vestigia*, some important discoveries have recently been made, and are still in progress, which will no doubt tend to verify the conclusions arrived at by that learned antiquary.*

The discoveries in question were commenced on the 19th of May last, owing to some animal remains and building

rubble being accidentally brought to the surface. The explorations are not yet concluded, indeed it is anticipated that they will be continued at intervals throughout the ensuing summer. Up to the present time, a considerable extent of walls has been uncovered, revealing the plan of some ancient building. Within the confines of the building, and dug in the chalk, a grave has been found, which must be classed by its characteristic features with other sepulchres of the Roman-British period.

Having made these general remarks, I shall now proceed to give a more detailed account of the vestiges of Roman occupation disclosed by the explorers. The investigations have been carried on, in conjunction with the owner of the property, by Dr. J. Stevens, of St. Mary Bourne, who has kindly placed at my disposal full particulars of what has been done up to the present time.

It is an important fact, and one that should be carefully noted, that the remains now discovered at Finkley occupy the same field in which Sir R. C. Hoare placed the site of *Vindomis*. This was reckoned, as we have seen elsewhere, to be about 600 yards south of the Portway, and 200 yards west of the Devil's Dyke. The present explorations are carried on at a point about 400 yards south of the Portway, and 300 yards west of the Devil's Dyke. In fact, the two spots thus indicated may be considered as identical, for it is probable that other traces of masonry remain buried in the same field.

The investigations now in hand commenced by the ploughmen bringing to the surface some bones and stones. On this being made known to the owner he resolved that the place should be systematically examined. After some digging, the explorers succeeded in reaching a block of masonry, evidently a foundation wall. By following this wall, the principal outlines of a building of considerable proportions have been disclosed, the outer walls on the east and west each measuring 85 feet in length, while the north and south walls measure 60 feet and 45 feet respectively. In the east and south walls are openings, probably designed as entrances, which lead into several rooms of no inconsiderable size. Taking into account the thickness and strength of the walls, which vary from 2 feet to 2 feet 2 inches in width, it is only fair to conclude that they originally supported a massive superstructure. But so far as the site has yet been explored, no hypocaust has been met with, neither has any tessellated pavement been found. Some very rude white stone tesserae have, however, been picked up. Whether the wall now disclosed formed part of a villa residence, or a military station, must be left for future inquiry, as, until further researches have been made, it would be difficult to form a correct opinion as to the character of the building.

Let us now devote a few remarks to what is perhaps the most remarkable incident in the course of the present explorations—the discovery of a Romano-British grave within the area of the building. This grave has been hewn out of the solid chalk, having a floor of that material at a depth of five feet. At the west end of this solid chalk floor was a basin or cist, in which the burnt remains had been deposited. No skeleton was found, the cist containing a portion only of a human bone, four kinds of well-made pottery, wood ashes, and a small iron knife-blade. At the east end of the grave was a kind of platform, about 2 feet square and 7 inches.

* The first syllable of this name (*Vindonum*), signifying white in the British language, (*Wynn, Gwynn*), always rendered its application to the brown clay eminence of Silchester very improbable, and goes far towards our deeming *Vindonum* a small entrenched British place of refuge (*dunum*) on a chalk soil, such as *Vin-dogladia* in Dorsetshire, upon the north side of the road between Wimborne and Blandford. ("Archæologia," vol. xxviii., p. 413). Mr. Warne considers *Vindogladia* as a small Roman exploratory camp although once the site of a British town. Vide "Dorsetshire, its Vestiges, &c.," pp. 4 and 6.

above the level of the bottom of the cist. The cist itself was covered with two rude slabs of sandstone, having their under surfaces hollowed out. Both above and around these slabs were masses of hard mortar, which served to strengthen the covering of the cist. The grave was filled with all kinds of rubbish, apparently *debris* from the building, and consisting of pieces of brick, tiles, flints, &c. Among this rubbish some animal bones were found, but they seemed to have had no connection with the actual interment, as they showed no trace of the action of fire.

Besides the relics already described, many fragments of pottery have been picked up—one piece being of decorated samian—numerous roof tiles of stone, flanged tiles of brick, and bits of glass vessels. Among the broken pieces of plaster from the inner face of the walls, some traces of painting have been discovered, the colour being arranged in bright crimson stripes.

Thus far is an account, necessarily concise, of the result of the explorations carried on at Finkley during the last few weeks. From what has already been brought to light, it is evident that the spot will well repay investigating, and when the work is still further progressed there is no doubt that important discoveries will take place, all tending to show that Finkley was once the site of an extensive Roman settlement. Of its identification with *Vindomis* it would be premature under the present circumstances to express a decided opinion, but I have no hesitation in saying that there appears to be evidence collecting, which will cause that Roman station to have a stronger claim than hitherto on the Finkley of our modern maps. More than this it would be unsafe to say, until the work of exploration has made further progress.

14, *Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath,*
June 23, 1871.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE.

A FEW days since an interesting discovery was made in the residence of Mr. E. H. Kearley, Builder, House Decorator, &c., Waltham Abbey. It appears that while some necessary repairs and improvements were being executed in the centre room of this house, that a very handsome Gothic chimney-piece was found, on the removal of a portion of old wood-work near the fire-place. It consists of Reigate stone in an excellent state of preservation, measuring six feet in width, and five feet in height; the floral portions were originally ornamented with vermillion, green, and gold, with a surface of dark stone colour; but, owing to the lapse of time, the brilliancy of those colours have faded off. However, sufficient particles remain in places that will enable Mr. Kearley, the artist, to restore it to its primeval splendour. As no date whatever appears about the exterior of it, I presume that it is coeval with the entire building, which cannot be less than four centuries old. Near the spring of the arch will be seen the initials I. V. on the left shield; the right shield is quite plain, although at an early period it might have borne the arms of some noble personage connected with the place. The custom of introducing the initials (of persons who built the house) within the panels of the fire-place was common in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In Sherborne Abbey, co. Dorset, there is a fire-place similar to this. In the old house called the "Barracks," at Salisbury, is another of this style, a plate of which is given in *Turner's Domestic Architecture*. It has a low square-topped opening,

and an arch introduced in the panelling, as if to deceive the eye and make the opening appear considerably higher than it really is. Shields are inserted in the spandrels and in the cornice, which have been painted with coats of arms, &c. Each of the four bosses or roses (see plate),* which decorate the upper part of the mantel-tree, project from the centre of a kind of shallow saucer, measuring seven inches in diameter. In the reigns of the two last Henrys, the rose became the most common ornament. The finest specimens for their execution are perhaps those at King's College, Cambridge. Chimney-pieces were not always fixtures, some were of tapestry, others of wood, enamelled with armorial insignia, such as I have seen in the Harl. MSS. 4380, fol. 123; but stone was the principal material used for such purposes, and which generally formed part of the building. On the surface above the arch will be seen the initials of "F." and again "F. S."—"XV." which has been cut with a knife or some such instrument. It is received as a matter of fact, that John Foxe, the martyrologist, compiled the greater portion of his "Book of Martyrs" in this house; if so, it is not improbable that Foxe, or some of his family made these incisions. I have many proofs of his son Samuel residing in this parish long after his father's death. In the kitchen of this house is an enormous brick fire-place not unlike the one at Fawesley, in Northamptonshire, which measures fourteen feet ten inches wide; on the left is a recess in the wall, also a doorway or small arch opening into a closet at the side of the chimney, which might have been used as a scullery, as was the one at Fawesley. There is also a very large fire-place in the front room of a similar nature, partly bricked up. This house, which is of brick and plaster, was of some considerable importance when first built, for before the Reformation copyhold houses and the like had no chimnies, but only flues, like louver holes, &c. See *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. I., p. 69.
Waltham Abbey. W. WINTERS.

BERKSHIRE A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

IN the early part of this month, the members of the Newbury District Field Club celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of Alfred's famous victory over the Danes by making an excursion to the White Horse Hill and other well-known places in the neighbourhood of Ashdown.

In the course of the proceedings an interesting paper on "Berkshire in 871," by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," &c., was read by the President, of which the following is a short extract:—

"A thousand years, my friends, is a long spell in the life of any nation. Few indeed have attained it while still in the vigour of manhood, as we trust is the case with our dear land. And I know of none in which men and women can look back for 1,000 years and get so vivid a glimpse of what was passing in the very towns and plains, and along the hill-sides, amongst which their own lot is cast, as we who dwell in the southern and western shires of old England. Our own division of the kingdom was even then a county, known by the same name of Berroc or Berkshire, which it still bears—at least the most learned scholars seem to agree that the division into counties was of earlier date than Alfred's time. It formed the extreme eastern portion of the kingdom of Wessex, the heritage of the West Saxons, who for some half century had been acknowledged as the leading race amongst the group of Teutonic families which occupied all but the extreme western and northern part of the island. Its towns, such as Reading and Wantage, were already settled—Uffington, the parish in which White Horse Hill, which we have just visited, lies, was even then the Uffinga's town, and the beautiful park in which we are now sitting was part of a hill district known by its present name of Ashdown (Ascersdune).

* An engraving is in hand, and will appear in the next number of this Publication.

I remember when I was a boy the death of an old yeoman, the last of a family who were believed to have occupied the same lands since Alfred's time. Several of our Berkshire families, such as the Puseys and Eastons, claim to trace their descent from the same time, and whether that claim be well founded or not, nothing in genealogy is more certain than that our Queen is the lineal descendant of the royal race of the West Saxons, and of the greatest of them, who succeeded to a tottering throne, probably in this very month of June, 1000 years ago."

After a description of the state of Berkshire at that period, Mr. Hughes remarked:—

"I am afraid I must now run the risk of shocking many of you by admitting that the actual site of the battle is not so precisely ascertained as all good Berkshire folk have been wont to believe. I have no sort of doubt that it took place within a very few miles of this spot, but there are other sites within the old Ashdown district which answer the description of the chroniclers, and have evidently been the scenes of battles, and I cannot therefore aver positively that the Danes occupied Uffington Castle, and the Saxons Harwell and Alfred's Camps on the night before the great struggle. Nor am I sure (and this is, perhaps, even greater heresy) that our White Horse was cut out on the hill after the battle. Indeed, I incline to believe that it was there long before, and that Ethelred and Alfred could not have spent an hour on such a work in the crisis of 871."

CHURCH RESTORATIONS.

THE PARISH CHURCH, BOSBURY.

THIS church was recently re-opened after considerable repairs. The church, which is of the twelfth century, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles. The tower, which is of great strength and thickness, is detached from the church, and stands about twenty yards from it on the south side. It was erected in the thirteenth century. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen. The nave was partly restored a few years back, and the roof opened out, but the chancel had long needed restoration. The chancel, with the exception of two solid buttresses, has been pulled down and rebuilt. The old east window has been reglazed, and the mullions and tracery restored. The massive south porch has also been restored. The old Grange Chapel has been touched up, and the ceiling scraped, and a stone head—supposed to be a correct likeness of Bishop Swinfield—has been cleaned, and re-inserted in the wall. The restorations have been carried out under the direction of Mr. Ewan Christian.

HARBERTON ROOD-SCREEN.

THE rood-screen in the church of St. Andrew, Harberton, has just been restored. It is of a description seldom met with elsewhere than in Devonshire, and erected, no doubt, about the fifteenth century. It extends across the church, and is open in its structure. It has now been gilded and painted with green and vermillion, as it was originally.

It has three divisions; on the north and south side are recesses now used as large family pews, but which were most probably chapels in former times. Separating the sections of the screen are two pillars. In the centre of that on the north side is a figure of our Saviour holding a chalice in his left hand, while his right hand is raised in the act of pronouncing a blessing. The southern pillar has a painting of the Virgin and Child, copied by Mr. Francis Lane from an original painting by Parmigiano.

Of the pulpit there is a tradition that it was one of the trophies of the Spanish Armada. Its octagonal divisions are ornamented with vine leaves in green and gold, and the figures of the Apostles are clothed in white, generally rebered with golden girdles round their waists,

When the screen was first taken in hand it had been subjected to all the destroying effects of time, aided by the barbarity of war. Some of the old pictures have been worm-eaten, and others have been injured by seats being nailed against them. Hence there was little left to indicate the ancient beauty of the screen. The work of re-adorning this section was confided to Mr. Lane, who has placed in its different panels a series of sacred paintings. There are in all fifty panels, each containing one or more figures. The repairs of the woodwork and the carving at the top of the cornice have been done in a most satisfactory manner, the entire cost having been borne by Mrs. Wynne Pendarves, of Tristford.

BYFIELD CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS church has just been re-opened, after having undergone a thorough restoration. It had previously been in a dilapidated condition. In a county rich in splendid churches, Byfield Church occupies no mean place. It is dedicated to the Holy Cross, and is a handsome structure. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and transept, south porch, and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower, flanked by four multangular embattled turrets, and surmounted by a slender spire. The south porch is very large. The edifice is principally in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. The western front is ornamented with three niches, having projecting canopies beautifully wrought.

The work of restoration has been commensurate with the character of the church, having been restored according to the designs of Mr. Albert Hartshorne, son of the late rector of Holdenby, and under his superintendence. The remains of the old seats have been carefully repaired and restored, and the rest of the church has been seated with seats copied from the old work.

ICOMB CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THIS church, which was originally built about the beginning of the 13th century, has been admirably restored. It consists of chancel, nave, south transeptal chantry, and western tower. The chancel is an exquisite specimen of early English work. In the east wall there is a triple lancet, with broad divisions between each light, well displayed, and having banded detached shafts and richly moulded arches, with dripstone following each light. There are three lancets in each side wall, north and south, with rere-arches supported by corbels of various designs—that near the south-west angle by two heads conjoined, probably the founder and his wife, *temp.* Henry III. To the east of this window is an early English priest's door. At the south-east of the chancel is a piscina, with two trefoiled compartments—in the east one a drain and projecting basin. At the base of the north wall remain the choir seats, of stone. The eastern gable coping is enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, and was surmounted by a fragment of a cross, which has been lately restored. In fact (as the Rev. D. Royce says in his Essay on this church) this is the model and perfection of an early English Chancel. There is nothing to compete with it for grace, simplicity, and finish. There is a passage from the chancel in the south-west angle which may have been a hagioscope to the chantry or an entrance to the rood loft. The chancel arch is plain early English, resting on square piers. An arch at the south-east of the nave opens into the chantry. Immediately to the west of this a door was subsequently cut through the angle which the wall of the chantry makes with the nave. To the west of this door is a porch, of the date of the chancel. At the west end of the nave is a door in the tower, late decorated or early perpendicular work; but the tower is of later date—probably rebuilt in the time of Elizabeth or James. There is a plain Norman processional door in the north wall of the nave—one of the fragments of a former church. The transeptal

chantry is highly interesting, containing early English and perpendicular work, a piscina with projecting basin, and an arched recess with tomb and recumbent effigy of Sir John Blaket (15th century), who bequeathed his body to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the church of Icomb, and 3s. 4d. to the mother church at Worcester. Above the effigy, and cut through the wall underneath the canopy of the tomb is a small pointed light, which probably was a "squint" to the altar of the chapel. There is a very good perpendicular window in this chapel.

Through neglect and lapse of time Icomb Church had become totally unfit for divine service, but the Rev. A. Williams set about the raising of funds for its restoration, and superintended the works under the direction of Mr. Hopkins.

DISCOVERY OF A RUNIC PLATE IN IRELAND.

ABOUT five months ago a small bronze plate, inscribed with Runic characters, was discovered in a barrow near Gormans-town, Ireland. A detailed account has now been published, which enables us to give the following particulars:—

The tumulus in which the inscription was found is known as Greenmount. It is 210 ft. in circumference, and 12 ft. high above the ridge or dorsum to the east and south, but on the west side where it terminates the ridge it is twice as high, and on the north side there is a much greater declivity. It appears that thirty or forty years ago an attempt was made to discover treasure in the mound, and again about ten years since.

The present excavations were commenced in the middle of October last, but it was not till the end of the month that the Runic plate was found at a depth of nine or ten feet while sinking down at the top of the tumulus. Its exact dimensions are three four-fifths inches in length, nearly three-fifths inch in width towards the ends, and half-inch in width near the middle. It weighs nearly half an ounce. One side of the plate is covered with a chain-cable ornament extending throughout its length. There are seven loops deeply incised with interlaced ends. The cuts have been filled with silver. When the plate was first picked up, the other side exhibited no traces of any markings, and it was not until the surface had been carefully cleaned that the Runic characters became apparent. They are very faint, twenty-four in number, their latest interpretation being—

DOMNAL SEALSHEAD OWNS THIS SWORD.

Our readers will call to mind the passage in the Anglo-Saxon poem Beowulf, which runs:—

"So was on the surface
of the bright gold
with Runic letters
rightly marked,
set and said,
for whom that sword
the costliest of irons,
was first made,
with twisted hilt and variegated like a snake."

Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, to whom the plate was sent for examination, considers that the inscription is of the ninth century; others, among them Professor Munch, of Christiana, would refer it to a later date.

Besides this bronze plate no other articles of interest were found in the tumulus excepting a bronze axe and a bone harpeg. The axe, or celt, weighs nearly twenty ounces. It is quite plain with a cutting edge.

BIGGLESWADE.—THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.—Century services have been held at Biggleswade in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Free Church at the Old Meeting House, on the 4th of June, 1771.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, June 15th, when A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., occupied the chair.

The Hon. A. Dillon presented a large collection of gutta-percha impressions of seals.

Mr. J. Piggot exhibited a collection of coloured drawings, full size, of the windows in the church of Long Melford, and other churches in Suffolk.

Mr. H. M. Westropp exhibited some bronze objects found in Ireland, viz., a small bell, a fragment of a crosier, an armlet, and a crucifix.

Mr. J. Y. Akerman exhibited two presentments for adultery, of the time of the Commonwealth.

Mr. A. Nesbitt exhibited a carved ivory pyxis of the sixth century, on which was figured the legend of St. Mennas, in Greek, *Μηννας*. Mr. Nesbitt read a letter of Padre Garucci's in illustration of this most interesting object, and added remarks of his own. Mr. Nesbitt believed this pyxis to be the most ancient extant work of Christian art on which a legendary, as distinct from a biblical, subject is represented.

Professor Westwood was present, and added some further remarks upon these pyxides generally.

Lord Stanhope communicated an original letter, addressed to Jol r. Stanhope, Esq., a gentleman of the Privy Council Chamber, by one of the officers (Sir George Buck) serving in the expedition against Cadiz, in 1596, written a few days after the capture of the town on June 21st.

Signor Lanciani communicated through Mr. C. E. Drury-Fortnum an account of the progress made in the excavations at Rome, under the auspices of the Italian Government.

Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower exhibited various deeds relating to Bletchingley, and a horn-book, found behind a wall at Limpfield.

The Rev. J. Ridgway exhibited some very fine examples of Russian icons, triptychs, &c.

Mr. G. G. Francis exhibited various deeds and documents.

Mr. G. Lambert exhibited an interesting set of goldsmith's "touches," which had been picked up in a bridle-road in Spain.

NUMISMATIC.

On Thursday, June 15th, this Society held its Anniversary Meeting.

The Report of the Council, with a list of the presents and papers contributed to the Society during the Session, was read to the meeting, after which the ballot was taken for the officers of the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

President, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, J. B. Bergne, Esq., and the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen; Treasurer, J. F. Neck, Esq.; Secretaries, J. Evans, Esq., and B. V. Head, Esq.; Foreign Secretary, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; Librarian, W. Blades, Esq.; Members of the Council, T. J. Arnold, Dr. S. Birch, J. Davidson, T. Jones, Major Hay, Capt. R. M. Murchison, R. S. Poole, Rev. A. Pownall, J. S. Smallfield, and J. Williams.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING of this Society will be holden on Tuesday next, the 4th July, at half-past eight, when the following Paper will be read:—"On the Flora of Palestine," by B. T. Lowne, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., etc., illustrated by numerous specimens, recent and mounted.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

THE last ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects for Session 1870-71, took place on the 19th inst., at No. 9, Conduit-street, the President, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, in the chair. Some special private business having been discussed, it was announced that the President had presented a fine portrait of Mr. Owen Jones, painted by Mr. Phillip. The wish having been from time to time expressed that a collection of portraits of the most distinguished members of the Institute should be formed, the President, on hearing that this portrait was for sale, at once secured it for the Institute, and it is hoped that it will form the nucleus of what may ultimately be a very complete and interesting portrait gallery. The thanks of the Institute were awarded by acclamation to the donor.

Several members were then balloted for and declared duly elected.

Mr. Edmund Sharpe, M.A., Fellow, of Lancaster, then gave a lecture on "Cistercian Architecture." In his preliminary remarks, he said that in 1832 he had the honour of holding a Travelling Fellowship in connection with his University (Cambridge), and visited nearly the whole of the Cistercian abbeys of France and Germany, and afterwards those of this country. The Cistercian monks, he stated, were an offshoot of the Benedictine monks, and originated in the eleventh century in a kind of reaction amongst some of them, who grieved over the laxity of their order. These reactionists founded a monastery in 1092, in which they lived under more stringent rules. As many as twelve hundred abbeys or religious houses were founded by or under the auspices of S. Bernard. Particularly noticeable was the remarkable uniformity in the style of the buildings erected by the monks of the Cistercian order, the only variations being such as were necessitated by local or other causes, such as differences in the materials available. Mr. Sharpe remarked that the study of Cistercian architecture opened up a wide and rich field for investigation. In the selection of their sites the Cistercians always chose the valleys, in order to secure retirement and seclusion to the utmost possible extent. They never built any of their abbeys in towns. The statutes of the order contained no special directions as to the amount of decoration which each building should receive. This part of his remarks is necessarily omitted, as being unintelligible without the plans to refer to. Mr. Sharpe said he had come to the conclusion that the Cistercian monks, during the earliest period of their existence as an order, lived almost in the open air, all the windows being without glass; but towards the fourteenth century they built up the window openings, and had fire-places built in. They made considerable use of the pointed arch, but rarely employed it except where the necessities of construction absolutely required it, using the round arch for all ornamental or purely decorative features, such as arcading, &c. Mr. Sharpe referred to Rievaulx Abbey as being a most beautiful example of Cistercian architecture, and one well worth the attention of the student; and those gentlemen who were so fond of florid ornamentation might learn a valuable lesson or two from such buildings as Rievaulx. There was no tracery used in the windows. Byland Abbey was spoken of by the lecturer as remarkable for purity, simplicity, and dignity. Fontenay Abbey, the earliest Cistercian erection in France, was stated to be now devoted to secular purposes. After some further explanations of the drawings and plans on the wall, Mr. Sharpe brought his remarks to a close.

The President, having complimented Mr. Sharpe upon his interesting paper, called upon Mr. Street to make some observations.

Mr. G. E. Street, A.R.A., said that the study of Cistercian architecture was an extremely interesting one, inasmuch as in the erections of the Cistercians was clearly to be traced the influence of their rules (which were very strict). The extreme simplicity and severity of their rules led them to

avoid display in ornament, sculpture, and figures, and even figures in stained glass, the only exception to this being, to the best of his belief, a painted rood-screen. In the earlier period of the order's existence the human figure was not represented at all. The study of the works of the Cistercians brought one back to true principles of art, as nothing was done for ornament merely, the construction being ornamental of itself. The abbeys of the Cistercians were equal in artistic merit to the best Greek temples, and architects could not study anything better. Nothing could surpass the Yorkshire abbeys. Some of the features described by Mr. Sharpe as peculiar to Cistercian abbeys were to be found in Benedictine buildings, such as the triple entrance. The works of the Cistercians were grand in their severe simplicity, contrasting all the more markedly with the meretricious productions of the present day. He had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sharpe for his interesting paper.

Mr. J. P. Seddon seconded the proposal, and commended the attention of the members to the Welsh abbeys, expressing his opinion that it was quite time some of them were restored.

Mr. Ewan Christian particularly impressed upon the students and the younger members of the profession the advantages which would accrue to them from the diligent study of these beautiful Cistercian abbeys. He concurred with Mr. Street as to the beauty of the mouldings of the Cistercian erections. Some at Rievaulx were as fine specimens of mouldings as human hand could work. In addition these abbeys were remarkable for sound construction, and, in fact, for everything else that was common sense. He had great pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Sharpe.

After a few observations by Mr. William White, Fellow, and the Rev. E. L. Cutts, F.S.A., the vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Sharpe, who briefly replied.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE usual fortnightly meeting was held on the 16th inst. Mr. Quilter (Hon. Sec.) announced the completion of the arrangements for the annual Excursion, which had been fixed for Monday, July 31, under the guidance of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, and the members would assemble at Ely on that day.

The President stated that the annual Association dinner would take place on July 8, at Sidcup, Kent. It was very important that good fellowship and *esprit de corps* should be kept up, and the annual dinner was a good means to that end. The tickets of 7s. 6d. each would include the dinner. After the dinner it was proposed to visit King John's Palace at Eltham, and Mr. Brooks's new church on Chislehurst Common.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. William Burges for his gift to the library of his work on "Architectural Drawings."

Mr. C. Aldridge read a Paper on "Architectural Decoration," confining his remarks to exterior decoration with respect merely to secular as distinguished from ecclesiastical architecture.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

ON the 16th inst. there was a great gathering at a *conversazione* in the South Kensington Museum. The party included their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and other members of the Royal family. Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P., president of the council, received the visitors. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed in the centre of the court. After the promenade concert had concluded, their royal highnesses were conducted through the museum and the schools.

KENTISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Kentish Archæological Society will meet this year at Sevenoaks on the 3rd of August.

Knole is to be the centre of their operations, which are to include Chevening, the Mote, Otford, Sundridge, and other points of interest in the neighbourhood. Lord Amherst will preside.

The rendezvous is so near town that a large gathering of the metropolitan antiquaries is expected.

REPARATION OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

A VERY influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the reparation of this ancient monument, or rather memorial, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., under the presidency of the Earl of Verulam; and amongst those present were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl Cowper, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Stanhope, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Westminster, and many others. In the body of the hall were many ladies.

A very interesting report by G. Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., traces the origin of the Abbey, and takes the reader down to the present time. The dangerous condition into which the venerable structure has fallen having been pointed out in this report, a committee has been appointed for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions, and carrying the work of reparation into effect. Mr. Scott estimates that a sum of at least 26,000*l.* will be required for immediate and absolutely necessary structural repairs, while a further sum of not less than 20,000*l.* will be necessary for the proper reparation of the Abbey, exclusive of any internal fittings or restorations. Already about 6,600*l.* has been promised, including the Earl of Verulam, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl Cowper, the Earl of Clarendon, O. E. Coope, Esq., A. Smith, Esq., M.P., W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., W. Lloyd Jones, Esq., R. Hanbury, Esq., each 250*l.*; and other sums varying from 200*l.* down to 50*l.*

The Earl of Verulam having briefly urged upon the meeting the necessity of repairing this time-honoured structure,

The Marquis of Salisbury moved, "That it was necessary to raise funds for the purpose of repairing and restoring the Abbey." In doing this, his lordship eloquently adverted to the necessity of keeping intact monuments and memorials of such historical and architectural importance as St. Alban's Abbey, the scene of the first English martyrdom for the Christian faith.

The Dean of Westminster seconded the motion, and urged upon the meeting that every Englishman ought to subscribe, to preserve such a memorial of a past age as St. Alban's Abbey. It was absolutely requisite to repair the building, and he was sure those present would not fail to come forward with funds for so desirable an object.

The Earl Cowper, who spoke in support of the motion, said that the sum of 26,000*l.* was absolutely necessary to keep the Abbey from falling down.

Other gentlemen addressed the meeting amidst great applause, and pointed out that the funds which had been asked for would be applied to a most noble object. The feeling of the meeting was unanimous, and many sums, in addition to the 6,600*l.*, were promised in the room. The motion being unanimously carried, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business of the day.

FROM the *Guardian* we learn that an old boat or canoe has recently been found at Waterford, Ireland, the bed of the river. It is of ancient construction, being hewn out of the trunk of a single tree. Its length is 35 feet, and width three feet. It is possible, however, that this boat is not older than the time of King John, as historians inform us that several boats were lost on the occasion of the visit of that monarch to Waterford.

MR. PARKER'S PROCEEDINGS IN ROME.

MR. J. H. PARKER has written as follows to the Editor of the *Oxford Journal* :—

SIR,—Can you allow me a corner of your valuable space to answer a host of inquiries, which I find it impossible to answer in detail each separately? As most of my correspondents are readers of your paper, and the subjects of these inquiries are of general interest, I do not think your space will be wasted.

1. What have you been doing in Rome this season?
2. What has the "British Archæological Society of Rome" been doing with the help of the "Roman Exploration Fund"?
3. What has the Italian Government been doing in the way of Archæology?
4. What have other people been doing in the same matter?
5. What is to become of the Museums in Rome: are they to be locked up more rigorously than before, or to be made more accessible?
6. What are the future prospects of Archæology in Rome under the new Government?
7. What about your historical photographs? Have you been going on with them? Are they likely to be permanent? Are they really of so much importance as you fancied?

To answer all these queries in detail would take a great deal more space than you can give me. I have arranged with the Royal Archæological Institute to give a lecture on the subject on the 7th of July, when the season for excavations of Rome will be over, and I hope to have some copies of the lecture printed off separately to send to my friends, as I have been accustomed to do for some years past. But I may say briefly (Nos. 1 and 2) that from various causes more important excavations have been made in Rome this season, than have perhaps ever been made before in the same space of time. (3.) The Italian Government have renewed the Commission of Archæology, and have placed Signor Rosa at the head of it, at the request of the Emperor of the French, when he sold them the French part of the Palatine Hill. They have taken possession of the Pontifical part of that hill, and have ordered the whole of the Palatine Hill, with the slopes round it, to be excavated, on the same plan as at Pompeii, where of late years the excavations have been conducted in the best possible manner. (6.) They do not propose to carry the Government excavations any further, but are willing to give every facility to others doing so, if the money is forthcoming to make compensations for injury done to property and to carry on such works. (4.) A new city of Rome is being built on the high ground on the eastern side, near the Railway-station. A Building Company have bought a large tract of ground in that direction, extending nearly from the Porta Maggiore to the Porta di S. Lorenzo. The manager of the Company has begun examining all the ground in search of the foundations of old buildings of which that ground is full, and he proposes to use them to build upon, instead of making new foundations.

(5.) The Vatican Museum has been closed by the Pontifical authorities this season, but that cannot last long; in future all the museums will be quite as easily accessible as they have ever been before.

(6.) Our Society, chiefly under my direction, has been going on vigorously with the excavations previously commenced, and has made some fresh ones of importance, especially on the Viminal-hill. The results obtained are extremely interesting, and they now amount to demonstrations of the truth of what were at first called "absurd conjectures." Mr. Burn, in his recent work on Rome (which is extremely learned and valuable in its way), has shown that he is no archæologist, and he would have acted more wisely in avoiding that branch of the subject. He has several times

contradicted me in notes, and I shall be obliged in self-defence to answer him, and demonstrate in many instances that he is wrong. In saying that the Wall of Servius Tullius is of earlier character than the Wall of Romulus he is altogether misled. He also places too much faith in Signor Rosa, whose archaeology is not to be depended on, and he seems to ignore all the investigations of the last few years, which have been very important. His latest authority is Canina, who has been dead for years, and others have mounted on his shoulders. (7.) My drawings, plans, sections, and photographs are my silent witnesses of the truth of my statements of facts, and the members of the Society are my living witnesses to the same facts. My photographs are important historical witnesses, and I have every reason to believe that they will be permanent, as the cause has been discovered why photographs often fade, and the remedy for it, which I can explain in another letter if you can find room for it.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. PARKER.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, May 25, 1871.

AN OLD WARWICKSHIRE GAME.

AT a recent meeting of the archaeologists of Northants and Leicester, the Rev. J. L. Baker, rector of Hargrave, read the following interesting paper on the old Shakespearian game of Nine Men's Morris:—

I have to ask your kind attention for twenty minutes while I bring before you an interesting piece of evidence as to the great antiquity of a game mentioned by Shakespeare in "Midsummer Night's Dream," under the name of "Nine Men's Morris," and still played in Northamptonshire under the name of "Peg Meryll."

The evidence I have to present is this slab of Weldon rag stone, which came out of an undoubtedly early English wall of my church (Hargrave, a village near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire).

On this piece of stone a mason's labourer happened to notice this figure, roughly scratched, which he immediately recognised as the diagram of a game familiar to him under the name I have mentioned, as also this other diagram of a simpler character, representing, no doubt, some other game, with which he was not, however, acquainted, and which possibly may be now extinct.

The history of the find is this:—I was restoring my church in 1868, and, for reasons which I must not stop to explain, it was found necessary to take down and re-build from the foundations a portion of the earliest masonry of the existing church, of a date not much later than the year 1200.

I knew what a valuable opportunity such a work of destruction (or rather re-construction) must necessarily be for obtaining possible clues to past history. I was looking out for an indicia of an older, probably Saxon, church, which we knew existed on the site of the present one, and I took care to duly impress on the minds of the workmen that any coin or metal work, or fragments of moulded or carved stone, would represent a beer value for the finders. The bribe was effectual, and many were the pints I had to dispense.

One hot summer's day comes Tom Newell to me with this slab. "Look here, sir; sure enough them old chaps had been playing at 'Peg Meryll.'" "Peg what?" said I. "I don't see anything on the stone." "'Peg Meryll,'" said he; "here it is, plain enough. I have played at that hours and hours when I was a boy." I got Tom at his leisure to show me the game. Next day, at dinner time, I found some masons' boys lying under the shade of a tree, having a game on the same old stone—going on, in fact, with a game left off by two other masons' boys six centuries and a half ago, more or less.

I thought this interesting; so as soon as I found leisure I sent an account of the stone and game to Mr. Frank Buckland's paper, *Land and Water* (January 23, 1869). This led

to a correspondence on the subject in the columns of the same paper; and *Public Opinion* having reprinted my article, a correspondence ensued in that paper also. I had, in addition, exactly forty letters myself from all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Isles, and from foreigners resident in England.

From this extensive correspondence, first and foremost came out the fact that Shakespeare had mentioned this self-same game. The passage alluded to is in "Midsummer Night's Dream," act. ii., scene 2. Titania, fair queen of the fairies, is complaining to her lord, King Oberon, how awfully out of order the weather had become, and all because of their matrimonial quarrels. 'The seasons were all upset—winter had become summer, and summer winter, cold and wet:—

"The ox hath, therefore, stretched his yoke in vain;
The ploughman lost his sweat; and the green corn
Hath rotted ere his youth attained a beard.
The fold stands empty in the drowned field;
The crows are fattened on the murrain flock.
The nine men's morris is filled up with mud;
And the quaint mazes on the wanton green,
For lack of tread are undistinguishable."

Shakespeare is supposed to have had the terribly wet season of 1594 in his mind, or else the year of the sudden flood recorded in the parish register of Welford, when the water was higher in Stratford meadows than an old man of 109, then living, ever remembered before. This was 1588.

You must know that "Peg Meryll" is generally played by village boys out in fields, crow-keeping or watching cattle. It is a game for two only. The village street games are of a more noisy and gregarious sort in a general way, and so we don't see it played in villages. If two boys are located near each other in the field, or by the roadside, they will cut the diagram with their pocket-knives on a nice piece of turf (as they did in Shakespeare's time), and play with eleven pegs on one side, and eleven small stones or beans on the other, for men; or else altogether pegs—eleven with the bark on, and eleven peeled ones. In some places nine a side are used, making good Shakespeare's name for it.

I recollect years ago noticing such a diagram cut in the grass, but thought it was a mere fancy figure, cut in sheer idleness. The fact is, boys are seldom seen playing at it; it might lead to a flogging if they were caught neglecting to warn the pigeons and crows.

No doubt young Will Shakespeare had helped to cut out and play many a game in Stratford open fields, and, doubtless, in some cold, wet summer, he and his chum had found their diagram filled level up with mud, washed down on to the grass path at the head of the lands, where, in jollier weather, the happy bird-keeper would roll and revel among the king-cups, daisies, and clover, lying on his back watching the lark singing at heaven's gate; or if he had a companion, reversing his attitude, and playing at "Peg Meryll."

This stone from Hargrave Church proves (what was, however, I find, known before) that the game is vastly older than Shakespeare. Mr. Staunton has some interesting notes upon it in his Edition of Shakespeare. He says that a MS. of the 12th century exists (or, I fear, we must say existed) in the Bibliothèque of Paris, in which are given numerous diagrams of positions in chess and merelles.

I have a theory that "Peg Meryll" is much older still than the Norman period—possibly a Roman game. This theory would account for its universality. The diagram is just the form of the Roman camp, especially as marked on this stone—a square enclosure, with triple defences, and an entrance in the middle of each of the four sides. Trenching it, too, in the ground supports this theory, and boys sometimes make it of a large size. Tom Newell told me he once got a hiding for cutting one with a "spud" some years ago.

Many games we know are mock battles, e. g. chess. The pieces at chess, draughts, and "Peg Meryll" are called "men." Children love to imitate real life; boys build

houses and forts; girls construct nurseries and mud pies. What more natural than that boys (to whom a Roman camp and fierce fights therein were a reality of actual life) should invent a game in the form of a camp? The placing of the men, too, is like attacking a camp.

The tug of war in "Peg Meryll" comes when you get three in a row. This is called a "mill." Hence, perhaps, a "mill"—a fight. Possibly also "to peg away" comes from this game, and "taking down a peg." But this is surmise. Let us come to facts.

From the writers in the periodicals above-named and my forty correspondents, I have gathered the following items:—

1. That the game is still played, by tradition, in apparently all parts of the United Kingdom, people seeming to be unaware that it is an old game, or that it is known in any locality but their own.

2. That the diagram and mode of play is the same, or may be the same, everywhere.

3. That the names of the game are as numerous almost as the letters I received, and yet that all these various names seem cognate in character and derivable from some common parent.

The following are variations of the name:—"Mill" (Devon), "Merelles," "Merils" (Essex), "Morels," "Murrells" (Cams.), "Marl" (Wilts.), "Nine Holes" (North of England), "Meg Merrylegs" (Lincolns.), "Maurice" or "Morrice" (Norfolk), "Blind Men's Morris" (Leicestershire), "Nine Peg O Merryal" (North Lincolnshire), "Ninepenny" or "Nine-pin Miraele," "Missy Peg," (Oxon.), "Morris" (Cornwall), "Peg Meryll" or "Merry Hole" (Northants.).

"Single Meryll." A Pembroke correspondent mentions a game with a simple diagram, perhaps the other on my stone.

I have no doubt that Shakespeare's name for the game is a corruption, but I must not take up your time with arguments and discussions which may be seen at length in *Land and Water*.

4. No clue has been obtained to the origin and meaning of the name. That remains a mystery.

Lastly. Far from being limited to England, the game, I find, is known in France, and is very prevalent in Germany and Austria, where it is sold in boxes as a game of the day equally with draughts or chess. There it is called "Mühl," and is exported to the toy-shops of London under the name of "The New Game of Mill," with the picture of a windmill outside the box. The game is, moreover, I find, known and played in the United States.

And, still more wonderful, a gentleman who wrote to me has seen the identical game played (with some variations, and rather stricter rules) by the Bogas, or native bargees, in South America, on the river Amazon, I believe. Isekay is the name they give it, and they play with maize and coffee beans for men. It is considered there to be of Indian origin, but it must, of course, have gone Westward Ho! unless there was a communication we know not of with America in remote times.

I must, in conclusion, ask leave to read one letter to you which I received from the Vicar of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, because it gives an account of the finding of another mediæval diagram of the game, about the same time, and in the same way as the Hargrave stone was discovered.

"Sempringham Vicarage, Folkingham, Lincolnshire, 6th February, 1869. Reverend Sir,—It was not until yesterday that I saw in *Public Opinion* for 23rd January, your article on 'Peg Meryll,' extracted from *Land and Water*. Like yourself, I am engaged in the interesting but anxious work of restoring my parish church. Mine, however, is a much older structure than yours, being early Norman, and the north wall probably Saxon. It is also most interesting as being the Abbey Church of the Gilbertines, the only purely English monastic order ever established, and which was

founded in this parish by Gilbert, a native of the place, who was afterwards canonised. The north wall above-mentioned being very much out of the perpendicular, we were obliged to take down, and rebuild. The step of the north door was an inverted coffin stone, which, on being removed, was found to have scratched on it a rough diagram, which I presume represents the game 'Peg Meryll.' The stone appears to have been exposed to the influence of the weather before it was used in its inverted step-door, and it is not improbable that the juveniles of a bye-gone age played on this coffin stone, as did Hogarth's idle apprentice in some other churchyard. The game does not appear to be known in this neighbourhood, and until I read your notice it never occurred to me what was the object of the diagram, though I now remember having frequently seen boys in other parts of the country playing a game with a figure similar to this. In reference to your suggestion as to the game being very ancient, and perhaps derived from the form of the Roman camps, I may remark that the original branch of the British Ermine-street, which was afterwards utilised by the Romans, passes about a mile to the west of Sempringham Abbey, and a Roman encampment, on the bank of the Roman Car dyke, is about a mile distant on the east. When I have a little spare time I will try the game by your rules, and if I am unable to proceed, will trouble you again. I am, Rev. Sir, yours very faithfully, John C. K. Saunders, vicar of Sempringham.—N.B.—I see, on referring to a directory for Northamptonshire, that the manor of Hargrave formerly belonged to Crichsand, which was a Gilbertine priory."

I might mention that Mr. Wise, of Edmonstone, near Ollerton, Newark, the author of an exceedingly nice little work on Shakespeare [Sh.: his birth-place and neighbourhood], is now engaged in an extensive work illustrative of Shakespeare. He takes much interest in this stone, and has asked for a sketch of it for his forthcoming work.

I advise those not acquainted with "Peg Meryll" to give it a trial; I shall be happy to give directions for play. I consider it better than draughts, but, of course, not approaching chess. The game must have intrinsic merit to have stood its ground so long all over the world, and, no doubt, it will be traditionally played by the rustic for centuries to come.

And I trust that you will feel that your time has not been wasted in hearing about a game so venerable; a game played by poor mason boys helping to build a Northamptonshire Early English Church, played by dear Will Shakespeare in his happy young days at Stratford, and a game that helps to pass the long summer days away now for many a poor village lad no better employed than keeping sheep.

THE PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, SMITHFIELD.—It is stated that a crypt forming a portion of the old priory of St. Bartholomew is about to be demolished, to allow of the erection of some warehouses: we hope not without absolute necessity. All the relics of old London are gradually disappearing.

THE old Norman Church, in the secluded village of Winterborne, Monckton, has been restored. It had of late years fallen into a state of ruinous decay. Not only were the walls falling outwards, and rebuilding necessary, but the roof had given way, and the floors and internal fittings were in a very bad condition.

It is proposed to restore the ancient parish church of St. Michael, at Withington. The Hon. and Rev. G. G. C. Talbot, the rector, is bringing under the consideration of his parishioners, and all interested in the preservation of this church, the need that exists for considerable reparation of much of the fabric.

HER Majesty the Queen, at the instance of the Prime Minister, has conferred a Civil List pension of 100*l.* a year on Mr. J. R. Planché, in consideration of his contributions to dramatic and antiquarian literature.

BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

OUR correspondent, Mr. W. Winters, having inspected a Breeches Bible, in the possession of Dr. Arthur Priest, of Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey, has supplied us with the following noteworthy characteristics of that volume:—

It cannot be said of this "book of books," as may justly be said of many, that the *outside* is the best side; although the binding of this particular copy is unquestionably original, and when new had a very elegant appearance, being much ornamented with gilt. It also had formerly two [silver] clasps which have disappeared. Those early English binders, like old King Alphonsus, studied to clothe such valuable matter with handsome yet durable material, an instance of which occurs in "Peacham's Complete Gentleman, 1627." See Cyclop, by W. Keddle, "So say I, suffer them not to lie neglected, who must make you regarded; and goe in torne coates, who must apparell your minde with the ornaments of knowledge, above the roabes and riches of the most magnificent princes."

In making a careful collation of this copy it is found to differ slightly from a contemporary volume preserved in the British Museum, which commences:—"The Booke of Common Prayer with the Psalter or Psalmes of David of that translation which is appointed to be used in Churches. Imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most Excellent Maestie, 1609, *cum Privilegio*." Then follows pp. 1, 2, 3, and 4—*first*, a sort of an Epistle dedicatory "to the Christian Reader;" *second*, "Of the Incomparable treasure of the Holy Scriptures;" (in verse) *third*, "How to take profite by reading of the Holy Scriptures;" *fourth*, "The names and order of all the Bookes of the Olde and New Testament, etc." Notwithstanding the Psalter bears the date of 1609, the Bible itself was printed in 1601, with a title page exactly like the one in question, except that the engraving of the Museum copy is *not* illuminated and the first-mentioned *is*. Both copies have at the bottom of the title the letters "E. R.," crowned *proper*, showing that they were printed *temp.* Elizabeth, under her sanction.

Although this is an early edition, yet it is not B.L., as many of the latter ones are. The first edition of this Geneva version appeared forty-one years prior to this copy of 1601. During the reign of Mary several of the more prominent Reformers took refuge in Geneva, among whom were Miles Coverdale, Gilby, and Whittingham. They employed themselves in preparing a new edition of the Bible accompanied with notes. From the strong leaning which it showed to the views of Calvin and Beza, it was long the favourite Bible of the English Puritans and the Scotch Presbyterians. The earliest translation of the word *Breeches* for *Aprons*, was made by Wiclif, *cir* 1378 or 1380, *i.e.*, "*and whanne thei knewen hem silf to be nakid, thei soweden to gidre leevs of a fige tree and maden hem brechis*" (see Gen. iii. 7). It is again given in Caxton's Golden Legend, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1527.

The old fashioned book *supra* is unique in point of its illuminated engravings, and the writer has not found in all the Museum copies one of this date (1601) with the same illuminated plates and red lines. He has in his possession a Geneva version (not complete) with plates (1587) 4to; also a red and black ruled Bible, 8vo, 1674; and the New Testament, red lined, 12mo, so that in this respect the ruling is common. The Apocrypha is affixed at the end of the Old Testament. It is also noticeable that the Apocrypha, up to the latter end of the 14th century, was confined to the spurious and forged works of the Apostolic age, and was never applied to the fourteen uncanonical works which the Articles of the Church of England have surmamed "Apocrypha." Even before that period the latter were entitled "Hagiographa, Deutero-canonical, Ecclesiastical, and Antilegomena." Wicliffe wrote in his prologue of the Scriptures

that "whatsoever book is in the Old Testament besides these twenty-five [enumerated by him before], shall be set among the Apocrypha, that is without authority of belief," (see Bible Dict., Cassell's, p. 89.)

The title page of the New Testament of this Bible runs thus—"Translated out of the Greeke by Theod Beza, whereunto are adioined briefe summaries of doctrine upon the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles by the said Theod Beza and also short expositions of phrases and hard places taken out of the large Annotations of the foresaid author and Ioach Camerarius by P. Loseler Villerius. Englished by L[awrence] Tomson."

One of the singular features of this book is, that it contains two translations of the Apocalypse, the one by Beza and the other "with a briefe and learned commentarie written by Franc. Iunius, &c." Appended to this is a colophon not coloured, "Imprinted at London by Richard Field for Robert Dexter, dwelling in Paules Church Yard at the sign of the Brasen Serpent, 1600."

Immanuel Tremelius took part with Junius in this translation, and died 1580. Augustus Montague Toplady, in his vindication of the Church of England from Arminianism, vol. II., p. 123, states that "the professed Calvinism of our church may be further argued from the learned and orthodox Francis Junius' Commentary on the Book of Revelation, bound up with the Bible of those times. One citation from which . . . shall here suffice: Rev. xiii. 8—"Whose names are not written in the book of life, &c., that is, says Junius, such as are not from everlasting, elected in Christ Jesus. Let it be observed that this was the same Junius who overthrew Arminius in a debate concerning free will, the particulars of which debate were transmitted, at large, to posterity." Vide Arminii Opera, p. 445, Edit. 1629.

After the New Testament follows the Psalms, in Metre, by Sternhold and Hopkins, the illumination on the bottom of the title page of which is the representation of our Saviour triumphing over Death and the dragon. A portion of the prayer at the end has been twice inserted, the former part of which has been erased. At the commencement of each of the four Gospels is a very beautiful plate showing the four evangelists and certain other devices. These embellishments, although very good, are not in any way equal to the ancient MSS. of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, which do not exceed the beauty of those of the 11th and 12th centuries. The Bayeux tapestry may be taken as a fair specimen of the manner in which the human form and other objects were rendered by mediæval artists. The four plates in question are circular, measuring four inches in diameter. The first is that of St. Matthew, sitting at a kind of desk, holding a book with one hand and a scroll with the other. On his right is represented (in miniature) the birth of our Saviour, surrounded by the wise men of the east. In front of the desk is the engraver's name, "*Crispian de Passe jund scalp, excudit*" (see *infra*). Within the narrow yellow border that encircles the picture are these words—"S. Mattheus, 1 Exorta est Lux in Israel et Stella ex Jacob: Ad illuminationem gentium, resurrectionem domus Israel." The second plate is St. Mark, who is writing; by his side is the usual legend, a lion beautifully engraved. The following verse has been appended to plates resembling this:—

"True Doctrine, Charity, Repentance, these
If one but Mark these times do seldom please;
A Lyon Voice is requisite where men prefer
Before Heavens Palace Earths close Den."

On his left hand is the crucifixion. Around the border is:—*S. Marcus, Simus Jusum Dominum super omnia benedictum, in nostram salutem, per passionem suam aterna gloria et maiestate coronatum.*" The third plate is that of St. Luke holding a book, on one page of which is, "*Actor. 9.*" This is evidently intended to show that he wrote the Acts of the Apostles, which is generally attributed to him. On his right is an ox, on his left is a battle-field, and above it is a representation of the eye of divine omniscience. The

old prayer book has given the following lines under a similar plate of St. Luke :—

"He whom the world contains not and whose
Court shines with his glorious presence to Consort,
With beasts and in a manger lodge we see,
Accepts us not without Humility."

Round the margin of the plate is, "*S. Lucas. Deus habitans in luce intulerabili, testimonium verbi sui Ministris suis tradidit, ad vitam aeternam per illud quarendum.*" The fourth plate is St. John. He has a youthful appearance, and is sitting with his book before him open, on the page of which is the word "Apocalip 12," &c. There is more in smaller type which is not quite clear enough to read. On his left is an eagle with a gilt beak. John is pointing with his pen to a picture on the right of the seven-headed beast and the woman clothed with the sun. See Rev. xiii. The words which encircle him are—"S. Ioannes, Jta Deo Visum erat, ut qui in tenebris versabatur profundam eius sapientiam cognosceremus, ad salutem aeternam adipiscendum." Below is the signature of the artist—"Crispin de Passe in fecit et excudit." The same style of dress worn by the evangelists is occasionally to be met with among the paintings on rood screens, fragments of which are still preserved in many ancient churches.

Crispin de Passe appears to be unknown by most all biographers of English and foreign engravers. I have only met with three works (two of which are in the King's Library), illustrated by him, i.e. "*Compendium Operum Virgilianorum*, 1612." The "*Speculum Heroicum Principis omnium temporum Poetarum Homeri*, 1613." There are many engravings by him, see "*P. Ovid Nasonis XV Metamorphoseon Librori figura elegantissime*," a CRISPINO PASSEO LAMINIS CENSIS INCISAE." In various instances only C.P. in monogram occur on the plates in the above-named works, and the signature exactly corresponds with two of the illustrations (St. Mark and St. Luke) in this Bible.

PROVINCIAL.

MIDDLE ASTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

ON the 3rd instant the County Magistrates, who were holding the Petty Sessions in the County Hall, at Oxford, accepted from Mr. Wing a framed and glazed photograph of the interesting mansion formerly standing on the picturesque lawn in front of the residence of the late Mr. Wm. Cother, where one of the fish ponds, the kitchen garden, and some parts of the pleasure grounds yet remain to testify to the former beauty of the locality, whose woodland, water, and landscape still blend harmoniously.

This photograph, which will be hung in the remodelled Grand Jury Room, is from an oil painting in the possession of Miss Anne Sturges-Bourne, of Testwood, Hampshire.

The mansion or its site was successively the property of members of the Langston family, of Caversfield; then of Francis Wroughton, gent.; then of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, citizen and grocer of London, who died in 1687; then of — Pye, Esq.; then of Sir Francis Page, Knight, the celebrated "hanging Judge," who died in 1741; then of Francis Page (*née* Bourne), Esq., son of a niece of the Judge, who was M.P. for the University of Oxford from 1768 till his death in 1803, and Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1752. Page died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, Richard Bourne Charlett, of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Elmsley Hall, Worcestershire. He sold Middle Aston to Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knight, who destroyed the mansion and sold the materials piecemeal.

The present farm-house was formed out of the brewery, dairy, and other back offices of the former mansion. It has had three tenants only since Mr. Page's death in 1803; and it is noticeable that neither of these was interred in the

parish—the first, Mr. Benjamin Preedy, was buried at Sometown, Oxon; Mr. Wm. Fathon, who came next and died in 1829, was buried at High Wycombe; and Mr. Wm. Cother's remains were removed to a village, in which he was a proprietor, in Gloucestershire.

EARLY RELICS AT LETCOMBE CASTLE.

THE other day Mr. John S. Phené, who is making an archaeological inspection of the earthworks in Oxfordshire, when examining Letcombe Castle, one of the great embanked forts or camps along the ridge road on the chalk hills of Berkshire, came upon an apparently small stone, almost level with the turf, and firmly embedded, and somewhat foreign to the locality. Borrowing a small weeding-spud from one of several persons working in the camp, he set to work to dislodge the stone. This, as the hole deepened, became wider, and at a depth of 18 in. assumed the form of an almost perfect cone, a shape which had apparently been produced by chipping, and not by rubbing, or the application of any cutting instrument. At this depth the stone was found to be standing on five or six large flints, and, on being removed, exhibited a cist or chamber beneath, the walls of which were formed by the flints, and the floor by a flat slab of stone. In this cavity were human bones, portions of which only Mr. Phené was able to secure, as the rest crumbled away; some flint scrapers; a triangular piece of flint, with true sides and angles, and which, on a very reduced scale, would show, as by a section, the form of the conical cover; half of a hatchet-shaped flint; the apparent outline of an umbo of a shield, which also crumbled, but left its flat base firmly attached to the bottom slab; and also a small fragment of an urn, or drinking-cup, of an unusually hard material.

FRESCO DISCOVERED IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.

ON recently removing the limewashing from the east wall of the western aisle of the Lady Chapel, a very fine example of wall painting was discovered, representing the Virgin, surrounded with a glory, or "nimbus"; two angels placing upon her head a crown, with other angels around, and an outer circle of kings, queens, and dignitaries of the Church, surmounted with cherubim and seraphim in adoration, and bearing scrolls inscribed "Dominions, Principalities, Thrones, and Powers," &c. The subject is artistically treated, and the figures and those portions of the draperies that are distinguishable show it to have been rich in colour and detail, boldly drawn, and carefully finished. Unfortunately the erection of a late sixteenth-century monument has destroyed the lower and more extensive portion of the subject of this specimen of wall painting.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

A MIXED committee of Protestant and Roman Catholic gentlemen has been formed in Ireland for the purpose of purchasing from the Irish Church Commissioners, and securing from further decay, the well-known "Rock of Cashel," with the ultimate view of restoring the now roofless Cathedral of St. Patrick's for public worship, and preserving King Cormac's Chapel.

The rock was abandoned about a century ago by the then Archbishop, Dr. Price, who obtained an Act of Parliament constituting St. John's Church, which stood on a lower and more accessible site, the cathedral of the Irish establishment, and since that time the cathedral has been disused.

The "Rock of Cashel" is rich in historical associations. Upon its summit the ancient Kings of Munster had their palace, and were solemnly crowned. It is an old tradition that the King of that region was baptized upon the Rock

by the hands of St. Patrick. Cormac M'Carthy, King of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman church, which still bears his name; and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, added the fabric of the old cathedral, within the walls of which was celebrated the Synod of Cashel in A.D. 1172, just 1,700 years ago.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

THE works in connection with the restoration of the fine old parish church of Prittlewell, in Essex, are now fairly in progress, the building being almost completely stripped. In the course of the work many curious relics of antiquity, features of great interest to the archæologist, have come to light.

At the north-western angle of the nave, the staircase leading to the rood loft has been opened, and is found to be in very good preservation. The rood loft itself was in all probability of great size and magnificence, the chancel steps being placed fully six feet west of the arch, and the walls of the nave being raised for a short distance westward, and lighted by four clerestory windows.

Within the communion rails, in the south wall, is a small square stone recess, probably used originally as an ambrie or locker, for the reception of the communion plate, when not in use, though these are more commonly found in the north or east wall.

In the south chapel is a niche near the north end of the east wall, evidently once tenanted by a statue. Above it are traces of a carved stone canopy, which has been ruthlessly broken away, in order to get a level surface for plastering, as has also the basin of a piscina, which has been found in the south wall of the same part of the church. From these indications, and the traditional name, "Jesus Chapel," given to this portion of the building, it may fairly be concluded that this was once endowed as a separate chapelry, with its own altar and other appurtenances.

In the older (the western) portion of the arcade between the nave and the aisle, small, single, light windows, of early Norman architecture, have been discovered, and these are perhaps the most remarkable feature of all, as being unquestionably part of the original church which stood on this site. Above the porch is a parvise, or priests' room.

The vicar will have great pleasure in showing the church to anyone interested in ecclesiastical architecture, and will be thankful for any information tending to throw light upon the ancient history of the church.

THE WALTER SCOTT EXHIBITION.

THE committee of the Exhibition which is to be opened in Edinburgh on the 15th of July, commemorative of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, have already received a considerable number of articles of interest. Among these are the cradle of Scott, Meg Dod's punch-bowl, the original design of the Scott Monument, Sir Walter's passport through France in 1826, silver snuff-box used by him, the "Queen's body-guard suit" worn by him, the original MS. of some of his works, and a number of portraits of Scott and his family.

Mr. J. R. Hope Scott has authorized Mr. David Laing, of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, to select from Abbotsford House any articles of interest not usually shown to visitors.

Promises of loans from valuable collections, public and private, have also been made.

WE regret to have to chronicle the intended demolition of Morpeth Old Cross, which has been doomed by the authorities of the town. This is the more unfortunate, as its style is of an unusual kind for market crosses. If the site on which it stands is required for other purposes, surely it might be re-erected in some other part of the town.

FÔREIGN.

HOTEL CLUNY.—The treasures of art in this museum have escaped damage, none of them having been either injured or taken away. All that the building has suffered is the breaking of some of the white glass surrounding the valuable stained panels in the windows by the explosion of the powder-magazine at the Luxembourg.

THE LOUVRE.—In the library recently burnt by the insurgents, more than a hundred thousand volumes were destroyed, comprising manuscripts, historical documents, rare editions, missals, all the French or foreign works presented to the Louvre or the Tuileries, or for which the Court had subscribed, portfolios of engravings, collections of photographs of the various public or private galleries, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

IN the House of Commons, on Thursday, June the 15th, Mr. C. Bentinck asked the First Commissioner of Works when he would be prepared to exhibit the plans and model of the proposed Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and whether before the estimate for the work was proposed; and when the instructions and correspondence relating to the new Natural History Museum, which had been ordered to be laid upon the table, would be in the hands of members.

Mr. Ayrton replied, that the correspondence relating to the new Natural History Museum would be laid on the table next day. With regard to the model, he had never contemplated such a thing; but, with respect to the drawings and plans, they would be laid on the table, but it would be some time before they were ready.

Mr. C. Bentinck asked whether the estimate for the large expenditure involved would be proposed before the plans were laid on the table.

Mr. Ayrton said, "If the plans are not laid on the table when the estimate comes, the vote must necessarily be proposed without them."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

MARK LANE.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Under the heading "Antiquities of London," are some remarks purporting to be an extract from the *City Press*; which I am induced to notice because the mention of "John Leland" occurs in such way as to confuse one's notions of chronology. Our early antiquarian, John Leland the *itinerist*, made his valuable collections, *temp.* Hen. VIII., and died in 1552, but the John Leland above referred to, must be the religious controversialist who lived two hundred years later.

The Roman origin of Mark or Mart is not clear, in either form we must take it as equivalent to Market. Now the proper Roman term would, I apprehend, be *Forum*; and I am not aware that any one of authority has ventured to place the Forum of Roman London so far east as Mark Lane. Without assuming to decide this point, I may refer to the locality of Cannon Street, near St. Swithin's Church, in connection with London Stone, as a more central spot of what we can define as Roman London; and this, I believe, was the conclusion that Sir Christopher Wren came to.

This so called Market, the Forum, is a genuine precursor of the mediæval Town Hall; and Marlborough in Wiltshire,

which rose under Saxon influence on the ruins of Cunetio, a Roman settlement on the Kennett, affords a very perfect sample of the arrangement. The High Street is a long, wide thoroughfare, much frequented in the old coaching-days, having pent houses for shelter on either side; the window shutters of the olden houses, are still framed in the exact model of some specimens of Roman work preserved at Pompeii. The Forum is now represented by a Town-hall erected on pillars over the market place; and it looks straight up the noble avenue facing the College, formerly a castle, and erected on the site of a British earth work or *dune*, used very probably as a beacon or watch-tower, at the time, in connection with Silbury-hill at about six miles' distance.

A. H.

June 20, 1871.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

"A. H." has my sincere thanks for the explicit answer given to my query in your last issue. The argument there used quite confirms my private opinion in the matter. Near the same spot where the skeleton and stakes were found the earth round about was one mass of human bones, skulls, &c., two entire skeletons were discovered with their faces downwards; they might have been buried alive, as was not an unusual case in the time of any sore plague; but no ancient record is to be found that will throw any light upon the subject.

W. WINTERS.

SHAKESPEARE'S BUST.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Sir,—As there is an advertisement in your pages calling attention to "the Bust of William Shakespeare, copied from that in Holy Trinity Church," perhaps the following notes may interest many of your readers.

Sir F. Chantrey told the Rev. W. Harness that he was "quite convinced that the bust in Holy Trinity Church was modelled from a cast taken after death;" and Mr. R. B. Haydon recorded in the album kept at the Church of Stratford-on-Avon these words:—"The more the bust of Shakespeare is studied, the more every one will be convinced of its form, feature, and expression." There is also this passage by the Rev. W. Harness in the *Shakespeare Society's Papers*:—"The value of the bust, both as a likeness of the poet and as a work of art, is not, perhaps so well known as it ought to be; as a likeness we have every reason to give it our most undoubting confidence."

I have not seen Mr. Mazzoni's copy of the Stratford-on-Avon bust, but if it is a fac-simile of the latter it merits a place on many a library wall.

Yours respectfully,

W. M.

Brighton.

MISCELLANEA.

THE noble old church of Berkhamstead has been reopened, after restoration by Mr. Butterfield.

THE late Mrs. Shewell, of Ipswich, has left a legacy of 19 guineas to the Wisbech Museum.

OLD KENTISH PLASTER WORK.—We recently saw, says the *Guardian*, a cottage in Kent, of, possibly, the Elizabethan period, in which a gable end abutting on the village street was covered with plaster—moulded, not to imitate stonework, but with a pleasing geometrical diaper pattern, slightly sunk into the face of the work. The ornamentation of the Moorish Courts at the Crystal Palace has, no doubt, delayed the progress of taste in this direction by frightening any one who wished for so showy a method, by the enormous cost incurred.

PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND PICTURE GALLERY, FOR BRIGHTON.—The town council have voted, by a majority of 18 to 6, in favour of this very desirable object, and referred the matter to the vestry once more to decide on it, as is requisite under the provisions of the Pavilion Act.

THE BOOK-BUYERS' GUIDE.—The sixth number of this useful quarterly publication has just been issued. Besides giving a well classified list of the principal books published in the several departments of literature, it contains a preparatory article on literary matters, with brief extracts of criticisms on new works and new editions. To persons in the pursuit of letters, and to mere readers, this guide is of real service, as it economises their time and labour by bringing readily to their notice such books as they desire to consult, or may wish to peruse for mental recreation. The Proprietors have engaged the services of a gentleman with undeniable literary experience, both in India and at home. The "Guide" will, in future, aim to be a competent authority on all matters connected with the book trade. The publishing office is at 1, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

RARE AUTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Waller, of the Temple Book Depot, in Fleet Street, has just issued a catalogue of rare and highly interesting autographs of royal personages, statesmen, and other celebrities. The catalogue contains several historical documents, amongst which is a royal sign manual of Henry VIII. in the second year of his reign.

WE have just picked up on Mr. Waller's counter in Fleet Street, a copy of *The American Antiquarian*, a quarterly journal devoted to the interests of Collectors of Autographs, Paper Money, Portraits, &c., published by Charles De F. Burns, Dealer in Autographs and American Books, and Agent for Collectors, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The attention of tourists is directed to an admirable invention, whereby views of places, buildings, &c., can be instantly taken by a novel process of photography, without the necessity of a tent or dark room. Although the mode of working is astonishingly simple, the result is absolutely perfect, if the exposure is properly timed. The apparatus is very light and portable, as it measures less than a square foot, and weighs only a few pounds. To tourists, architects, engineers, manufacturers, amateurs, and others, the invention is of sterling utility, as it enables any person to obtain views of buildings and works for transmission or future reference. A ready means of indicating to others the progress of architectural, engineering, artistic, and other works, is highly desirable, and such assistance is obtainable in the photographic invention advertised on the second page of this publication. The price of this ingenious apparatus is very moderate. An explanatory diagram will appear in our next issue.

A NEW four-in-hand drag has been designed and executed by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, of Worcester. It is a vehicle of noble proportions, with elevated roof seats, admirably adapted for tourist purposes, race meetings, or other large gatherings where a view over surrounding objects is of importance. There are no inside seats, but the lower part is appropriated to the conveyance of luggage—the outside entirely for passengers. The various conveniences of lock-up, boots, steps, and so forth, are extremely well done. The latter especially so, for although the seats are lofty, the access thereto is most simple and convenient, and yet, except when in actual use, the steps are nowhere visible. The whole get-up, arrangement, and construction of this carriage is superior to anything of the kind yet introduced, and it is confidently recommended to the notice of those gentlemen who delight in a carriage of this description.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1871.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

EXTRACTS from a report issued by the trustees of the British Museum, signed by J. Winter Jones, Esq., and dated the 18th ultimo :—

Dr. Birch reports of the Department of Oriental Antiquities that many objects have been re-arranged and mounted for exhibition, six Egyptian papyri unrolled, inscriptions on Babylonian cylinders deciphered, and an inventory of Assyrian and Babylonian bricks and cylinders in hard stone has been begun. The third volume of cuneiform inscriptions, edited by Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. G. Smith, has been printed and made ready for issue; 205 objects have been acquired, including a medical papyrus, in the hieratic character, with recipes of the times of Cheops and Amenophis III., presented by the Royal Institution; likewise tablets, a scarabæus, vases, part of a painted coffin, tiles for inlaying, copper blades of hatchets, sepulchral figures, terra-cotta moulds of forgers of small bronze coins, cylinders, a seal, &c. The Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, represented by Mr. Newton, has been active in mounting and repairing objects, arranging sculptures of the Mausoleum and the Parthenon, paintings, vases, terra-cotta figures, gems, pastes and casts. The second volume of the Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan vases has been published. Among the acquisitions are inscriptions, sculptures, and other antiquities, excavated by Mr. Pullan in the Temple of Athene Polias at Priene, and presented by the Dilettanti Society. Among the sculptures are architectural fragments, a female head in a fine style, probably of a goddess, heroic size, with traces of colour in one of the eyes; a colossal hand, probably from the statue of Athene Polias; a draped female torso; a pair of bronze wings, 2 ft. 5 in. long, probably from a figure of Victory. Mr. Ruskin has presented vases, &c., from Greek tombs in Ialysus, Rhodes; this collection includes Greco-Phoenician vases, spear-heads, &c., in bronze, rings, rosettes, plates, and other ornaments, in beaten gold, glass, porcelain, and precious stones; among these is a plate of beaten gold on which is embossed (*repoussé*?) a winged figure of Assyrian character, an intaglio in crystal representing a Cretan goat standing on a palm tree. Some interesting specimens of early Cypriote Art, presented by Mr. T. Sandwith. The purchases include two fictile vases, from the collection of Prince N. Bonaparte, one of which is larger than any in the Museum, being 3 ft. 11½ in. high, and remarkable for the variety and interest of the subjects painted on it, published by Minervini, "Bullettino Archeologico Napolitano," 1858, page 145. Of the Macedonian period: a heroic statue, white marble, of a victorious athlete placing a diadem round his head, from Vaison, France—apparently a free copy of the "Diadumenus" of Polycletes, of which the Museum possesses another from the Farnese Collection: the first differs from the last in the position of the left foot, in style, and general type. Also fictile ware from Sardis, some of which is of very archaic character, excavated by Mr. Dennis; and a figure from near Smyrna, having somewhat of an Egyptian character, but ruder than Egyptian sculpture, with traces of

red on the face; probably of the Pre-Hellenic period of Asiatic Art. Inscriptions from Ephesus.

The Report on British and Mediæval Antiquities is from Mr. A. W. Franks, and detailed changes and improved arrangements and acquisitions, including many British antiquities, such as a late Celtic iron sword, with a bronze sheath and handle; and Roman antiquities from Colchester, collected by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, and of great interest. By means of the Slade bequest, thirty-three specimens of glass have been bought, including three bowls of Roman work, with millefiori decorations, a Roman cup of pierced silver, into which brilliant blue glass has been blown, probably unique. Progress has been made in arranging and augmenting the Christy Collection, which includes many interesting donations of pre-historic implements, weapons, &c. Great additions have been made to the coins and medals, as reported by Mr. R. S. Poole, being 14,643 in all, nearly 10,000 of which are English, and 4,700 Oriental, including a silver tetradrachm of Orophreus of Cappadocia (B.C. 158): an important collection of coins of Asia Minor, indicating the currency of the Greek merchants of the sixth century, B.C.; early silver coins of Cyprus, from Idalium, sixth century, B.C., of extreme interest and rarity; Roman medallions, and a die.

The Departments of Natural History, reported by Professor Owen and Dr. J. E. Gray, have displayed their normal activity, and describe the addition of 16,310 specimens to the charge of the former *savant*, 8,014 to that of the latter. The Departments of Geology and Mineralogy, under Messrs. Waterhouse and Story-Maskelyne, and that of Botany, under Mr. Carruthers, have been engaged in receiving important additions and arranging them.

The Department of Prints and Drawings, as reported by Mr. Reid, notes the publication of the first volume of the Catalogue of Satirical Prints, &c.; progress with the second volume; the preparation of a translation of Paul Lafert's Catalogue of Goya's etchings; the arrangement of the works of Nanteuil, Greuze, Géricault (lithographs), Van Dyck, R. Wilson, C. Turner, Mr. S. Cousins, &c.; the illustrating of the Catalogues of the Society of Artists, 1760-1791; the preparation of titles for the Catalogues of Foreign Portraits, Historical Prints, and Topographical Illustrations, Prints after Foreign Masters and English Portraits; the acquisition of Carbon Prints after drawings by G. Bellini, P. Perugino, L. Da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Correggio, in the Louvre, Albertina, Venice, Florence, Milan, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach Collections, 474 in number; likewise numerous bequests, donations, and purchases. The last include examples of very rare Florentine Prints of the fifteenth century, by B. Baldini, Fra F. Lippi, M. Antonio, and others of Italian origin: engravings and etchings, German, have been acquired—the works of Veit Stoss, E. Schoen, I. van Meckenken, M. Schongauer, A. Dürer, L. Cranach, W. Hollar, &c., besides a numerous collection of early portraits of M. Luther; also examples of the Dutch, Flemish, and English schools, many of which are very rare: others help to complete the various collections.

The work of copying and lithographing the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia has been continued, and the third volume has been published: ten sheets of the fourth volume require only final correction.

EXCURSION OF THE BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its excursion on June 29, and upon arriving at Luton the party made their way to the old Parish Church, St. Mary's, where they were received by the Rev. F. W. Fowler, Mr. Davis (author of the "History of Luton"), and other gentlemen, who kindly assisted them in their inspection, and furnished much interesting information respecting the former state of the building and on other points. Those who had not visited the spot before were much struck with the general appearance of this fine structure. Its form is irregular, being made up of a western tower, nave with aisles and spacious porches, transepts and chancel, the latter opening on its north side to the famous Wenlock Chapel, while the south transept has a small chapel attached, called the "Hoo Chapel." The tower, 90 feet, is of flint and stone in chequer work, its angles being furnished with hexagonal turrets, of which that at the south-east rises from the ground and contains the staircase. The buttresses are of seven stages, the lower tiers showing richly-carved and canopied niches which formerly contained figures, but are now much weather-worn and mutilated. All the mouldings and workmanship, as Rickman remarks, are peculiarly good. "It is not often," he says, "that such beautiful suites of mouldings are found as are in and about the tower and some parts of this church." In the west front is a curious doorway without pillars, and above it a rich four-light window, which shows well from the interior. The south porch and many parts of the exterior have been in bygone days repaired with brick; but under the auspices of Mr. G. E. Street, who has prepared plans for a complete restoration, these disfigurements are gradually being removed. The Hoo Chapel has been renovated both within and without, at the cost of the late Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Luton Hoo. The walls are of chequer work like the tower. It is now separated from the transept by a richly-carved oak screen, in the lower portion of which panels, &c., from the old rood screen are incorporated and recoloured. The east end of the chancel has also been rebuilt, and a fine three-light lancet window inserted, authority for which was discovered in the former wall along with the jambs of a perpendicular window. The length of the interior, including the tower, is 174 feet, the width of the nave and aisles 57, and across the transepts 100. The aisles are divided from the nave by five arches, and are remarkable for cross or lateral arches springing from the piers and the outer wall. The west arch is lofty and well-proportioned. The most conspicuous object within is the celebrated baptistry, inclosing the font, which stands towards the west end of the nave. This unique font-cover (the form of which is probably familiar to many of our readers from engravings) consists of a lofty hexagonal canopy of the decorated period, each side terminating in a gable filled at the angle with open tracery, and richly-crocketed with floriated finial, an elegant pinnacle intervening between each gable. The roof is groined and enriched with allegorical carvings. It is said that in former times water was let down from the leads by a pipe to supply the font. The height of this graceful structure is about 20 feet and the diameter 9½. The sides are filled up 6 feet from the ground with panels, each of which carved into two arches cusped and crocketed in a style corresponding with the general design. The interior is ascended by steps, and affords room for ten persons to stand round the font, which also has its sides carved into arches and stands upon five pillars around a central shaft. The whole work was formerly painted and gilded, but the stone now displays its natural whiteness. Tradition assigns this Baptistry to Anne Boleyn, when queen, on account of her connection with the town where she is by some said to have been born. A tomb in the Wenlock Chapel is, on the same authority, asserted to have been erected to her memory by the people of Luton. The

chancel was rebuilt in the 15th century by John Wheatamstead, Abbot of St. Albans, to which abbey the church belonged. He took his name from the village so called near St. Albans. His motto "Valles abundant" appears above the four stone stalls or sedilia, of which Lysons gives a fine engraving. They are richly carved with cinquefoil ogee arches separated by pinnacles and surmounted by a floriated cornice. On the spandrls are eight shields—viz., the founder's twice, Bishop Wickham's twice, the kingdom of Mercia, King Offa or St. Alban's Abbey, and another unknown. To the west of the sedilia is a large arched recess delicately groined, also bearing in the spandrls a bear, the abbot's cognizance. Pennant speaks of the recumbent figure of the abbot himself occupying this recess; but it is now empty. The Wenlock Chapel opens from the chancel by a wide and lofty arch divided into two by a slight pier with clustered pilasters, the spandrls being filled with open mullions, and the arches themselves being covered with tracery. Above may be seen the arms of Wenlock and others. Beneath the arch is the altar tomb of William, Prebendary of St. Paul's, great uncle of Lord Wenlock, who founded or rebuilt the chapel. In the windows are considerable portions of ancient stained glass. The chapel is separated from the north transept by two arches with clustered piers, with which is a very early and finely-carved screen of wood. To the east of the chapel is a vaulted room with central shaft (similar to the "Chapter House" at Elstow) now the vestry, with a chamber above. The whole church is unusually rich in monuments, and there is a considerable number of brasses preserved which have been removed from their places, and we may hope that these will not, like some in earlier days, be melted or run into a chandelier. The principal tombs (and many no longer to be found) are described by Lysons and Parry, and in the *Bibliotheca Topograph. Brit.* No. viii.

The parish registers were exhibited for examination; the earliest dating from 1603. Also the communion-plate, of which two silver chalices were "given to the church of Luton by Thomas Attwood, of Castle Street," 1610. The flagon, of the same date, bears the inscription, *Laudes Deo sacrificabo et vota mea excelsis reddam.*

Upon leaving this noble church, which fully justifies Rickman in saying that it "deserves very minute examination," some of the party were escorted to the new Plait Halls and then took train for Dunstable. Here they were greeted by a merry peal from the eight fine bells of the Priory Church, and found the respected Rector, the Rev. F. Hose, Mr. Lockhart (one of the churchwardens), Mr. Hamblin, and many ladies and gentlemen assembled. After having made a cursory inspection of the west front, the company were invited by the Rector to enter the church.

At one o'clock luncheon was provided at the White Hart Hotel, the Rector, Mr. Lockhart, Dr. and Mrs. Hicks, &c., being also present.

After this repeat Dr. Prior was called upon to read his interesting paper, "Dunstable and the Watling Street," a *résumé* of which will be given in our next number.

On its conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously given, and several speeches were delivered before the meeting broke up.

The company then took to carriages, and were driven past the site of the Cross which had been erected by King Edward, this being one of the resting places of the body of his beloved consort the Queen Eleanor, in the year 1290. An entry in the "Annales" states that the corpse remained a night in this town, and was then conveyed to Westminster. The entry also goes on to state that the bier stopped in the middle of the market-place till the Chancellor and the nobility marked out a proper spot; where afterwards, at the king's charge, a lofty cross was erected, our prior assisting, and sprinkling it with holy water. Of this cross, which is described to have been *magnitudinis admirandæ*, not a fragment now remains.

MAIDEN BOWER.

The visitors were driven along the Ickneild Way to the beautiful plateau between the high hill on which are the Five Knolls—round sculptured barrows—and the escarpment by Sewell. Here they alighted and proceeded to the spot called Maiden Bower, which is really an ancient camp, with a nearly circular area of about nine acres, inclosed by an earth wall almost perfect, although much lowered from its original height. After an examination of this interesting site the company took their seats on the grassy bank of the camp to listen to the paper which had been announced to be read upon the origin of the camp.

Mr. Wyatt said: The general reputation of this vicinity of Dunstable as a Roman settlement has induced many persons to regard every relic here as having exclusively a Roman origin. To the period of the Roman occupation the ideas of some antiquaries seem absolutely limited; and if Roman relics have, as I know they have, been found here in considerable numbers, it must not be assumed that Maiden Bower was previously to the Roman invasion a *terra incognita*—that the Romans discovered it, for the first time, in a primitive and natural condition, took possession of it, and named it. We must not give undue weight to any relic which may suddenly be discovered, and by it at once profess to determine the period of the first human occupation of the site. If that course were adopted, we should find ourselves in a difficulty, especially with reference to this particular locality.

I remember an incident which occurred some years ago when our revered friend the late Rev. W. Monkhouse and I came over here on a special mission to investigate an ancient well which had been discovered in making the railway cutting. Some men were ploughing at Maiden Bower and turned up some coins. A gentleman who accompanied us said, "I knew it was so; I knew this was a Roman camp; these coins are Roman; I don't want any more evidence than that. Whatever relics you find on such sites determine the original occupation!"

I rather objected to this summary mode of our friend putting his foot down so heavily upon all further investigation; and immediately afterwards we picked up out of the furrows two objects which I claimed also as proofs of occupation of the site; one was a halfpenny of George II. and the other a button without a shank, and bearing the trade mark of the maker at Birmingham. It will not do, therefore, to take up any relic as the infallible proof of the precise date of the earliest occupation. The copper which dropped through the hole in the side-pocket of the shepherd who tended his flock here when George II. was king, is evidence, of a kind, as to the occupation of this spot so far back; but it is no justification for limiting the occupation to that period. The Roman coins on the same spot would indubitably prove that it had been occupied centuries before that time; and I hope to prove as satisfactorily that this was the scene of busy life long before the noble Roman came here and sowed his small change broadcast over the Downs.

Let us see if we cannot prove this by evidence presented to us by three different kinds of relics:—

(1.) Those of *castrametation*, as displayed by the existing earthworks.

(2.) By the *situation* of the camp relatively to other occupied sites, and

(3.) By the *etymological* relics in the existing name.

(1.) Without attempting at this moment (when so little time is allotted to me) to discuss the various methods adopted by the ancient people in the construction of their defences, I may venture to say that I think *he* would be a bold man who would venture to say that with such a site as this the Romans would at once depart from their usual style of *quadrangular* structure and make a camp which was nearly, if not perfectly *circular*. The general tests for determining the natural character of these ancient earthworks are the outline, or ground plan as we may call it, and the

number and shape of the walls and ditches; and where the camp is rectilinear and encompassed by one ditch only, there appears to be no hesitation on the part of antiquaries in accepting it as Roman. Of such as these there are many well recognised examples.

On the other hand, it was the characteristic of the Celtic Briton to accept the site as he found it, and adapt his defences to the nature of the ground. Generally in large areas the form was circular, and two or more ditches or walls were made, but in limited areas these ditches and walls were made according to the peculiar form and natural advantages of the place itself.

There are, close by this spot, some tumuli which evidently were Celtic grave-mounds. Between this camp and the town of Dunstable there is a *long* arrow which was formerly, if it be not now, called Mill Hill; and near it are the well-known "five knolls," which are *round* barrows. And if we are to be permitted to take as authorities those persons who have bestowed much time and anxious attention on such questions, we must accept these as proofs, not only of an earlier occupation than that of the Roman, but that *two* earlier periods are represented by these mounds. Dr. Thurnam—who has devoted many years and much talent to this inquiry, and who has opened many of these barrows—comes to the conclusion that the long barrows, as a rule, contain the remains of a race who had dolichocephalic skulls (long heads), and the round barrows were of the people with round or brachycephalic skulls, the former being a portion of the most ancient people of the district.

2. Another point in the consideration of the question of the higher antiquity of this camp is that it is on a line of British camps extending across this county into Buckinghamshire, and along the brows of the Chiltern Hills. We may infer, then, that the camp was originally constructed by the Britons, or the early Celtic tribes who considered Britain as their own country, but that it was taken and probably used by the Romans.

3. I now come to the remaining portion of the evidence in proof that this site was occupied long before the Roman epoch, viz., that afforded by the composition of the name itself. Numerous authors, philological as well as archaeological, have had a spell at this name; and in most cases the word-splitters have not succeeded any better than the mound-diggers in arriving at the correct interpretation. The present version of the name Maiden Bower is generally suggestive of a woodbine-clad summer-house, owned and much frequented by some beautiful and eligible young lady for the purpose of writing her love verses or reading Miss Braddon's novels on the sly; but it is peculiarly inapplicable to this exposed "high and dry" situation, almost as uncomfortable in summer as in winter. The interpretations of the name are very numerous, and some of them exceedingly curious; and it is remarkable that, in the wide speculative swoops taken by some writers, they have come near to the probably correct version, and yet have failed to catch it; and this was chiefly because they would not see in it anything but a Roman settlement. They therefore twisted and turned the name about, and then tried to bring to the spot the station of Magiovinum in order to make them fit together in some fashion. And so *Maiden* was twisted into *Maidning*, *Magio*, &c., &c., &c. An immense deal of trouble has been expended over this etymology, and I am glad of it, because the Roman version has thereby been exhausted and the ground cleared for another line of investigation. Having satisfied ourselves of the possibility of the camp having been formed by the Celtic tribes, let us inquire further about the name, and see whether it contains any elements which may be traced in the Celtic dialects.

The old Chronicle of Dunstable refers to this spot, showing that there was a priest residing hereabouts in the 13th century, or at any rate he did some kind of ministerial duty up here; for in the entry of the year 1290 there is a note of his preferment, thus—"Eodem anno presentavimus Johan-

nem de Mayden-bure ad ecclesiam de Bradeburne," wherever that may be, no doubt the Reverend John was not sorry to make the exchange from this High Church even to a very Low Church if it were in a place where the wind did not whistle so keenly; and that he was so happily translated we can have no doubt, as the name "Brade-burne" implies that it was in the valley at the part watered by a brook at its widest part; and where, no doubt, the Father John found more hospitable neighbours than the blue crows and Dunstable larks for which these hills are famed in the records of Yarrell and Dr. Kitchener. But this entry in the Chronicle, which was penned within a mile or two of the spot, would certainly give us something like the correct sound of the name of Maiden Bower as used at that time. You will observe that it is written *bure*, not bower, and that at once knocks out all notions of roses and honeysuckles, and abolishes the summer-house view of the case altogether; but it does another good service, it furnishes a cue to a new line of investigation, and without troubling you now with all the etymological details, I will say at once that I think the original name was *Magh-dun-bárr*. If we examine the Celtic dialects we shall find that they contain the suitable terms, which not only build up this name, but also carry their own evidence of authenticity by their very accurate description of the situation itself; another excellent proof that the name was conferred by some very ancient godfathers. In the present day we give names to our houses and streets which do not always fit to local circumstances, and sometimes are so singularly inapplicable as to seem to have been applied with sarcasm. Not so with our so-called "barbarous" ancestors, who in this, as in some other matters, appear to have had a great amount of common sense and consistency. Well, then, what said our Celtic predecessors about this country seat of theirs? They called it *Magh-dun-bárr*.

Near Oswestry they gave a name to another high place, which to this day is no further corrupted than "Maes-bury," and there are numerous other places which have the first syllable *Magh*, often latinized by the subsequent Roman occupiers to *Magus* and *Magio*.

Taking our name to pieces we may thus interpret it by the Celtic dialects. *Magh* is the Celtic word to describe a plain or level tract; *dun*, or *din*, is also the usual word for a hill fortress; and *bárr* (pronounced *baur*) is a word still in use in the Erse dialect to signify the top of a place; the *bárr* of townland in Ireland at this moment being understood to be the high or hilly part of it. Here, then, the name says it is the *fortress at the top of the elevated plain*. Two-thirds of the name appear in a well-known place name in Scotland—Dunbar; and the last syllable is found also in the names of places in Wales. It is, therefore, not merely a recognised old Celtic term, but it actually exists in each dialect of the Celtic language to this day. In the Gaelic dialect still spoken in the Highlands of Scotland it remains in the form of *bar*, meaning top or surface, and is in common use. I ask you therefore to say whether the old name, as we have restored it, does not accurately describe the site, and at the same time show that, even if other evidence proves the Romans to have occupied the camp, the old Celtic Britons constructed it; and that there were some chivalrous and intelligent fellows on the Dunstable Downs even before *Cæsar* set eyes on them, or could have uttered the classical alliterative bunkum of "*veni, vidi, vici*."

The thanks of the company were given to Mr. Wyatt for this elaborate Paper.

(The further account of this Excursion will be concluded in our next.)

MR. PARKER'S large collection of sections, drawings and photographs of excavations in Rome during the season 1870-1871 (about 2000 in number), have been on view, at the Rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ST. MILDRED CHURCH, POULTRY.

THE church, which it is proposed to pull down, is one of those erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, which was destroyed by the Great Fire, 1666. On this occasion, the parish to which it belongs was united with that of St. Mary, Colechurch. The two parishes were served from that time by the existing structure; now they will be united with St. Olaves, Old Jewry. The second church of St. Mildred is the work of Wren, and by no means one of his good designs. Its interior is a simple room, with a flat, coved ceiling, "remarkable for nothing but a strange want of symmetry at the west end. On the south side of the organ, which stands in a gallery, a column is introduced, in order to carry the belfry which occurs at that corner of the building; but, inasmuch as there was no similar weight to support on the other side, a corresponding column was not deemed necessary." The interior is very small, being 56 feet long by 42 feet wide and 36 feet high. Externally, the tower—a very plain, but not ungraceful portion—is 75 feet high. The cost of the work was £4654 9s. 7d.

Of the old church of St. Mildred-in-Cheap, which this building replaced, and which is not to be confounded with that placed under the same invocation, and standing in Bread Street, likewise rebuilt by Wren, Stow says that it was erected in 1457; but there must have existed a still earlier church in this place, and with this name, for John de Aswell was rector in 1325; and it is recorded that the church in which he served had become decayed, so that the one destroyed by the Fire was built in its place. Peter of Colechurch, who (1176) in part built Old London Bridge, is stated to have been chaplain of St. Mildred's, Poultry, but more probably of St. Mary's, Colechurch, which was united to it long after his time: *obit* 1205. He was buried in the Lower Chapel of St. Thomas, of his own designing, on Old London Bridge. In the church of St. Mildred destroyed by the Fire was interred (1580) Thomas Tusser, of the "Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie." His epitaph is preserved in Stow's "Survey," with the names of other city worthies who were commemorated by their tombs in his day, including John Garland.

From the produce of the sale of the materials of St. Mildred's Church and of its site, £9000 is to be expended for the erection of a new church in Clerkenwell; £2000 for a rectory-house to St. Olave's, Old Jewry; £4000 for re-seating and keeping in repair the church of this parish; with benefactions to those of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann, Blackfriars.—*Athenæum*.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGIST.

THE archaeological world has sustained a great loss in the death of M. Texier, one of its most distinguished members and one of the most amiable of men. M. Texier was born at Versailles in 1802, and was educated as an architect. In 1825 he was made "Inspecteur des Travaux" in Paris, and in 1826 was entrusted with the restoration of the ancient triumphal arch at Rheims. In 1827 the Minister of the Interior employed him to examine the harbours of Frejus, in the south of France, known to the Romans as Forum Julii, and also Ostia, the port of Rome, in order to ascertain whether the level of the Mediterranean was the same in the ancient times as it is now. For these researches M. Texier received the first gold medals given for the study of archaeology in 1831 and 1832.

In 1833, he was sent by M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction, to explore Asia Minor. The results of his first expedition were the determination of numerous sites of ancient cities before unknown. Amongst others, of the city of Pessinunte, which is the key to the geography of Asia Minor, and of the town and sculptures of Pterium, at Boghaz Keui. His second expedition was directed to the southern coast, and while engaged in it he had the protec-

tion and assistance of a French ship of war, and during it he explored the ruined cities of Lycia and Pamphylia. His third journey commenced in 1836. His object this time was to cross the peninsula from Tarsus to Trebizond, following the course of the Euphrates. On his return to Constantinople, the Sultan decorated him with the order of Nishan Iftikar, in recognition of his services in aid of geographical science.

When he reached Paris, to repose awhile after his arduous labours, the Chamber of Deputies voted a sum of 4000*l.* for the publication of the results of his expeditions (which appeared in three folio volumes, with engravings from his drawings by the first engravers of Paris, under the title of "Description de l'Asie Mineure"), and a grant of 480*l.* to aid him in further explorations.

In 1839 the intrepid traveller started again, accompanied by the Comte de la Guiche and Comte Jaubert. This time he traversed Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Persia, and returned by Babylon, Syria, and Egypt. This journey lasted two years, and on his return the French Government furnished funds for the publication of another fine work in two volumes folio, "L'Arménie, la Perse, et la Mésopotamie."

In 1842 he was again sent by the Government to excavate on the site of the Temple of Diana Leucophryne, and to transport the sculptures he found to Paris. The friezes of this temple are now in the Louvre.

In 1845, Marshal Soult made M. Texier Inspector-General of Works in Algeria. During his residence in the colony he visited all the settlements, and made drawings of the numerous Roman antiquities that are to be found in them. He continued to occupy this position till 1859, when he returned to Paris, and was elected a member of the Institute of France.

In 1864, M. Texier published, in conjunction with Mr. R. P. Pullan, a volume on Byzantine Architecture. In the same year he was elected honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and received the Royal Medal, which he always prized as the greatest honour done him in the whole course of his career. The Institute possesses a rich treasure in the present he made to the library of the series of original measured sketches and finished drawings of buildings in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, &c., contained in thirty-three portfolios!

For the last three or four years his health had been failing, and three weeks ago, while sojourning at Vichy, he had a stroke of apoplexy. He was removed to Paris, and died there on Saturday, July 1st. His memory will be long cherished by those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His endearing disposition, combined with his cheerful and lively character, and his great erudition, rendered him a most agreeable companion, as many amongst us in England can bear witness, and his decease will leave a gap in the ranks of the *élite* amongst literary men and artists which will not easily be filled up.

AN ANCIENT BEQUEST TO THE CORDWAINERS' COMPANY.—Richard Minge, by his will, dated 1622, directed that on New Year's day a sermon should be preached at the church of St. Ann and St. Agnes, Aldersgate Street; and on St. John the Baptist's day another sermon should be preached at the church of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, both of which should be attended by the court of the Cordwainers' company; and he further directed that a guinea should be given to the clergyman for each sermon; and that after each service, eight aged widows should receive one shilling each; and that to the elder scholars of the ward schools one shilling each should be given, and sixpence each to the younger ones. These directions are still carried out, but as the church of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, has been pulled down, the service on St. John the Baptist's day is now held at Christ Church, Newgate Street.

THE TICHBORNE DOLE.

THE following appears in the July number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—

The ancient *dole* measure, in which the bread was weighed out, is still preserved in the family mansion, and has on one side the inscription, 'Fundatum Henrico Secundo regnante;' and on the other, 'Tichborne dole weight, 1 lb. 10 oz. avoird.' The custom in general every year was to bake about 1200 loaves; but upon one occasion, when the 25th of March fell upon a Sunday, not less than 1225 loaves were distributed, with sums of 2*d.* each to the value of 8*l.* Giles Tilbury's picture, representing the distribution of the *dole* in 1670 in the courtyards of the old mansion, and including upwards of 100 portraits, is still to be seen at the hall. An account of Chedecke Tichborne, who perished on the scaffold in the 16th century, may be found in Disraeli's 'Curiosities of Literature.' Whether the resumption of Lady Mabel's gift may be sufficient to ward off the fatal prediction which foretold the failure of the family, time alone will show. The male race has hitherto been supposed to depend upon the life of a single child five years of age, unless the issue of the present trial—which seems likely to prove the most important *cause célèbre* of this century—should result in giving the title and the estates, which amount to between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* per annum, to the claimant from Australia.

RIVAL PREACHERS UNDER HENRY VIII.

THE following description of a pulpit scene in the time of Henry VIII. is thus graphically related by Dr. Doran in his "Saints and Sinners":—

A scene in the Royal Chapel at Greenwich, on May day, 1532, will show of what stuff both the king (Henry VIII.) and his chaplains were made of. Father (afterwards Cardinal) Peto was appointed to preach before the sovereign. He gave for his text 1 Kings xxi. 19, "Thou saith the Lord, In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine, O king." In the discourse which followed this text, Peto declared that he was to Henry what Micahiah was to Ahab. He dealt with Anne Boleyn worse than the prophet with Jezebel, and treated the English king's domestic policy as even worse than that of Ahab, who, marrying a Zidonian woman, favoured the worship of Baal for her sake. The parallel was stretched to its utmost extent, and Peto denounced the clergy who pretended to approve the marriage of Henry and Anne as worse idolators than those who served Baal himself. Never did royal chaplain so fiercely and foully assault his patron and that patron's friends as Peto did on that occasion. Henry sat silently listening, and moved silently away when the sermon was brought to an end.

On the following Sunday a chaplain of the order of Baal, Dr. Kirwan, was ordered to preach in the king's presence, and in fierceness and foulness of expression he proved himself a match for Peto. No phrase was too vile to be levelled at Peto, who in this matter had given example to Kirwan; but when the latter treated his predecessor as a cur and coward, too frightened to venture to be present on this occasion, a voice or voices from the gallery denied the alleged fact, and in terms less nice than emphatic so assailed Peto's calumniator that a general "row" ensued, and nothing was to be heard but the shouts of the furious partisans. No one remained unmoved but Henry. In the very hottest of tumult he rose, made a sign, uttered a word commanding peace, and after a moment or two of consideration he walked gravely out of the chapel, followed by gentlemen and ladies. The sequel to it was—the banishment of Peto.

"MASTER OF THE MINT."

THE Deputy-Master of the Mint, in his first annual report, recently issued, mentions that the title of "Master of the Mint" first appears in the reign of Henry I., when Goodwin Socche was Master of the Winchester Mint. The "Master" was in those days the contractor under the Crown for the coinage, and his proceedings were checked by a "warden," and afterwards also by a "comptroller." The first warden appears to have been Henry de Cornhill, who held the appointment in the reign of Richard I., and the comptroller is first mentioned in the time of Edward II. These three officers delivered distinct accounts to the Crown, and their appointments were maintained on the same footing until a comparatively recent period.

In times when learning was to a great extent confined to the clergy, ecclesiastics were frequently named to important posts in the Mint; and Bishop Latimer, in a sermon preached in St. Paul's, in 1548, condemned the practice with much force of language. Speaking of bishops and priests, he says, "They are otherwise occupied; some in king's matters, some are ambassadors . . . some comptrollers of myntes. Well, well! is this their deuotie? Is this their calling? Should we have ministers of the Church to be comptrollers of the myntes? . . . I would fayne knowe who comptrolleth the devill at home at his parishe while he comptrolleth the Mynte?"

Sir Isaac Newton was, in the reign of William and Mary, appointed Warden of the Mint, and in 1718 was transferred by George I. to the Mastership, in which capacity, as contractor for the coinage, he amassed a considerable fortune.

The other chief officers of the Mint were the "Cuneator"—whose duties have in later times been discharged by the "Clerk of the Irons," or officer charged with the custody of the dies—and the "Assay Master," who pronounced upon the fineness of the bullion brought in for coinage, and of the coins issued.

In earlier times the Sovereign was accustomed to send into the Mint for coinage the produce of his own silver mines, and claimed the exclusive privilege of purchasing the precious metals. This privilege was delegated to other persons, who received old and clipped coin and issued new. On all these operations a seignorage was levied, which formed a considerable part of the Royal revenues. When gold was first coined, in the reign of Henry III., therefore, the Crown purchased bullion or foreign coins to be coined into English money; but bullion was also brought in by merchants, who were bound to deliver a certain quantity in proportion to the weight of various articles imported by them. It was a matter of so much importance, indeed, to obtain bullion for coinage that several instances are recorded in which the aid of alchemists was called in to effect the transmutation of baser metals into gold, and the gold from which the nobles of Edward III. were coined was said to have been produced by occult sciences.

TOWER.

WESLEY'S BIBLE.—At a New England Camp-meeting last summer, the Rev. William F. Poole, of New York, in a brief address, "loaned" to the president for the use of the camp-meeting, the ancient copy of the Bible used by Samuel Wesley and his son, the founder of the Methodism, John Wesley. The volume is a folio pulpit Bible, and was used in the Church of Epworth, in England, of which the Rev. Samuel Wesley was rector, and afterwards by his son, John Wesley, who occasionally preached there. It was the pulpit Bible from 1695 to 1796. It was given by the church to the Rev. Robert Aitkin, who is still living in Cornwall. He gave it to Mrs. Smith, the youngest daughter of Adam Clarke. She sold it to Mr. George J. Stevenson, who is known as the Methodist antiquarian, who sold it through Philip Phillips to Mr. Boole, who is the present owner of the interesting and valuable relic.

SPURIOUS PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL COLLECTION.

WE all know the warning addressed to Jove respecting the consequences of allowing every pelted petty officer to use his heaven for thunder. The tranquillity of the god is likely to be rudely disturbed by the bolts already launched, and those which Mr. J. C. Robinson is "prepared" to hurl, at the devoted authorities of South Kensington and those chiefs of the National Gallery, who, by accepting shelter at the former locality, have imbibed the leprous taint which clings, we must presume, to the walls of the Museum. The latest bolt, barbed with the familiar words, "trash, rubbish, imposture," appeared in the columns of a contemporary a fortnight since, and purported to unveil some dark conspiracy for inflicting upon the nation two spurious Raphaels. Upon investigation, we are happy to state that the moving cause of all this indignation is singularly minute, scarcely more important than the *omelette au lard* which, cooked on Friday, was likewise supposed to have drawn down a thunderstorm. Having visited the Cartoon Gallery immediately after reading Mr. Robinson's letter, we are in a position to assert that the pictures have not been shamefully hurried away, as Mr. R. says those of the "Parsons Bequest" were, when he attacked those of the "Roberts Bequest."

The two *corpora delicti* are still to be seen by the curious; and although the authorities of the Museum, conscious, it may be, of the weakness of human judgment, and unable to follow their censor into the higher regions of self-complacent infallibility, will probably decline battle on behalf of these pictures, they may, as appears to us, fairly justify their disinclination to obliterate the name of Raphael from the frames. One appears to be a part of the Townshend Bequest—a very extensive and valuable collection, comprising not merely pictures, but books, coins, engravings, and jewellery, all of these happily beyond question as to their authenticity and value. It is easy to comprehend the unwillingness of the recipients of such a gift to stigmatise as false one of its most conspicuous objects, although the pure and disinterested sense of justice which animates their critic's mind calls ruthlessly for the sacrifice. But "worse remains behind." We have yet to deal with the other picture, the Raphael, which, if vigilant guardians prevent not, will be acquired for the nation at a cost of some thousands of pounds—precise figure not known. Sure enough the picture is hanging there, with a brief explanation as to its claim to genuineness, a more detailed statement of which appeared in our columns when the work was first exhibited. But the picture was then stated to be a loan from Mr. G. Verity, and we presume is still the property of that gentleman. If there have been any secret negotiations for purchase, we doubt not that the keen and active superintendence gratuitously exercised over these matters will soon unveil the dark mystery.—*Architect.*

HENRY CAREY, author of the well-known song, "Sally in our Alley," lived in Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell. "The occasion of this ballad," says Carey in the argument of the song, "was as follows:—A shoemaker's apprentice making holiday with his sweetheart, treated her with a sight of Bedlam, the puppet shows, the flying chairs (ups and downs), and all the elegancies of Moorfields, and from these, proceeding to the Farthing Pye Houses, he gave her a collation of buns, cheesecakes, stuffed beef, and bottled ale," through all of which scenes the author dodged them. Charmed with the simplicity of their courtship, he drew his little sketch of "Sally in our Alley." Carey often wrote musical pieces for Sadler's Wells Theatre. He died 4th October, 1743. Some years ago, when the Gresham Lectures were held at the City of London School, Professor Taylor one evening gave a musical entertainment upon the old ballads of England, and this was selected, among others, and sung with most beautiful effect by the late Mr. Hobbs, the rich tenor singer of Westminster Abbey.

ANCIENT STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

We furnish our readers, as promised, with an engraving of this interesting object, particulars of which, by Mr. W. Winters, were given in the last number of the ANTIQUARY.



SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held at their rooms in Albemarle-street, on Monday, the 3rd inst., when Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, was in the chair.

Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, Moulvi Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., and Krisharao Gopal Deshmukh, Esq., B.A., were elected non-resident Members.

The paper read was by Mr. N. B. E. Baillie, 'On the Coincidences of the Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew Alphabets with regard to the Numerical Values of the Letters.'

Prof. Goldstücker and Dr. Rieu made some additional remarks on the ancient Sanscrit and Arabic notations.

Copies, presented by the British Museum, of two Hunyatic Plates which have lately come into the possession of that Institution, were exhibited. These plates, together with the one lately presented to the Society by Capt. Miles, of Aden, constitute one continuous inscription, of which a Latin translation, by Baron de Maltzan, was submitted by Dr. Birch.

By Mr. E. Thomas, two Plates of Coins were submitted, forming part of a series of illustrations of the history of the Sassanian Kings of Persia, prepared under the supervision of the late T. R. Stuart, and executed by the same Italian artist who engraved the plates of Saurashtran Coins, in the fourth volume of the Society's *Journal*. The two plates now submitted embrace the transitional period immediately

succeeding the Arab conquest, and furnish choice examples of the introductory Muslim mintages, ranging from the mere imitative reproductions of Sassanian money by the first Mohammedans in Persia, and marking the progressive stages of the Pahlavi mintages of the more settled rulers up to the final adoption of pure Kufic legends.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE Committee have determined upon sending out, in the autumn, another important expedition to Palestine. Hitherto the work done has been confined more or less to the survey of Jerusalem alone; the great want, however, of a proper map, that could be depended upon, has been long felt, and the Committee at last have decided to commence at once the very important undertaking of a complete ordnance survey of all Palestine.

It seems that a society has been formed at New York for a similar purpose, and the two have agreed to work on one common plan, the English society undertaking the survey of that part of Palestine which lies west of the Jordan, and the American society the eastern side.

At a meeting held on Thursday (June the 29th), at the Royal Institution, the Archbishop of York in the chair, the two propositions, "to undertake the work at once" and "to co-operate with the American Society," were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. G. Grove, hon. sec.; the Rev. G. Williams, B.D.; Dr. Barry, of King's College; Dr. Birch, the Dean of Westminster, M. De Sauley (the French archaeologist), and others addressed the meeting.

We understand 15,000*l.* will be required, of which 8000*l.* is at present promised.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON Tuesday, July 4, a meeting of this Society was held, when Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., &c., was in the chair.

The Rev. J. R. Cheyne, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. B. T. Lowne, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., read a paper "On the Flora of Palestine." He considered that it comprised eight distinct elements, four being the dominant existing Floras of Southern Europe, Russian Asia, North Africa, and that of Arabia and North-Western India. Each of these Floras were stated to occupy a distinct region of the country. Interspersed with these are found numerous examples of plants belonging to palearctic Europe, constituting its fifth element. The Arctic Flora of Lebanon and Hermon constitute the sixth. Mr. Lowne thought further that the cedars of the Lebanon, Moraines, and the papyrus of the Jordan lakes were the remnants of two ancient, and almost extinct Floras belonging to two distinct geological periods.

James Collins, Esq., (Pharmaceutical Museum) read a paper "On the Gums, Perfumes, and Resins, mentioned in the Bible," particularly pointing out the fact that few of them were indigenous to Palestine, and that many had been wrongly named by the Greek and later Latin botanists. In the course of his observations Mr. Collins detailed the characteristic differences between the true and false balm of Gilead, Ladanum, sandal wood, &c., and the greater or less efficacy of their medicinal properties. In concluding, the author promised to examine the subject of the gums of the Bible at still greater length on another occasion.

Mr. Lowne and Mr. Collins brought for exhibition a large number of mounted specimens and a complete collection of gums, perfumes, &c., to illustrate their respective papers. Messrs. Veitch & Co., of Chelsea, had also sent some pots of Palestine flowers, which were, by a most unfortunate accident, returned before the meeting.

Some discussion followed the reading of these papers, in which Dr. Birch, J. Bonomi, W. R. A. Boyle, Dr. Cull,

W. R. Cooper, J. Collins, S. M. Drach, Dr. Hewlett, B. T. Lowne, G. Smith, and Rev. G. Snell, took part.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Messrs. Lowne and Collins for their very interesting papers, and also to Messrs. Veitch for their kind co-operation.

The Society was then adjourned to the 1st Monday in November.

KENTISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Kentish Archæological Society will meet this year at Sevenoaks on the 2nd and 3rd of August.

Knole is to be the centre of their operations, which are to include Chevening, the Mote, Otford, Sundridge, and other points of interest in the neighbourhood. Lord Amherst will preside.

Mr. Scharf will describe the pictures at Knole.

The rendezvous is so near town that a large gathering of the metropolitan antiquaries is expected.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of the north arm of the great transept of Lincoln Cathedral is making good process. The whitewash and plaster have been removed from the roof, and it is in contemplation to restore the picturesque bordering. The marble columns are also being restored.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, READING.—The restoration of this ancient Church has just commenced. Last week the contract for the work was signed. About 7,000*l.* will be required for the completion of the work, without the tower and spire.

THE ruins of Nottingham Castle, which have so long formed the crown of the bold escarpment which overlooks a vast sweep of country to the south of the town, are shortly to be removed, in order that the table land on the top of the rock may be converted into a site for villa residences, of which there will be room for about twenty-five, including lawu and garden space.

CENTENARIANS have been by no means rare in either Gloucestershire or Wilts. In the former county there died in 1813-1830 fifty-five persons whose ages are said to have reached or exceeded 100 years. Of these, one reached 112 and one 109. In Wilts the ages are not so great, the highest being 105.—*Wilts Standard.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archæological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest for illustration.]

THE LEADING FACTS OF CHAUCER'S LIFE CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Sir,—There being at the present time considerable discussion respecting the dates and incidents connected with Geoffrey Chaucer's life, the following chronological summary may prove interesting to your readers:—

1328—Supposed date of birth, according to alleged tombstone inscription.

1338—Birth of Lionel Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of Clarence.

1340—Birth of John of Gaunt, afterwards Duke of Lancaster. Supposed date of Chaucer's birth, according to Scope and Grosvenor evidence.

1348—21 or 23 Ed. III., a plague of great rain, supposed to be alluded to in Chaucer's L'Envoi to Scogan. [This may be rejected with perfect certainty.]

1352—Marriage of Prince Lionel and Lady Elizabeth de Burgh.

1356—Chaucer is named as in their household.

1357—April, "A paltok, or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and a pair of shoes," provided for Geoffrey Chaucer, in the accounts of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of Prince Lionel. Other things provided at the same time for Philippa Pan. [Qy. Pantry Maid.]

1359—King Edward III. again invades France, when Chaucer began to bear arms, according to the Scope and Grosvenor evidence, and was prisoner in France.

John of Gaunt marries Lady Blanche of Lancaster.

Supposed date of Chaucer's poem, called the Parliament of Birds, or the Assembly of Fowls. [Qy. 1373.]

1360—Supposed date of Chaucer's poem, called the Dream. [Qy. this, 1369.]

1362—King Edward creates his sons Dukes of Clarence and Lancaster, respectively.

1366—Sept. 12, Pension of 10 marks to Philippa Chaucer, given by Queen Philippa, as "una domicellarum cameræ Philippæ Regine Angliæ." This was continued by the king after Queen Philippa's death.

1367—41 Ed. III., annuity of 20 marks granted to Geoffrey Chaucer, as "dictus valettus noster," i.e., king's yeoman. N.B. A mark = 13*s.* 4*d.*

1369—Death of Duchess Blanche of Lancaster, and of Queen Philippa. Supposed date of Chaucer's poem, called the Booke of the Dutchesse, also Chaucer's Dream. 43 Ed. III., annuity of 5*l.* granted to Philippa Pykard, one of the domicellæ to the late Queen Philippa. [Qy. Maid of honour.]

This lady has been wrongly supposed wife of Chaucer.

1370—Thursday, April 25, 44 Ed. III., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Geoffrey Chaucer, for his 10 marks due at Easter. N.B. 10 marks = 60*l.* in the present day.

Wednesday Nov. 7, 44 Ed. III., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to Philippa Chaucer for her 10 marks yearly.

At this time Chaucer was employed in the king's service abroad, as shown by royal letters of protection.

1372—Philippa Chaucer having entered the household of Constance, Duchess of Lancaster, John of Gaunt's second wife, the duke confers a pension of 10*l.* upon her.

Nov. 12, 46 Ed. III., Chaucer was appointed envoy to Genoa, as "scutifer noster." [Qy. Squire of the body.]

Dec. 1, in the entry of expenses for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, money advanced to him on account of his journey, he is called "armigero regis." As "king's esquire," he was entitled to an allowance of 40*s.* half yearly, which he retained through all reverses.

1373—In November, expenses were paid to him for services at Florence as well as at Genoa. [By this we learn that he may well have met Petrarch on this occasion, as alleged in prologue to "Clerk's Tale," Petrarch died in the following year.]

November 22, Chaucer received his pension "per manus proprias."

April 23, 48 Ed. III., grant of a pitcher of wine daily for life.

1374—May 10, 48 Ed. III., grant of lease of the whole dwelling-house above the gate of Aldgate for life, no rent reserved, but stringent covenant to maintain and repair, with penalties for non-fulfilment from the Corporation of London.

June 8, 48 Ed. III., grant of offices of Comptroller of the Customs and subsidies of wool, skins, and tanned hides, in port of London, during pleasure; the duties to be performed personally.

The Duke of Lancaster's pension of 10*l.* a year to Philippa Chaucer is converted into a life annuity

to both, with benefit of survivorship, and charged upon the revenue of the Savoy.

- 1377-6-49 Ed. III., grant of wardship and marriage of heir to Sir Edmund Staplegate, of Bilsynton, Kent, value 104*l*.

Obtains the custody of five solidates of rent in Solys, Kent [the solidas are generally reckoned as equivalent to our shillings; this might give a 3*l*. property qualification of the present day.]

- 1367-50 Ed. III., grant of forfeited wool, value 71*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; fine levied on John Kent, of London, for attempted fraud on the revenue. [This, no doubt, was his prosperous time, when, to use his own words, "he made a gathering of worldly goods."]

He is attached to the retinue of Sir John Burley on a foreign mission, 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. is paid to him as the money value of his daily pitcher of wine for six months, from October, 1376, to June, 1377.

- 1377-In February, appointed envoy to Flanders with Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards Earl of Worcester.

In April he received his usual half yearly payments, and afterwards went as envoy to Charles V. of France. [His position, on these occasions, no doubt was as clerk, and it may be of interest to note that this gallant and distinguished leader received two grants of 100 marks each: this will afford a measure of comparison with Chaucer's claims.]

November 27, 51 Ed. III., 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. paid to Geoffrey Chaucer, for Philippa Chaucer, half yearly grant of 5*l*. yearly.

In June King Edward III. died.

- 1377-1 Ric. II., to whom he addressed a copy of verses, now extant, grant of 20 marks annually, in exchange for his daily pitcher of wine, and confirmation of his other grants.

- 1378-January, seat on an embassy to France, to treat of King Richard's proposed marriage. [This is referred to by Froissart, under the wrong year.]

May, sent to Lombardy on a mission, where the poet Gower was appointed proxy for him in England during his absence.

- 1379-May 24, 2 Ric. II., 12*l*. 13*s*. was paid to him for his half year's annuities.

- 1380-November 28, 4 Ric. II., 14*l*. paid him for wages and expenses in going upon the king's message to Lombardy in 1378.

March 6, 4 Ric. II., 22*l*. paid to him as a gift for expenses as messenger of King Edward III. to Mounstrell [Qy. Montreuil, *sur mer*, in Picardy, and Paris to treat of peace (in 1377), and again in the present reign to treat of the king's proposed marriage (1378)].

- 1381-May 24, he received his own two half yearly payments, and also a half year's payment for his wife Philippa.

- 1382-Appeointed Comptroller of the Petty Customs of Wine at the Port of London.

July 7.

A. H.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Can any of your learned correspondents inform me whether, in the 14th and 15th centuries, it was a customary thing to bury the dead in any place apart from the church or churchyard, as there appears but very few monumental stones left in our churchyards earlier than the 17th century. I have recently met with two parchments among the ancient deeds, charters, &c., in the Public Record Office, both of which mentions the existence of a cemetery located *two miles* distant from the parish church, e.g.: "iacetum nit terram, meam de mannelond & Cimeter de Wolmefford" &c. this

baredate 'Anno Regni Reg Edwardi fil Edwardi Septimo.' [7 Ed. II.] The same is mentioned in connection with 7 Hen. VI., two tenements, &c., e.g.: "videlt de & in dnob tentis cum suis ptim situat nit ten Johannis Brook ex pte orientti & gardimun spectans tre vocat Pynest ex pte occidentti ac viam regiam & Cimeterm ibus." &c. Any information will be very gratefully received.

W. W.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—A few Notes on the Unknown or Lost Books mentioned in the Bible, may be of service to you and acceptable to some of your Biblical readers.

Concerning the acts of the children of Israel, God said to Moses, "Write this for a memorial in a book" (Exod. xvii. 14). This appears to be the first time writing is mentioned in the Scriptures. We are told that before the age of Joseph, Thoth (who was secretary to King Thamus), invented the alphabet; but Champollion has discovered that the Egyptians had a kind of hieroglyphic writing which was merely phonetic or signs representing the sounds expressed. What is known now of the book of the wars of the Lord, mentioned in Num. xxi. 14? The authenticity of this book has been largely debated by biblical critics. Aben-Ezra, Hottinger, and others (says Dr. Kitto) are of opinion that it refers to the Pentateuch, because in it are related various battles of the Israelites with the Amalekites. Hezelius, and after him Michaelis, think it was an Amoritish writing, containing triumphal songs in honour of the victories obtained by Sihon, King of the Amorites, from which Moses cited the words that immediately follow. Fonseca and others refer it to the book of Judges. Le Clerc understands it of the wars of the Israelites, who fought under the direction of Jehovah, and, instead of *book*, he translates it, with most of the Jewish doctors, *narration*. Dr. Lightfoot considers it to have been some book of remembrances and directions, written by Moses for Joshua's private instruction; for the prosecution of the wars after his decease. (See Exod. xvii. 12, 14.) This is confirmed by Horne.

The Lord did a great work at the Red Sea, by the Amoritish King Sihon—or at *Vahab*, in *Suphah*, as it may be rendered—against the city of Moab, which he destroyed with a whirlwind by the brooks of Arnon. We will notice another of these books, i.e., Jos. x. 13: And the sun stood still, &c. "Is not this written in the book of Jasher?" Respecting the book of Jasher, which name means, "the book of the upright or righteous men." (See *Wickliff's Translation*). "And the sunne and the moone stoden, til the folc of God vengide it silf of hise enemyes. *Whether this is not writun in the book of inst, (or rightwise) men?*" The opinion of the learned are much divided; we find it mentioned nowhere except 2 Sam. i. 18, and there on account of the Lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan (see D'Oyley and Mant's Bible), which he caused to be recorded in this book. It probably contained an account of the lives, and some particular adventures, of eminent Jewish worthies, and of remarkable things which befell the nation. Dr. Clark considers it to be a book, which in reference to Joshua and his transactions, was similar to the commentaries of Cæsar, on his wars with the Gauls. The Latin Vulgate has, "Is this not written in the book of the just (*in libro justorum*)?" The Targum has, "Is not it written in the book of the law?" which may be considered the most probable, for if the ancients were so uncertain, we cannot wonder that the moderns have been equally so. The old versions of 2 Sam. i. 18, are not all the same, as in the other passages. The Septuagint is, "Behold it is written in the book of the upright;" as before stated. Three books in Rabbinical Hebrew have borne this title, i.e., the book of Jasher, Ashir, or Asher; but they are believed by some to be only forgeries, as is the case with the English ones printed in 1761, 1849, and 1842. That there was such a book seems to be

certain, which was of a poetical nature, comparative to the grand ode given by Habakkuk iii. We cannot determine when this book was written, for, if written in Joshua's time, it could not have contained references to what occurred under David, only on the supposition that it was a collection, which received successive additions; and was comprised of various ages and authors, like the book of Psalms. Both allusions are, however, parenthetical, and may have been added by Ezra, who finally revised the canonical books of the Old Testament. All we can fairly say is that there was a book, called the "Book of Jasher," which contained sacred odes, or canticles, commemorative of the sun miracle, as given *suprà*, with the additional title of "The Bow" prefixed to it, according to what David said, "Teach the children the use of the bow." Josephus speaks of this as one of the books laid up in the Temple, but it is no longer extant.

Another of these books is mentioned in 1 Kings xi. 41; "And the rest of the acts of Solomon, and all that he did, and his wisdom, are they not written in the book of the Acts of Solomon." Which book, as is thought, was lost in the captivity (see marg. Old Version, 1587). Dr. Gill states that it was either written by himself, as Kimchi suggests, though not in being; or by some chronologer or historiographer, employed by him, in writing the most memorable things that happened in his reign, or by several prophets; as in 2 Chron. ix. 29, out of which the inspired writer of this book took what he was directed to by the Lord, to be transmitted to future ages, according to 1 Chron. xxix. 29. The acts of David first and last are written in the book of Samuel the seer, and in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the book of Gad the seer. These writings are also lost, except the particulars interspersed in the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles. Gad appears to have been one of the biographers of King David. Solomon's acts we are here told (see 2 Chron. ix. 29, 1 Kings ix. 41) the particular books in which they were recorded.

The last of these authors, Iddo, wrote also the acts of Rehoboam and Abijah, chap. xii. 15. It is supposed that he lived in the time of Asa, (chap. xv. 1,) where he is called Oded. We do not suppose that the three writers here mentioned join to make one book; but they severally and distinctly gave an account of such things as occurred to their knowledge; out of which it is probable the author of these books of Chronicles took many things which are here supplied. (See Bp. Patrick.) In the Septuagint, Iddo is called Joel, and is said by Theodoret to be the same that prophesied of Jeroboam and his altar: 1 Kings xiii. 1

We also find that the invasion of Shishak by Rehoboam, and all the acts that he did, are written in the book of Shemaiah: 2 Chron. xii. 15. He wrote the chronicles of the reign of that king.

The acts of Jehoshaphat, first and last, are written in the book of Jehu, the son of Hanani. This writer appears to have reproved Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, after the celebrated battle at Ramoth-Gilead, for having helped the ungodly Ahab. He wrote a book of his own times, which was much esteemed, according to Kimchi; it was written with, or put along with, the book of the kings of Israel. The Targum understands it of Jehu, being the king's historiographer, who had the care and oversight of the diary, journal, or annal, of the kings of Israel.

The question may be asked also, where are the prophecies of Enoch mentioned by Jude? verse 14. He is called by the Arabic writers: "Edris, the prophet." The Jews say that he was in degree higher than Moses or Elias. They also call him Metatron, the great scribe; possibly in this case the word *προφητεία* prophesied, means no more than to preach or declare, &c., concerning these things and persons. It is certain that a book of Enoch was known in the earlier ages of the primitive church, and is quoted by Origen and Tertullian; and is mentioned by Jerome, in the Apostolical Constitutions; by Nicephorus, Athanasius, and probably by

St. Augustine. Such a work is still extant among the Abyssinians. "The Prophetical Gospel of Eve, which relates to the Amours of the Sons of God with the Daughters of Men." (See Origen Cont., Celsum, Tertul., &c.) Gen. vi. 1, 2.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

PORTRAIT OF SWEDENBORG.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

DEAR SIR,—Many of your readers may be interested in the announcement that a Portrait of Swedenborg, of the existence of which no person living seems to have been aware, has just been discovered. It is an oil painting, 25 inches high by 20 inches wide, on old canvas, nailed with iron nails to a frame of common cedar. The nails are so old that the rust from them has permeated the grain of the surrounding wood, and made it almost homogeneous with the nail. The general condition of the picture is such as to satisfy any competent judge that it is no modern production; in fact, several judges of old paintings have, from an inspection of the back of the canvas and frame, without seeing the front, pronounced that it must be about 100 years old. The lower part of the picture and the left side of the coat are much injured, so that the bare canvas shows itself in patches, but the head, neck, and breast of the portrait are whole, and perfectly preserved, excepting the discolouration by age and dirt.

The face is presumably life-size, and has a pleasing and benignant expression; the eyes are of a light brown colour and full of animation; the eyebrows and perceptive ridge large and of unusual development; the mouth has a happy expression, and without that heavy appearance which disfigures several of the engraved portraits; but nevertheless the part immediately below the under lip is fuller than is common. The nose presents exactly the form given in the portrait published by Mr. Newbery.

Swedenborg is represented wearing a light-coloured wig of similar form to that in the Stockholm portraits, one of which is in the Hall of the Academy of Sciences, and the other in the Castle of Gripsholm. The wig, however, in this picture is set rather more forward on the head than in those portraits. The white neckerchief is worn in several folds round the neck, and then descends in a projecting fulness between the open waistcoat about eight inches down the breast.

This portrait has been taken in a more directly front light than the others, and consequently shows less shadow. The position is nearly three-quarter-face, and while the features are unmistakably the same as shown in the photographs brought by Dr. Tafel from the Stockholm portraits, the whole picture differs from those in so many details that it could not have been a copy from either of them, nor can it be a painting from any known engraving.

All the artists who have seen it pronounce it to bear strong evidences of having been taken from the life. The eyes especially indicate this to have been the case. I believe this to be the latest portrait of Swedenborg extant, as also the only one taken from the life in England, having most probably been taken between 1768 and 1772, and perhaps a very short time before his death.

This undoubtedly interesting relic was discovered by Mr. J. Hardy (residing at the New Church College, Islington), on the 20th of May, 1871, in Little Gray's Inn Lane, Clerkenwell, London, three minutes' walk from Great Bath Street, Cold Bath Square, where Swedenborg lived and died. Mr. Hardy, knowing me to be interested in collecting all old memorials of New Church history and literature, informed me, and I at once purchased it from him.

J. BRAGG, Handsworth, Birmingham.

June 17, 1871.

ROMAN REMAINS NEAR ANDOVER.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In the last number of the "ANTIQUARY" I made a few remarks on certain discoveries lately made at Finkley, one of the supposed sites of the *Vindomis* of the Itinerary of Antoninus. It may not be uninteresting as supplementary thereto to notice certain explorations made in the neighbourhood by the Rev. E. Kell, and Mr. Chas. Lockhart, about four years since. In a field locally known as Castlefield, on Andover Down Farm, many fragments of Roman pottery and other vestiges had frequently been found, so that it was considered probable that if thoroughly examined some additional evidences of Roman occupation would be met with. This proved to be a correct surmise, for on probing the ground with an iron rod tipped with steel, it became clear that the vestiges of a building were beneath. Accordingly six workmen were employed to remove the superincumbent soil, and at length a building was unearthed, 66 ft. 6 in. long, and 41 ft. 2 in. in breadth. "A portico or large room had been in the centre of its west side, 22 ft. 2 in. long, and 14 ft. broad. The walls of the north, east, and south sides of the building were two feet broad, being less broad than the wall of an ordinary Roman villa. The walls of the west side and portico were three feet, with a set off of six inches on each side. They were all composed of flint stones, with the smooth faces outside, just as the masons now build, and were imbedded in excellent mortar. The remaining foundations were as perfect as if laid only the day before."

To heat the building there were four fireplaces and three furnaces, but no hypocaust. Neither was any tessellated pavement found, the floor being formed of flints embedded in mortar. Several of the stone bases of the pillars which originally supported the roof were intact; these had been fourteen in number, seven being placed in a row on each side at regular intervals. Among the *débris* numerous articles were recovered, including many fragments of pottery, metal objects and coins. A full account of these discoveries is inserted in vol. xxiii. of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.

There is much interest attaching to this discovery in connection with the ruins of the Roman building recently brought to light at Finkley; the remains on Andover Down Farm being only two fields distant from where Sir R. C. Hoare placed *Vindomis* and where the traces of Roman occupation lately discovered are situated. The whole district seems to abound with remains of the Roman era; but it is only by repeated examinations of the ground that any complete idea of the extent of the Roman sway in this neighbourhood can be formed.

Unhappily the walls of the building discovered by Mr. Kell were soon destroyed, instead of being carefully preserved. It makes one shudder sometimes to think of the little care taken of these remnants of antiquity. Here we read that "the cart of the inexorable agriculturist carried off more than twenty loads of the stones and flints of which the building had been composed, and the plough as remorselessly passed over its site." It is to be hoped that whatever is unearthed at Finkley will not share the same fate, after having been preserved for so many centuries. But alas! to destroy as soon as exposed is so frequently the course pursued, that one is often impressed with the feeling—better almost to let these remains of antiquity lie undisturbed rather than expose them, and so hasten their final destruction.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

14, Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath,

June 23, 1871.

PROVINCIAL.

BRIGHTON.

THE Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society celebrated its seventeenth annual dinner at Arundel on the 30th ultimo. Mr. J. J. Sewell, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair; and he was supported by the Mayor of Arundel (W. W. Mitchel, Esq.), A. Bigge, Esq. (Brighton Stipendiary Police Magistrate), Captain Verrall, Mr. Wonfor, Mr. Walsh (resident manager of the Brighton Aquarium Company, &c. Several interesting speeches were made after the dinner.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE Dean and Chapter of Rochester are about to undertake the restoration of their Cathedral, which in some parts is in a very bad state. The work has been intrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, and will shortly be commenced; the restoration will be effected in sections, the first part to be effected being the replacing of the clerestory windows in the nave. Service will then be held in the nave while the work of restoration proceeds in the choir and chancel. At the east end of the Cathedral the ancient windows will be restored—a great improvement; and by the lowering of the floor of the chancel the bases of the pillars will be shown. Some portions of the exterior of the building are at present in a lamentable condition—the ancient stonework being patched by brick.

FOREIGN.

ST. DENIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

I went to renew my acquaintance with the kings and queens on the tombs in the Cathedral. None of the stone or marble effigies were seriously damaged by the bombardment. The nose of a child of France, the fingers of a Queen, the foot, or crown, or sceptre of a King, are here and there mutilated. The verger who used to keep watch over the sepulchral monuments, hurry the visitor through them, and exact fees, have disappeared. It was an agreeable surprise to find that I could meditate among the tombs of St. Denis at leisure, undisturbed by the monotonous explanations of an unlearned cicerone. Those wooden railings which kept the public at a respectful distance from the monuments are broken down, and there is nothing to prevent visitors climbing up on the high-placed sarcophagi to obtain bird's eye views of the recumbent figures on them.

The nave of the cathedral is boarded off in consequence of the injury done to the stone-work during the bombardment. Antiquarians will learn with regret that the richly-coloured rose window over the north entrance has been damaged by shell splinters. The south side, however, has got off with a gothic saint being decapitated. During my visit to the cathedral, it swarmed with German soldiers. A private, in a spiked helmet, was sketching the head of Constance of Arles, remarkable for the grace and classic purity of its outline. A couple of officers, at the same moment, were discussing the breed of the pair of mops dogs on which the feet of Blanche of Castille rest.

ART TREASURES OF THE LOUVRE.—It is now certain that the art treasures of the Louvre and Luxembourg are safe. Immediately after the catastrophe of Sedan, the most valuable pictures of the Louvre were packed and sent off to Brest. The others, with the marbles, packed away in the vaults at each palace; manuscripts, &c., being put inside sarcophagi and cemented in. The lower windows of the Louvre were built up, and every possible precaution taken against fire. By the courage and ready wit of the officers and attendants, who faithfully remained in charge, the delivery of the collections to the Communistic officers was delayed until M'Mahon's entry released them from danger.

MISCELLANEA.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE PUNJAUB.—A rich mine of sculptures was discovered last Christmas in the ruins of Takht-i-Bahi (near Hoti-Murdan), on the Punjaub frontier, by Dr. Leitner. We are glad to learn that Government have since dispatched a party of sappers, who are exploring the locality. It is said that there are many other places in the Yusufzai district equally rich in these remains. The statues appeared to Dr. Leitner to be "Græco-Indian and Buddhistic."

A PATRIARCH OF THE PRESS.—John Saxon, the venerable editor of the *Repository*, Canton, Stark county, Ohio, expired on Saturday, April 22, at the advanced age of eighty-one. Deceased was supposed to be the oldest editor connected with the Press in the United States, he having commenced the publication of the *Repository* in the year 1814, and continued its publication successfully for fifty-seven years. Mr. Saxon was born in Huntingdon, Pa., where he learned the printing business, but subsequently removed to Ohio, and established himself in business there. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His funeral was largely attended by all classes of people, as he was respected by stranger and friend alike.—*Newspaper Press*.

A SINGULAR custom was a few years ago observed by the inhabitants of Ripon, in Yorkshire. On Midsummer Eve every housekeeper, who during the preceding twelve months had changed his residence into a new neighbourhood (there being certain limited districts called neighbourhoods), spreads a table before his door in the street with bread, cheese, and ale, as refreshments for all who chose to accept it. If the master of the house was in tolerable circumstances, the party after regaling themselves for a short time, were invited to supper, and the evening concluded in mirth and good-humour. This custom is said to have been instituted for the purpose of introducing strangers to an early and friendly acquaintance with the neighbours.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The buildings behind the National Gallery are about to be pulled down and cleared away, to make room for the proposed extension of the National Gallery. They include Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, for which an appropriate building is being erected in Leicester Square, the old St. Martin's Workhouse, and several other offices and houses extending northward to Hemming's Row.

AN APPEAL TO ARCHÆOLOGISTS.—"Civis" complains in the *Times* that the crypt of the Priory of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, situated in Bartholomew Close, is about to be demolished, and he recommends those who, if unable to avert its destruction, would like to inspect it, to visit it before it is destroyed.

MR. MILLAIS sold his "Chill October," in the Royal Academy, to Mr. Agnew, dealer, for 1500*l.*, and the latter immediately afterwards to Mr. Mendel, of Manchester, for 2500*l.*

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE GUARDS.—At the close of the civil war in England many of the followers of Charles I., unwilling to submit to the authority of Oliver Cromwell, removed to the Continent and shared the fortunes of his son and successor. In the year 1660, Charles II. found himself surrounded by a small army of 3000 men who had flocked to his standard at the Hague; they were the wreck of the Royalist party—noblemen, gentlemen, and their servants—who had staked all for his father, played, and lost. The origin of the Life Guards is to be found among these devoted adherents of Royalty. On the 17th of May, 1660, Charles selected eighty of his followers and organised them into a troop of cavalry, which acted as his body-guard.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH.—In the records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office is preserved a

curious document respecting Sir William de Walworth, the celebrated Mayor of London. He died in 1385, and it appears he, like other opulent citizens of those days when there were no bankers, was accustomed to advance money on the security of property. He had received in pledge a mitre from Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, who was forfeited and banished, and shortly after the death of Sir William, his widow Margaret was sued for its restitution. The case was argued before the Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer. The mitre was pledged for 163*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but it was allowed to be worth much more, and the condition was, that if the Archbishop should not repay that sum on the feast of the Purification next following the date of its pledge, it should become the property of the said Sir William. The crown of course claimed it as forfeited property, and the claim was settled by allowing Margaret to retain the mitre on payment of the sum advanced upon it and 10 marks more which was considered that at "least the mitre was worth more than it was pledged for."

THE ORIGIN OF LIVERIES.—During the rule of the Merovingian dynasty there arose a practice of delivering splendid habits to the members of their households on the occasion of great festivals; from which originated the usages of feudal retainers wearing a dress of particular colours, and with distinctive badges pertaining to their superiors. From the circumstances that these dresses and badges were originally given, in French *livre*, comes the English word livery, a phrase of honourable distinction in the middle ages, perpetuated in the official garb of civic guilds (whence the "liverymen" of London), and in the attire of public and private servants. The wearing of livery is thus traceable to a Frankish custom in the sixth century.—*France: Its History and Revolutions*.

AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY.—A discovery, which has promise of being of importance, has just been made by a labourer named Fox, upon the farm occupied by Mr. John Clark, of Acklam. The place is an outlier of chalk, about half-way on the slope of the Yorkshire Wolds, upon the property of Lady Vyner. Here a pit was being dug, in which to burn lime, and at a very small depth Fox found the skeletons of five persons laid at full length. Such fragments of the skulls as have been recovered are intended for Dr. Rolleston, at Oxford Museum. There were personal ornaments with the burials of much interest. One had a necklace of beads of glass and pottery, but only four have been preserved. There were two buckles and a clasp in bronze, and a grand gilt circular fibula set with stones, found, but unfortunately the men did not know their value, and parted with the relics for 4*s.* The Rev. Canon Greenwell has arranged to make a thorough examination of the cemetery after harvest.

A PATRIARCHAL TREE.—The *Vancouver Island Standard* states that the largest Douglas pine known to exist on that island is one near Mr. Richardson's house, Chemainis prairie, on the edge of the trail, and not far from Chemainis river. It is 51 feet in circumference, or about 16 feet in diameter, and about 150 feet high. Originally it was about 50 feet higher, but the top has been broken off either by lightning or storm. It is a monster, and need not be ashamed of its proportions were it among the gigantic trees in the famous Calaveras grove. Two gentlemen who recently visited it christened it "The Old Guardsman;" it must have been standing guard centuries before any of the trees around it.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT ARCH.—At the eastern end of the new railway-station abutting on Garlick Hill, a perfect passage, about 20 feet wide, with a pointed arched roof, built of square chalk, and with roughly-moulded ribs, was discovered. Houses were built over the arch, which is believed to be a work of the fourteenth century, and to be a portion of a passage which run from somewhere north of Cannon Street down to the river side.

BAMPFYLDE HOUSE, EXETER.—This interesting old house, now belonging to Messrs. R. and F. Dymond, was for many centuries in the possession of the family of Bampfylde, of Poltimore, and Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Member of Parliament for the city of Exeter in 1780, used it as a town residence. There are some good rooms upstairs, but the principal feature of interest, a curious antique chimney-piece, placed in the lobby soon after the Restoration by Sir Amias Bampfylde, has been removed to Poltimore House, the residence of Lord Poltimore.

NEW CHURCH AT BARTON-LE-STREET, YORKSHIRE.—The parish church of Barton-le-Street, near Malton, has just been rebuilt at the cost of the late Mr. Meynell-Ingram, M.P. The old church of St. Michael—a curious old building, full of exquisite Norman architecture, the spoils of an earlier structure, the site of which is unknown—had become so ruinous that its restoration was hopeless, and Mr. Meynell-Ingram, the owner of the parish, determined to rebuild the church as a memorial to his father. It is difficult to trace the history of the old church, but on razing it numerous specimens of eleventh-century work were found embedded in the walls. The whole of these have been carefully preserved, and have been made use of in the new church. About 300 ancient stones, richly-carved, have been worked into the new structure. The chancel-arch had been destroyed, but a specimen of an elaborately-worked arch was found in the walls, and is now re-erected. The new sculpture requisite to fill up gaps has been adapted, as far as was possible, to the old style. The new church is in the Norman style, from designs by Messrs. Perkin and Sons, of Leeds.

A NEW gallery for the reception of folios of prints and drawings has been erected in the Print Room, British Museum.

WET PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT A TENT OR DARK ROOM.—In our last number we referred to an invention admirably suited to tourists, architects, engineers, manufacturers, amateurs, and others, for the purpose of taking scenery and views of buildings or works during their several stages of construction. The want of a handy and thoroughly practical apparatus for this purpose, and one in which the number of parts and the weight and bulk are reduced to a

minimum, has long been felt. The mode of working this Photo-Camera-Lucida is very simple, and the result is absolutely perfect if the exposure is properly timed.



A glance at the above diagrams will enable any one to understand the process. Fig. 1. A box with its lid open. One of its sides is removed in the drawing, to show the interior. It contains three upright baths filled to one inch of the top with the solutions (S, silver; D, developer; W, water). The baths have water-tight covers (not shown). The box will hold the camera, fig. 2, and everything required for work, excepting the tripod. P P is the plate-protector, shown as it appears immersing a plate. It serves the double purpose of a dipper and a dark slide, and is, in fact, a perfect substitute for either a dark room or a tent, at home or abroad. The invention is for sale, and may be seen at 97, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where its practical working will be explained.

Approaching Sales.

Auctioneers will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of the ANTIQUARY Notices of Sales of Articles of Virtu, for insertion in this Table.

July

- Tuesday, 18**—The Seven Churches of Asia, and Views in the Holy Land, by Alexander Svoboda.
By Mr. PHILLIPS, 73, New Bond Street.
- " 18**—At the Auction Mart.—The Amwell Grotto, and Cottage Residence, Amwell, Herts, the former excavated during the last century under the direction of the poet Scott.
By Messrs. BENINGFIELD, Ware, Herts.
- " 18**—The Library of a gentleman, comprising valuable County Histories.
By Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, 47, Leicester Square, W.C.
- Saturday, 22**—The well-known Collection of Portraits from Evan's Gallery.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, King Street, St. James's.
- Wednesday, 26**—At the King's Head, Horsham.—Freehold Estates (in lots), formerly the property of the late Poet, Shelley.
By Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON & FARMER, 80, Cheapside, E.C.

PREPARING FOR SALE.

- By Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON.—A valuable Collection of Autographs, including a Volume of Autographs and Portraits of Voltaire.
- By Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON.—A fine Collection of Coins in Gold, Silver, and Copper, containing many Proofs, and rare Sets of Oriental Coinage.
- By Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON.—A Collection of scarce Portraits, Water-Colour Drawings and Paintings.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON are preparing for SALE a valuable collection of COINS, in gold, silver, and copper, containing many proofs of scarce pieces, rare sets of Oriental coinage, English and foreign medals, &c., together with the cabinets.

Collection of Antiquities.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., at the end of July, a Collection of ANTIQUITIES and WORKS of ART, Ancient Greek, Roman, and other Pottery and Glass, valuable Coins, Jewels, Weapons, and Armour, rare China, Fine Bronzes, Miniatures, Enamels, &c. Catalogues are preparing.

MARSHALL & Co.'s HOUSEHOLD CEMENT,

the only Preparation universally acknowledged to stand boiling water. Every article in Glass and Earthenware can be perfectly repaired with this truly invaluable Cement, so as to be able to contain Boiling Water, and to stand any reasonable amount of Dry Heat.

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MODELLING.—A. MAZZONI, Modeller and

Decorator, 25, High-street, Bloomsbury, W.C. The cheapest house in London for garden vases, brackets, reliefs, pedestals, busts, and plaster ornaments of every description. Gilding, bronzing, marbling, and interior decorations, on reasonable terms. Marble, alabaster, terra-cotta, and other works of art restored. Competent artists sent to all parts of the United Kingdom. Masks taken from the living and deceased persons and modelled into busts.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted an Active and Industrious

Young Man to JOIN a respectable Auctioneer and Valuer, of many years' standing. He will be taught the business, and receive half share of the profits.—Letters addressed to C. H. Lind, Esq., 5, Great James Street, Bedford Row.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted a Gentleman with

about £1000 to take an active part in a Business established 50 years, to take the place of a retiring partner. Ample security.—Apply Messrs. B. W. Woollan & Co., accountants, 117, Cheapside.

PARTNERSHIP, or otherwise.—An Opening

occurs for the investment of £200 to £500 in a well Established Business. Additional Capital required to develop a fresh branch. Good security. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Woollan & Co., accountants, &c., 117, Cheapside, E.C., entrance first door, Milk-street.

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THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1871.

ON A CIRCLE OF STONES, CALLED THE DAWNS MEN, NEAR THE LAND'S END.

WHEN we contemplate the rude works of our remote ancestors, whether it be a cromlech, or a simple circle of stones, or a mere fragment of a fragile urn, we are forcibly reminded of that time, when the people who inhabited these isles were a savage and unlettered race, subsisting principally on the produce of the chase, and divided into various tribes, all of warlike dispositions, and constantly at strife the one with the other.

Considering the length of time that has intervened since this was the state of society in Britain, it is really surprising that so many monuments of that early period are still existing to gratify and encourage the archæologist. But so it is, the rude structures of stone and earth have survived, and will survive far longer than the more delicate architectural fragment; and the custom prevalent in early times of burying the personal ornaments of the deceased in his own grave, has been the means of affording an almost inexhaustible mine of information to the prehistoric inquirer.

Some of the most hoary of these early pre-Roman remains are the circles of stones, generally consisting of a group of upright monoliths arranged somewhat on a circular plan. We say "somewhat," because there are really very few so-called circles quite round, although they may appear to be so to the eye, but when carefully measured the length of their transverse diameters will in each case be found to differ a few feet in nine circles out of ten. The idea of thus arranging stones seems to have been common throughout a vast area, for we find similar circles in foreign lands, as well as in almost all parts of our own country; but it must be borne in mind that this similarity in shape does not always show a similarity in design, and a plan so obvious and convenient was adapted for a variety of purposes. Thus it seems to us unwise of theorists to say that *all* circles of stone are sepulchral, or that *all* circles are temples, or places of judicial meetings, or that *all* circles were covered with earth, or that *every* circle originally enclosed and formed the base of some barrow or tumulus. Those circles that are found surrounding barrows are of course sepulchral in their purpose, but to claim, without any further proof, a similar use for all other circles, however situated, is in our opinion an untenable and unwarranted conclusion. They were probably erected for various objects, for besides the grouping of stones around barrows in a circular line, enclosures similarly formed are recorded to have been used for purposes of song or bardic celebrations, and we learn that judicial ceremonies also took place within like circular spaces, bounded by upright stones. Then again, although we cannot believe that the centre of our large sized circles was invariably occupied by a mound of earth, the mere fact of the ground in the interior of any circle being of the same level as that of the exterior, does not entirely prove against the place being used for burial purposes, inasmuch as we

have read of urns and other remains being found close beside the stones, showing them to be in such cases, like the simple *ménhir*, monumental in their character.

In the extreme west of Cornwall in a peninsular terminating in the Land's End of our modern maps, and the Bolerium of the ancients, lies the circle of stones usually called the Dawns Mén, otherwise *The Merry Maidens*, or *The Dancing Stones*. It is distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Penzance, one of the most thriving towns in the West of England. Lying close to the public road, and one frequently taken by tourists when on their way to the Logan Rock, or rocking-stone, this circle seldom escapes the notice of those who really care for such like objects of antiquity. The land on which it is situate is arable, and a footpath runs right through the circle. From its contiguity to a farm called Bolleit, it is often known as Bolleit circle, although it really stands on the Rosemodd estate. Hence some have named it Rosemodd circle. Borlase called it the Rosemodreury circle, he gives a drawing of it, but no description.

Near at hand are two granite obelisks, which on coming from Penzance will be seen before arriving at the Dawns Mén. These are the *Pipers* ultimately connected, as we shall presently see, with the legendary tales connected with the circle. One of these monoliths is upwards of 15 feet high, the other rather more than 13 feet. They stand about 300 yards apart.

At present the Dawns Mén consists of nineteen upright stones, some of which have been raised within the last few years, for on referring to Edmonds' "Land's End District," p. 15, published separately in 1862, and previously in the "Archæologia Cambrensis," three are prostrate. When we visited the spot three years since, we found by measurement that the average height of the stones was from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. The space between each stone, as arranged around the circular area, roughly about 70 feet in diameter, varies from 20 feet in some places to 12 feet in others.

The account of the Dawns Mén given by Hals, the Cornish historian, having been written between the years 1685 and 1736, is interesting, particularly as he mentions the existence at that time of a central stone now no longer to be seen. It is as follows—

"Upon Boscawen Downs, some of which was lately the lands of Mr. Christopher Davis, stands a monument called Dance Meyns, that is to say the dance stones, which are nineteen pyramidal stones about six feet high above ground, set in a round circle, distant from each other about 12 feet, having in the centre one pitched far bigger than the rest; a little to the north of those are two admirable great stones in perpendicular manner, much bigger than the rest, those are vulgarly called the Pipers. But since it is not probable that those stones were either dancers or pipers, I take the common appellation, dance meyns, only by the dialect to be a corruption of dans meyns, *i.e.* men's stones, that is to say, stones set up in memory of once so many famous men that lived in those parts, or lie interred there, before the sixth century. Mr. Davis aforesaid informed me, that contiguous with those dans meyns, he caused not long since divers barrows of earth to be carried abroad in order to manure his lands, in several of which barrows he found two or three urns or earthen pots, sound and firm, having in them pieces of bones or ashes."

It should be noted that these central pillars are often

found within stone circles of this kind. At Boscawen-un, not far distant, and in the same parish of St. Buryan, is a central monolith, now in an oblique position, but probably originally upright in the circle.*

When Maton made his tour through the western counties, towards the close of the last century, he seems to have been disappointed in the appearance of the Dawns Mén, due perhaps to the common classification of these remains with the great Wiltshire monument, Stonehenge, to which none of these smaller circles can bear any just comparison. He observes—"We had the mortification to find the circle of stones to which our guide conducted us very inferior in extent and grandeur to what we had been taught to expect. The appellation given these stones by the vulgar, is *The Merry Maidens*, on account of a whimsical tradition that they were no other than a circle of young women transferred into stone for dancing on a Sabbath day. There are two stones in a field on the opposite side of the road; they seem to appertain to the circle, the proper name of which I guess, from Borlase's account, to be *Bolleit*."—(Vol. I., p. 211.)

The tradition alluded to by Maton is still current, and the circle at the present time frequently goes by the name of *The Merry Maidens*. In Mr. Robert Hunt's "Popular Romances of the West of England," the legend is thus briefly, yet graphically, narrated—"One Sabbath evening, some of the thoughtless maidens of the neighbouring village, instead of attending vespers, strayed into the fields, and two evil spirits, assuming the guise of pipers, began to play some dance tunes. The young people yielded to the temptation; and, forgetting the holy day, commenced dancing. The excitement increased with the exercise, and soon the music and the dance became extremely wild; when, lo, a flash of lightning from the clear sky transfixed them all, the tempters and the tempted, and there in stone they stand."—(1st Series, p. 193.)

Similar tales to this are told of the Hurlers, three circles in the eastern part of Cornwall, and also of other upright stones in the same county. The term *Dancing Stones* may have been given to the Dawns Mén from the area enclosed being circular, and so suited for dancing. But it is only reasonable to expect that among a superstitious and ignorant people, as the Cornish a few centuries ago are known to have been, tales of this kind would take root and be engrafted on the minds of the inhabitants. Even elsewhere, the most absurd legends have been handed down to us, accounting for the arrangement of some of these circular megalithic structures, from Stonehenge downwards.†

A stone's throw from the Dawns Mén, on the opposite

side of the road, stands one of those curious remnants of antiquity—a holed-stone. The country people call them *crick stones*, from the belief that the passing of the body through the hole will cure rheumatism and pains in the back. It would, however, be rather difficult to pass through this one near the Dawns Mén, as the hole is only 5½ in. in diameter, but some of the orifices are much larger than this; a holed-stone, called the Mén-an-tol, a few miles to the north, is 1 ft. 7 in. in diameter. The Dawns Mén holed-stone is 6 ft. high; it is laminar in shape and tapers towards the top. Of course this stone, like others of the same class, has been associated with sacrificial rites, supposed by some to have been carried on at the adjacent circle, but like all other of the startling Druidical observances advocated by theorists, there is not the smallest atom of proof in justification thereof.

We refrain from expressing any opinion respecting the probable use of this circle of stones, merely stating, however, that there is not the slightest evidence, in proof of the too oft repeated assertion, that the central area was once occupied by a huge mound of earth and stones. Its present appearance certainly does not warrant any such conclusion, and there is no early record, we are sure, in confirmation of that idea. As an example of a pure monolithic circle, it has been justly called "a little gem," and of all the other circular arrangements of stones in the adjoining district, in which there are several, none can compete with it, either in size or preservation. Time out of mind the Dawns Mén has been a puzzle to the learned who have passed by Bolleit; and that it may be preserved in its present perfect state for many centuries yet to come, must be the ardent wish of every true archæologist.

EXCURSION OF THE BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[Concluded from last number.]

ROMAN roads usually went straight from point to point: to the N. of Lincoln the Ermine Street is straight for nearly twenty miles. They did not diverge for trifling obstacles; but when a hill was absolutely impracticable, zigzags were adopted, and at the summit the road continued its direction.

Being elevated above the surface of the ground a road of this sort had the appearance of a bank, and the name "agger" may be found applied to it in Roman writings, while in our own day roads of the kind traversing unfrequented localities go by the name of the "dyke," the "Devil's dyke," or with some other prefix, their original use having been entirely forgotten. Such is still the appearance of the *Watling Street* near Weedon, of the ancient Roman road from Marlborough, a few miles to the east of Bath of Ermine Street, south of Lincoln, and perhaps of many others; in fact, a first-class Roman road was just a wall broad in proportion to its height, extending across the country; its top paved and gravelled for traffic; and therefore to it the modern Americanism of "building a road" would have been most strictly applicable. The same idea would appear to have been present to the minds of the ancients, "*Inde ad russem muniendam per quam unam via esse poterat*," says Livy in Hannibal's passage of the Alps, and Horace, I believe, uses the expression "*viam munire per undas*."

All Roman roads were not made with this care; some of the layers were occasionally wanting, and those were besides

* For an account of the Boscawen-un and Bookednan circles, see a paper by the author in *The Reliquary*, October, 1869.

† Speaking of the Calernish circle in the Isle of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, a writer in the "Proceedings of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland," remarks—"On the Ordnance Map, the Gaelic name of *Tursachan* is attached to each circle, a word which, if it does not literally mean 'mourners' is understood to convey that idea when rendered into English. This term is in accordance with that idea that these circles were sepulchral, and is otherwise appropriate as describing the effect produced on the imagination by the appearance on the wild heath of what Sir Walter Scott calls 'these phantom forms of antediluvian giants.' Little information, however, can be derived from such local appellations, what are 'mourners' in Lewis, are 'Merry Maidens' at Penzance, each locality indulging in its own fancy, but the Gaelic *Tursachan* seems to be the more natural term to be applied to objects which every one must feel are more like petrified spectres, than any happy Lewis or Cornish damsels of the present day at least."—(Vol. II., p. 381.)

vicinal private country roads which were not paved or strata. There were also probably roads paved imperfectly, which, though not laid out by the Romans, were adopted by them and extensively used. To one of these I shall have subsequently to call your attention; but with respect to the great *Watling Street*, we need encumber ourselves with none of these difficulties. It was one of the principal, if not the principal, of the Roman ways in Britain: if, therefore, in any place it is seen to be detached we are justified in expecting in the most marked degree all the Roman features.

The *Watling Street* passed by the great municipal city of *Verolamium* at xxi. Roman miles from London and in its course to *Lactodorum* or Towcester (an unquestioned station, both from the name and from the Roman remains which have been found there) the stations of *Durocobrive* and *Magiovinum* were passed. Has it been found between these two points as a raised bank with the features I have named?

There is not a tittle of evidence to this effect excepting what has been collected by the late Mr. Monkhouse in a paper read before this society ten years ago. A local antiquary, name not given, found a little to the east of Kensworth Church "a layer of stones which did not appear to have been the foundation of buildings, not having been squared off or worked in any way, but appearing as paving stones placed in the ground as a foundation for other stones to cover them." On this very slender foundation Mr. Monkhouse proceeds to argue that the *Watling Street*, of which this was the statumen (what had become of the superstructure?), passed from Market Street, about a mile to the W. of its present line; but I cannot accept this conclusion. A road so important passing across a thinly peopled and barren district such as that to the W. of Dunstable would have been traceable by far stronger indications; in the absence of such, the names Market Street, Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford, Old Stratford, give us the general direction of the road, and it is probable that its layers of statumen, rudus, and pavement exist to this day beneath the great highway. Should the Local Government Act reach Dunstable some further evidence on this point may turn up, as the main street is still termed *Watling Street*. When passing along the Bedford and Bletchley Railway I have often looked with curiosity at a bridge which spans the line at Fenny Stratford and wished that I could interrogate the excavators as to what they met with on cutting through the road.

The *Watling Street* has been a great and unmistakable fact, and, as it cannot have conjured itself off bodily, nor is it probable that it has been removed so cannily as to leave not a vestige behind, there is the strongest of negative evidence that it still exists beneath the dust and macadam of its successor.

And now for the station of *Durocobrive*.

Roman towns and stations were of various sizes from the great cities *Verolamium*, *Uriconium*, or *Silchester*, with their 100 to 200 acres of extent within the walls, to the small military stations on the Wall of Hadrian of 4 to 6 acres, the great cities were irregular in form, the smaller *castra* almost always quadrangular, the highways passing generally close to, but not through, them. In the latter ages of the Empire most of the stations were walled, and so peculiar was the style of the masonry that, in most instances, a fragment of the wall will give to a practised eye indisputable evidence of Roman architecture.

The evidence to which we look for ascertaining the position of the stations is to be found in the *Itineraries*. Of these that of Antonius is the great authority, though the one given by Richard of Cirencester, notwithstanding the suspicious manner in which it was discovered, is generally accepted by antiquaries.

The Roman mile, it should be premised, was about 12-13ths of the modern mile.

From *Londinium* to *Uriconium* or Wroster along the *Watling Street* is 'about 144½ English or 156 Roman miles, to which the *Itinerary* of Antonius very nearly corresponds. I shall take as my starting point, however, the great municipal city of *Verolamium*, at xxi. Roman miles from *Londinium* on this same road, and at the other extremity *Lactodorum* as equally well ascertained. In fact the site and boundaries of the former are as well known as those of the Midland Terminus. Between these two points lay 38 English or 41 Roman miles along the *Watling Street*.

In this portion of the road we are particularly fortunate in the *Itineraries*. It is passed over four times—viz., in the 2nd, the 6th, and the 8th Iters of Antonius, and in the 1st Iter of Richard. The former gives the station of which we are in quest under the name of *Durocobrive*, the latter under that of *Forum Diane*. This does not render it necessary that there should have been two stations: the *Sulloniaca* of one author is the *Sulomagus* of the other. *Cantiopolis* and *Durovernum* (Canterbury) were, we are told, the same, and so, I believe, were *Pontes* and *Bibracte*.

I will now give the distances in a tabulated form from *Verolamium*—

	<i>Durocobrive</i> .	<i>Magiovinum</i> .	<i>Lactodorum</i> .
Antonius and Iter m.p.	xii.	xii.	xvii.
" 6th "	xii.	xii.	xvi.
" 8th "	xii.	xii.	not named.
Richard 1st Iter	xii.	xii.	xii.

From the carelessness of transcribers errors are frequently in the Roman numerals, as in the statement of the distance of *Lactodorum* by Richard, and in the 6th It. of Antonius; but still in the face of a statement so far congruous it appears wonderful that antiquaries should have endeavoured to torture the text to another meaning, to transpose the stations, or to place the one of which we are in quest (and which must have laid close to the road) at Berkhamstead! Hertford! or elsewhere.

Taking the points with which we began our search it is evident that *Durocobrive* lay on the *Watling Street* at xii. m.p. from *Verolamium*, and xxix. m.p. from *Lactodorum*. This pins us down within narrow limits; but it is not all.

In each of the Iters *Magiovinum* is named and in last of the four at the same distance, xii. m.p. from *Durocobrive*, or, not to anticipate the solution, xxiv. from *Verolamium*, xvii. from *Lactodorum*. Could *Magiovinum* then be distinctly made out, the problem would be still nearer discovery.

And this I am justified in saying can be done. At Dropshort, about ½ mile S.E. of Fenny Stratford, has been found every evidence of a Roman station that is usually considered conclusive; in the field called *Chester's Piece* coins have been found by hundreds, remains of Roman tiles, pottery, and vases are scattered about, foundations are to be traced in various directions, and excavations will probably ere long throw further light on the subject. *Magiovinum* was probably a fortified *castrum* of a few acres in extent, and the distance is as nearly as possible that given xxiv. m.p. from *Verolamium*.

It seems to me then that little remains but to bisect this xxiv. m.p., and we have *Durocobrive*, and the point of bisection would occur about the Cross of Dunstable, xii. m.p. to the ascertained station on either side. To carry the station to Maiden Bower, as Mr. Monkhouse has done, would make the numbers xi. and xiii. m.p. *Totternhoe*, which others have conjectured may be the place, the numbers would be about x. and xiv.

Thus far the *Itineraries*. Should the unequivocal remains of a *castrum*, walls, gates, &c., be discovered a mile or two N. or S. of the line we have named, and should it yield on excavation the usual traces of Roman occupation (an event most improbable) we must admit a remarkable instance of consentient error; otherwise their plain testimony must be accepted.

I spoke of a peculiar class of roads, of which the most remarkable instance, the Icknield Street, crosses the town of Dunstable—probably, from the tumuli which mark its course, a route of the most extreme antiquity, far from straight in its course, though from the names met with along it, evidently at some point a paved way or *via strata*, the intersection of this road with the *Watling Street* may have been another inducement to the formation of a station. Other indications of a Roman station are to be found in walls, Roman building materials, coins, ornaments, implements, and pottery. Now, as respects the first, there is no remnant of wall at Dunstable, nor is there any local name indicating its former existence; and, as the wall or its remains are generally the most prominent indications of an ancient Roman *castrum*, I am rather impelled to the inference that the station was simply an open forum or market; something between a town and a village to which the term of Cicero would apply, "*Is quum prætorem circum omnia fora sectaretur*"—In Verrem Act. II lxx. The other Bedfordshire station of *Salina* was probably of the same kind. There is no trace of a wall; but, the ground being uncovered, abundant remains are found; it was protected by one if not two camps close at hand, and *Forum Diana* may have been protected in the same way by summer camps in the old British fortifications of Maiden Bower or Totternhoe. The name in the one place would favour the conjecture; a few coins also have been found there, and a well, probably military, is close at hand; in the other the square form of entrenchment and its size show traces of Roman handiwork—perhaps a regular *castrum* may have been unnecessary so near to the great *Verolanium* and in a district so thoroughly subjugated.

Speaking of the repairs and restorations at Dunstable Church the Rev. Mr. Hose writes me as follows:—"Some thin square bricks or rather thick tiles I have remarked amongst the rubble which filled up the anterior of the walls, within the internal and external courses of ashlar work, some of which I have thought were Roman; but they were the property of the builder and have been used again for the same purpose or carted away."

Some of these may, I hope, ere long turn up; a barrow load of this material would be worth pages of disquisition.

Coins and pottery, too, have been found, but through the want of any local forces of collection have become dispersed—it is hoped that these may be forthcoming in the future.

Such is the present state of the evidence as respects *Durocobrivæ*, much that is negative and a fair proportion of the positive. It must be remembered, as a bar to local discoveries, that the old station does not lie in a field to be excavated at pleasure; but that it is, and has been for centuries, covered with houses.

One word more and I have done. It has appeared to Mr. Monkhouse as a fatal objection that there is no mention of Dunstable in Domesday Book, but this I do not consider of moment, as twenty other undoubted stations are in the same case, and to say nothing of London and Winchester, which are both omitted; *Verolanium* and *Sulloniacæ* are not named.

Originally a small station, *Forum Diana*, may have become altogether deserted, as were many castra in the reign of Alfred, until the same reasons which had induced the Romans to build induced Henry I. to rebuild at the convenient intersection of the *Watling* and *Icknield Streets*.

DUNSTABLE AND THE WATLING STREET.

It is for others to-day, if they can do so, to evolve from the many Celtic monuments which surround this interesting spot the traces of a dawning civilisation, and to throw a ray still further back into the twilight of primeval antiquity; my task confines itself to the traces of the mighty empire which first imparted culture to this island, whose legionaries first penetrated the forests, drained the morasses, and spanned the rivers of Britain, saw the painted young bar-

barians at play, and dreamt perhaps of further conquest in an Atlantis beyond the western sea. The crumbling records and decaying citadels of Rome yet remain the last receding beacons from which we can gaze and speculate upon the shadowy past. We are in quest of the site of a Roman station and of a Roman road; the station is that of *Durocobrivæ* or *Forum Diana*; the road the ancient *Watling Street*. Let us take the road first, for if we can clearly establish its course it must infallibly conduct us to the station. But, first of all, it is well to know what a Roman road was like. It was formed as follows:—Two shallow trenches having been dug at 13 to 15 feet distance from each other, the intervening loose soil was removed till a firm foundation was reached; on this was carefully placed a mass of rather large stones termed the *statumen*; over this a layer of rubble called the *rudus*; over this, again, a layer of concrete termed the *nucleus*; and on the top the *pavimentum*, *summa crusta*, or pitching, consisting occasionally of selected blocks most carefully jointed and fitted, sometimes of stones set on edge (as in part of the ancient Fosseway): there were occasionally footpaths on the side.

Being seldom required for carriages, roads of this width, though narrow according to our ideas, were quite sufficiently wide for the nature of the traffic, their durability is remarkable; parts of the ancient ways in the neighbourhood of Rome are still in use, having undergone no repair for hundreds of years, and I believe this is the case in one or two situations in England. On this very *Watling Street* I think I can show a spot where the ancient Roman pitching is still in wear.

This paper was much applauded by the company.

Dr. Prior made some remarks, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wyatt for his papers.

The Rev. F. Hose seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

THE WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

A PARTY of members and friends of this society enjoyed their annual excursion on the 5th inst. After taking train to Evesham they bowled away to Child's Wickham which possesses an interesting Norman church, but which was neglected until fears were entertained that its roof would come down and the walls give way; thanks, however, to the energy of the vicar, Rev. J. Hartley, the work of restoration was commenced, and is now nearly completed. The nave has been almost rebuilt and new roofed, new seated and floored, new entrance doors, and tower repaired. It is, however, to be regretted that there has not been a better conservation of the old Norman work of the nave. The chancel, too, which requires loving and careful handling, has been untouched. It is a church of good pretensions, and has a fine tower and spire. Some old stained glass was shown, as also a photograph of a mural painting discovered during the restoration. The latter illustrates the legend of the gigantic S. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus across the river. The village of Child's Wickham is peculiar and curious, with its houses, some of stone and others timber-framed, gabled, or turreted. Some houses are thatched and have actually wooden chimneys. The base and shaft of the old village cross was covered with "native infantry," staring wildly, wondering prodigiously, awe-stricken even to self-denial of the undevoured bread and butter which was in most of their tiny hands.

Of all the places visited Buckland was by far the most attractive. It is situate in a most romantic spot of undulating ground, with woods and charming glens; and the village, the ancient houses therein, the church and its contents, are gems. The rector, Rev. W. Philipps, courteously received the visitors, and showed them whatsoever was deserving of notice. The rectory is between three and four centuries old, in the hall of which is a lofty hammer-beam timber roof; and one of the windows contains old stained glass, with shields,

the words "In nomine Jesu" frequently repeated in scrolls, a number of birds, and the rebus of Grafton, the then rector, namely, a graft above a tun (Graft-tun), and one of the shields carries the arms of Gloucester Abbey. There are very thick oak lower shutters to these windows, and in this case the upper chamber abuts upon the hall instead of the minstrel's gallery. The rector also showed an embroidered altar-cloth, made out of an old cope or copes of the fifteenth century, also a mazer or drinking bowl, of maple, painted, having a silver rim on which is the following inscription:—"Magister Wingfield, rector de Buckland, huic poculo addidit aliquid ornatus. Willielmus Longmore me fecit, An. Dom., 1607." In the bottom of the bowl, interior, is set a figure in a kind of medallion, supposed to represent S. Margaret, standing on a dragon. In the village is another remarkable old house, of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, said to have been a manor-house of the abbots of Gloucester. But the church is the great feature of the place. It is chiefly of the thirteenth century, and has a chancel, nave, and aisles divided from it on each side by three pointed arches, a rich open roof, a square tower of oolitic stone, from the angle of which issue very demonstrative gargoyles, like evil spirits driven out of the sanctuary. Here are a sanctus-bell cot, a holy-water-stoup, fifteenth century seats, stairs to rood-loft, and encaustic tiles of special interest. The curious timbers of the roof exhibit a good example of the tie-beam, and bear in their richly-pierced spandrels the white rose of Edward IV. painted, and there are Elizabethan canopies over great family seats against the south wall of the nave aisle. This is a very rare feature indicating an occupation intermediate between a chantry and a high inclosed family pew. Of the latter there are some specimens here more than 6 feet high, one of them having a spring lock on the door. Against the wall of the north aisle of the nave is an old bench with wainscoted back, on which is this inscription:—"Thomas Izard and James Sawthorn of thayr own charg have given this wainscoat and benchin to church in the yere of our Lord, 1615." The east window is of Elizabethan date, the three upper lights having stained glass representing baptism, matrimony, and extreme unction.

With great reluctance the visitors got away from this place (which ought to find a local historian), and drove to Broadway, dining at the Lygon Arms.

The village of Broadway is of itself a sufficient attraction for an antiquary, with its broad and handsome street, fine mansion-like stone buildings, mullioned windows, gables, picturesque chimneys, and other indications of former importance; and the Lygon Arms has the date 1620 carved on its stone doorway. Rev. C. S. Caffin chaperoned the party, who, after visiting the commodious new school, peeped into some labourers' cottages which once combined to form a manor-house of the abbots of Pershore. The roof of the hall, the windows and timber roof of the supposed chapel yet remain. Thence to the old church (S. Eadburgh's) at some distance from the village. This building was for many years in a ruinous condition and unused, having been gradually deserted by the parishioners after the making of the new road to London, which took away most of the population from the neighbourhood of the old church. It is now in good repair, but is only used as a mortuary chapel. It is a cruciform building, with a central tower; has Norman pillars in the nave, but the rest of the work is chiefly transitional from decorated to perpendicular; portions of the rood-screen and door remain, and there is a mural brass to Anthony Dalton, 1572, also the arms of Charles I. (1641) are preserved, which is somewhat unusual, owing to the general removal of the royal arms during the Commonwealth. The altar table is of wood, and the font is circular and entirely plain. An old wooden pulpit, semi-circular, and apparently of the date of the fifteenth century, has on its rim the inscription, "Where the Word of God is not preached the people perish." Prov. xxix. This may have been put on at a later period. The old gravestones

and inscriptions in the churchyard are highly suggestive, some of them reminding us of honest old Fuller's observation, "On some monuments the red veins of the marble seem to blush at the falsehoods written on it. He was a witty man that first taught a stone to speak, but he was a wicked man that taught it first to lie." One little stone has the unusually early date of 1516.

The party next went to Willersey, where the church is being restored, and is now resplendent with sculpture and decoration. It is a cruciform church, with tower at intersection, and groined roof beneath. The Rev. W. B. Gale, the rector, showed the communion plate, date 1682, and a fine linen cloth, made by hand in 1664, and now in excellent condition.

Saintbury was the last place visited, and here the Rev. W. Barrett kindly received the party. This church is also cruciform, and among its notabilia are a Norman doorway; a brass, dated 1574; the remains of steps leading to the rood-loft; a double piscina, with one basin gone, and stone shelf; graduated sedilia, without canopies; and a pretty peal of bells.

BORDER TUMULI.

THE following interesting communication appeared in the *Times* July 20th:—

Sir,—I believe the following very satisfactory result of some investigations I am making at Mouut Teviot, and on the Marquis of Lothian's Border estates generally, will interest many of your readers who will shortly be travelling northwards to attend the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh.

His lordship's head forester and a staff of assistants being authorized to carry out my suggestions, I made a careful survey of the estates around Mount Teviot, and finally selected those of Timpendean for my exploration on this occasion. The result has proved even more fruitful than my former examination of his lordship's more distant property.

On Timpendean "Muir," and in the surrounding woods, are several oval British camps, while in one of Roman construction has been built the border tower of Timpendean. On the "Muir" are several small tumuli, and it is also crossed by a Roman road—a tributary to "Watling-street." Several of these tumuli were opened without result, one only exhibiting remarkable features. Composed of large boulders and earth to a depth of 18 inches, on being cut through it showed a uniform layer of thick unctuous earth mixed with charred wood; beneath this a very regular stratum of clean white sandy soil, with a few quartz pebbles, and a chipped quartz like an arrow point; beneath this a stratum of about nine inches of foreign soil, and then the original level of the surrounding land.

Finding these results rather barren, I abandoned the tumuli and re-surveyed the "muir" for other indications. A few stones cropped out in apparent circle; others were found hidden by vegetation, which, when exposed, gave a slightly oval form. I ordered a cutting to be made across this, and on removing the turf the space was found to be regularly paved with moderately-sized boulder stones, in a single layer; beneath these the maiden soil was undisturbed. But on a close examination discolouration was found at uniform distances within the outer circle or oval of stones, and at spots where the pavement was deficient; at a few inches depth charred wood was found, which descended vertically and terminated in each case in black decayed wood, almost reduced to the consistency of earth where the wood was charred; it had preserved its texture so completely that the grain of oak was distinctly visible.

In excavating at one of these spots, a small circular stone amulet, carefully bored through the centre, was obtained, and adjoining the one nearest to the Roman road a fine urn, inverted, full of calcined bones and vegetable charcoal, and

near it some white quartz pebbles. The urn is finely marked with British incisions, and about 10 in. in height.

The extant examples of this kind of British dwelling are very rare, the nearest, if not the only ones, being those by Loch Eitve, in Argyleshire, where the remains of the wooden stakes which supported the conical thatched roofs mentioned by Strabo were also capable of identification.

It appears to me that the dwelling having been burnt, the charred stumps of the wooden supports remained in the ground, and the burying of the urn of the slain chief was probably beneath the spot where he fell or expired on the domestic hearth, on the side nearest the Roman road, from which quarter the attack no doubt would have come.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. PHENE, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.,

Member of the British Archaeological Association.
Jedburgh, July 15.

ORIGIN OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.—“The Privy Council being too numerous for matters requiring secrecy and despatch, a small committee of that body was appointed, consisting of those who had most of the king's confidence and favour; and this committee was his constant council of advice. Such a committee of the Privy Council had existed before the civil war. It was called the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and, in common conversation, the King's Cabinet or Cabal. This Committee of Foreign Affairs is the origin of the present Cabinet. It was in the nature of things that it should become more important than the Privy Council itself. Its encroachments on the functions of the Privy Council gave rise to frequent complaints during the reign of Charles II. Twice during the reign, after the fall of Clarendon in 1667, and after the fall of Danby in 1679, Charles was so far moved by the popular outcry against the Prime Minister and Cabinet, as to promise publicly that he would be guided entirely by the advice of his Privy Council, and have no secrets from that body. But on both occasions the promise was almost immediately broken. In truth, a chief minister and a small council of advice were necessities for the sovereign. Thus it happened that, in the interval between the Restoration and the Revolution of 1788, the Cabinet, notwithstanding all the opposition and obloquy which it created, came to assume a regular form and recognised position of the State, and both Cabinet and Prime Minister have long been practically important parts of our constitution.”—*A Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury. 1621-1683.*

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Friday, July the 7th, when the Very Rev. Canon Rock was in the chair.

The chairman exhibited, from Mr. Riggs, of Washington, U.S., a figure, wrought in gold, representing a human being, to the hips, wearing a helmet formed of an eagle's head, with open beak and ruffled crest. The lower part of the figure takes the form of a bell, and it has evidently been used as one. It is doubtless a Mexican relic, and a dragon was at one time pendent to it. It weighs eight ounces, and stands 3½ inches high.

Mr. Tebbs brought a Sarum Missal of about A.D. 1400.

Mr. J. G. Nichols showed a volume of sketches made by a Swiss artist from the columns of the chapel at Bethlehem, said to be records of the knightly pilgrims who visited the shrine.

Mr. C. Roach Smith sent an account of the discovery of some mediæval remains in the church at Carisbrook.

Mr. Fortnum read some notes upon early Christian rings of gold, silver, and bronze, which he exhibited.

Mr. J. H. Parker gave a discourse on “Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Rome.” After touching upon the principal results of the excavations undertaken by the Archaeological Society of Rome, he criticized some of the proceedings of Signor Rosa, to whom the direction of the excavations was now committed, and who (in Mr. Parker's opinion) was too fond of restorations.

Prof. Lewis read some “Remarks on Cabinets of Ebony and Ivory,” exhibited by Mr. Wickham Flower.

Mr. Walford exhibited a copper brazier with ornamented lid; Mr. Nash sent a curious bunch of touch-needles for goldsmiths' work, of delicate construction—probably Italian work; Miss Farington sent a photograph of a drawing of Lord Lovat, by Hogarth, brought to notice at the Institute Meeting at Lancaster, in 1868; Mr. Spurrell sent a Norwegian fork, with sculptured ivory handle; and Sir J. C. Jervoise sent two coins found at Cairhax, Brittany.

On rising, the Chairman adverted to the excellent prospects of the annual meeting at Cardiff, which would commence on the 25th inst., and referred to the Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology which would open at Bologna on the 1st of October next.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its first meeting for the present year at Keswick, on the 11th instant. The proceedings of the day commenced with a business meeting held in the Keswick Hotel, the Rev. J. Simpson presiding. The Earl of Lonsdale was re-elected president of the Society. Mr. C. J. Ferguson presented a report of the results of the effort made by the committee appointed by the society last year to take steps to preserve the remains of a Roman mile castle, then just found in lowering Pike-hill, on the road from Lanercost to Birdswood.

Mr. J. Clifton Ward next proceeded to read a paper upon “The Druidical Circle near Keswick,” premising that his paper was rather an outline of the chief points of archaeological interest in the immediate neighbourhood of Keswick.

Some conversation ensued upon some of the points raised. An opinion was expressed that with the so-called “Druidical circles” the Druids had nothing to do, they being earlier than the Druids; but as we know little about the Druids themselves, and still less when they originated, or who preceded them, we cannot see how it is at all made clear that the Druids had nothing to do with the stone circles, especially as the Druidical rites had a good deal to do with circles generally. It was pointed out that one great object to look for on these stones was a circular mark with a peculiar line striking from it, at an angle of about 45 degrees. Such a mark, after several visits, had been discovered at the “Long Meg” circle. At Maughanby some years ago a circle had been found. Within it was a smaller circle or chamber, and within the chamber the remains of bones. On one of the stones the circular mark was found. Several members mentioned places where circles are to be found—Eakdale Fell, Birkby Moor, Hartsopp Hall, Millom, and Carrock.

Passing by Greta Hall, the residence of Southey, and almost under the very shadow of Skiddaw, the party arrived at Crosthwaite Church—St. Mungo's or St. Kentigern's—and entering the porch, admired for a while Lough's marble monument of Southey, before scattering themselves over the church to investigate its architectural peculiarities.

Mr. Grosthwaite acted as guide, and referred to the alterations and repairs made in 1843, mentioning particularly that the east window, which had before that not been in the centre, had been taken out and rebuilt. This, with other circumstances, seemed to show that at some time the whole of the church, with the exception of the north aisle and tower, had been taken down and the church enlarged on

the south side. The south aisle is much wider than the north aisle; and the window in the tower, like the former east window, is not in the centre. Attention was also drawn to the emblems on the curious old baptismal font, which bears the royal arms of Edward III. Among these are the tree of life, emblems of the crucifixion, with the scourge and lantern in the lower corner, the words proceeding from the mouth of God, symbols of the Trinity, vine leaves, a triangular shield with Aaron's rod, the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. On the base are the fetter-lock and crescent, the badges of the Percys.

A visit to the Druid's Circle closed the day.

The next meeting of the Society will be at Kirkby Stephen in August, when a two days' meeting will be held, in conjunction with the Durham and Northumberland Society.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE second meeting of this Society took place at Belsay and Stamfordham. In the morning a number of the members left Newcastle by carriages, and proceeded to Ponteland, where they inspected the church and the remains of the castle, which now form part of the Blackbird Inn.

From the last-named place, where some ancient heraldic stained glass was examined with much interest, the members went forward to Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir Arthur Monck, Bart.

Some of the members walked on from Belsay to Bitchfield, where there exists a curious old tower and ancient house, both of which were inspected, as was also Stamfordham Church.

The members dined together at the Bay House Inn, Stamfordham.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ONE of the most numerously attended meetings of this society was held early in July, the source of attraction being in the fact that the president, the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, was to read a paper "On the Restoration of the Bosses in the Roof of the Nave," and also to give the members and their friends an opportunity of personally inspecting, as well as hearing a description of the work of restoration now being carried on in Jesus Chapel and other parts of the cathedral. Both the paper and the deans commentary upon the bosses, read from a work of his in the press, were listened to with much interest, and parts were much applauded.

The ladies and gentlemen were about to accompany the dean to inspect the work of restoration, completed and in progress, when the Rev. Precentor Symonds brought under the notice of the meeting the contemplated demolition of East Rudham Church. He read a letter from Mr. Hakewill, architect to the Church Building Association, in which that gentleman protested in the strongest terms against such a proceeding, maintaining that all the church requires is restoring and not rebuilding.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the letter of Mr. Hakewill should be laid before the Chancellor, with a respectful request to him to postpone his decree until the bishop returns, when the matter would be brought before his lordship.

Before the party visited Jesus Chapel, which is now in the course of restoration, at the expense of the dean, the dean begged visitors to remember that the work was not yet finished, and that a great alteration would be made in the appearance, when the east window was completed. No doubt the colour would appear offensive to many eyes, but his object was not to produce that which was pleasing, but simply to restore.

The dean then read a paper prepared by Mr. Spaul, the restorer.

The party next proceeded to the presbytery, to see the arches which have already been opened out, and to inspect the work of restoration.

The dean entertained the greater portion of the members at luncheon.

SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE excursion of this Society has just taken place, and a fair number of members and friends found themselves at Needham Market railway station, under the presidency of Lord John Hervey. Thence they proceeded to Barking Church.

From Barking the party returned to Needham Chapel, where the Rev. W. Sewell, of Yaxley, read an interesting paper on its history and antiquities.

Creting St. Mary was the next place on the programme, after which came Stonham Aspal, Mickfield, and Stonham Parva. But the most important church visited during the day was Earl Stonham.

In the new schoolroom at Earl Stonham there had been collected a good series of antiquarian remains, mostly obtained in excavating a field of about half an acre in the glebe. Mr. Castley thought that Stonham was the *Sitomagus* of the ancient Romans, and that the 9th *Iter* of Antoninus passed through the village. The quantity of Roman remains which had been found in various parts of the neighbourhood had been immense.

Mr. Dewing expressed his opinion that Dunwich was the *Sitomagus*, and said that the mileage agreed with this idea.

The party then left for Creting St. Peter. A hasty visit to the church at Stowmarket brought an interesting day to its close.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE July meeting of this association has just been held. Eight new members were elected, and various objects of interest were exhibited or described, and other business transacted.

The Rev. J. Graves, the secretary, read a portion of a letter which he had received from Lord Courtown, in which his lordship mentioned that he had heard from the Hon. Mr. Dillon (son of Lord Clonbrock) that a large portion of the Round Tower of Kilmacduagh had fallen, and that the rest of the structure was in a perilous condition.

Lord Courtown asked, "Could further damage be stayed by an appeal to the public?"

The meeting expressed much concern at the intelligence, and requested Mr. Graves to communicate with the Hon. Mr. Dillon, in order to ascertain the exact extent of the damage, and what course might be taken to stay any further injury.

Mr. Prim read a paper on the Kilkenny "Mysteries," or "Miracle Plays," giving more extracts from the Red Book of the Corporation, stating that at Midsummer, 1586, one Richard Cogan played Christ. The sum he received for it is omitted; but we learn that while Harry Moore, for acting the Devil, got 8d., the Kilkenny baker, for impersonating the Archangel Michael, received only 6d. Lace and gloves for setting forth the Maries, with items referring to the costumes of Christ and less important personages,—indeed, the properties generally,—lead to the impression that the Kilkenny Passion and Resurrection Plays were got up with artistic eye to effect.

A page of the MS. of an Anglo-Saxon translation of the 'Rule of St. Benedict,' lately found in Wells Cathedral, has been photographed, and shows the manuscript to be of the eleventh century, and later than the Cotton MS. in the British Museum.

NOTE.

WE shall be obliged for any authentic information as to authorship of the "Letter of a Liveryman," supposed, by some, to have been written by Henry Fielding. We have seen the pamphlet containing the letter, and all the other papers relating to the case of Elizabeth Canning, but have failed to trace any clue to the authorship of the letter. All the editions of Fielding's works, hitherto published, are without this pamphlet, and in none of them has allusion been made to it. "The True Story of Elizabeth Canning" was published in 1753 by Fielding himself as his own, and, it is strange that neither Murphy nor Roscoe have assigned a reason for excluding it from his works.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. Bickers & Son intend to supply the deficiency in the edition of Fielding they have in the press. We would suggest that the other two or three papers relating to the case—two of them violent attacks on Fielding—and especially the "Letter of a Liveryman" be also given.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

THE LEADING FACTS OF CHAUCER'S LIFE
CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

(Concluded from our last.)

- 1383³—7 Rich. II., great disturbances in the city; in Feb., 1384, John Comberton, of Northampton, the Mayor, who favoured Wycliffe, was arrested and banished to Corfe Castle, Datchell, or to Tintagel Castle, Cornwall, on a charge of sedition. November, Chaucer obtains leave of absence for one month.
- 1385—February, is permitted to appoint a deputy to perform his official duties.
- 1386—Elected knight of the shire for the county of Kent, in Parliament, holden October 1 to November 1. Same time is examined as witness in the heraldic cause of Scrope or Grosvenor, he is therein styled Jeffrey Chaucere, Esquier, "[del agede xl.] ans* et plus, armeez par xxvii. ans."
- *.* Chaucer enjoyed precedence as squire at arms, and he gave evidence as himself, one entitled to bear coat armour, his bearings being the same as the Scrope coat, but differing in tinctures, it is possible that his own right was derived from some member of that family.
- Before December 4, in this year, he was deprived of all his official appointments; this dismissal was the sequel of a regular official inquiry into the management of the department of subsidies and customs, his successors named were Adam Yerdeley and Henry Gisors.
- 1387—His wife died in the course of this year.
- 1388—February 1, 11 Rich. II., he obtains the king's licence to surrender his two money grants in favour of John Scalby.
- 1389—July 12, 13 Rich. II., he is appointed clerk of the works at Westminster, Tower of London, Windsor, and divers other castles and manors, at 2s. a day, with power to appoint a deputy.

[Note that the famous William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, had only 1s. a day in 1366, as clerk of the works, when he built Windsor Castle.]

October 7, 13 Rich. II., 66l. 13s. 4d. was paid to him, by the hands of John Herwesthorpe, clerk of the works, near the Tower.

- 1391—September 16, he is dismissed from this employment, his successor being John Gedney.
- 1392¹—16 Rich. II., Donnington Castle, Berks, a large demesne and valuable estate, which afterwards belonged to Thomas Chaucer, his supposed son, or to Sir John Philip, who died 1415, the son-in-law of Thomas Chaucer, it has been ascertained was then in possession of Richard Abberbury who erected it.
- 1393²—"Troilus and Creseide" was dedicated to his friend John Gower.
- [This is also the ascertained date of Gower's "Confessio Amantes," in which he calls Chaucer "old," and speaks of him as in his "latter age." By this fact we also learn that Chaucer was now engaged in modelling his Canterbury Tales. See an allusion in the Prologue to "Man of Lawes Sale."]
- 1394—February 17, Rich. II., he obtained grant of a new annuity of 20l.
- 1396—January 3, John of Gaunt, the king's uncle, married Katharine Swynford, mother of the Beauforts, from whom Henry VII. was descended, former governess to his elder children, and the supposed sister of Philippa Chaucer.
- 1398—May 21, Rich. II., grant of the king's protection from arrest for debt for two years.
- 1398—July 24, applied at the Exchequer for an advance of 6s. 8d. on account of his allowances; this sum appears to have kept him till the following week, when he repeated his application in the same form,
- 1399⁸—22 Ric. II., grant of a pipe or two of wine annually, value 4l. of cotemporary money.
- 1399—Death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Aquitaine, and Chaucer's especial patron.
- October 3, 1 Henry IV., John of Gaunt's son by his first wife; Chaucer obtains a fresh grant of 40 marks, 26l. 13s. 4d., annually, his former grants of 20l. and annual pipe or two of wine are also continued; December 24, Christmas Eve, he obtains lease of a house for fifty-three years, at the rent of 2l. 13s. 4d. per annum, situated in St. Mary's Chapel garden, near Westminster Abbey, it was demised from Robert Hermondeswith, a monk, with consent of the abbot and convent, stringent covenant of distraint, and to revert to the ecclesiastics in case of lessee's death.
- 1400—March 1, his pension was received for him by Henry Somere, a clerk of the Exchequer.
- October 25, Chaucer's death, according to the inscription in Westminster Abbey.
- 1476⁵—"Canterbury Tales" first printed by William Caxton.
- Besides the entry of Geoffrey Chaucer's name, in respect of his Aldgate (*sic*) lease, four other Chaucers are also named in the City records, contemporaneously with the poet.
- 1329—1. Richard le Chaucer, Vintner, the supposed father of the poet, according to Speght and Stow; he was plaintiff in an action for assault in 1329; his will was enrolled 1349, 23 Ed. III., in which he left property to his parish church, St. Mary, Aldermay in Cordwainer Ward, but no mention of Geoffrey.
- 1342—2. John Chaucer, as a leading vintner, was witness to an ordinance against taverners mixing or adulterating wines, 1 August, 1342, 16 Ed. III.

* Mr. Thoms, of *Notes and Queries*, proposes to read ix. here, i.e., sixty in place of forty. This is hardly justifiable, because it is quite correct to say that Chaucer was forty and upwards; but it is wrong to say that he was over sixty in 1386, which would throw back his birth to before 1326.

1369—3. Nicholas Chaucer, a pepperer; will enrolled 43 Ed III., 1369.

1371—4. Henry Chaucer, also a vintner, he was bail as a householder for one Alan Grygge, chaundeler, in 1371, 45 Ed. III.

July 7, 1871.

A. H.

INTERMENTS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In reply to "W. W." any burial ground may be called a cemetery.

As to interments in the 14th and 15th centuries, it seems quite certain that people of position were then, for the most part, buried *within* the walls of a church, and that family vaults have existed from a very early period, as shown by chantries or oratories, being small chapels within the cathedral, monastery, priory, or parish church. Then there were the cloisters.

As to open air interments we have the remains of stone crosses of all ages, from the early Runic, to so-called Irish, Saxon, and Norman crosses; but let it be remembered that England was not, of old, one tythe so populous as now; that human remains will not long resist the influence of damp; that leaden or stone coffins have always been expensive luxuries, and that the wooden crosses of the poor soon decay.

In times of pestilence, no doubt, pits were dug for the corpses, and quick-lime thrown in; besides, I do not believe in personal veneration for unrecognised, unidentified remains, and it is in my own knowledge that the contents of disused burial-grounds, have been promiscuously carted away centuries ago.

A. H.

AN HISTORICAL OAK STICK.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I have lately received a present of a handsome oak stick from a friend in America, the account of which you may perhaps think worthy of insertion. It is made out of the wreck of H.M.S. *Augusta*, of 64 guns, which ship was partially burned, and then sunk, in the Delaware, in 1777, during the American war. I enclose an account of the incident from Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals," and I dare say that there are more details to be found in Marshall's "Life of Washington," and in Jared Sparke's Life of him, which is a more modern work.

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD MID.

11th July, 1871.

Extract from Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals," Vol. V. p. 387.

It was not attempted to remove the upper barrier, which was much the stronger, until the arrival of Lord Howe, who concerted measures for this purpose with the General. The latter ordered batteries to be erected on the Pennsylvania shore, to assist in dislodging the enemy from Mud Island. He also detached, and of October, a strong body of Hessians to attack the redoubt at Red Bank; while Lord Howe ordered the men-of-war and frigates to approach Mud Island, which was the main object of the assault. The operations by land and sea were equally unsuccessful. The Hessians were repulsed with great slaughter by the garrison at Red Bank, as well as by the floating batteries of the enemy. The ships could not bring their fire to bear with any considerable effect upon the island. The extraordinary obstructions with which the Americans had interrupted the free course of the river, had even affected its bed, and wrought some alteration on its known and natural channel. By this means the *Augusta*, man-of-war of 64 guns, and *Merlin* sloop were grounded so fast at some distance from the *chevaux de frise*, that there was no possibility of getting them off. In this situation, though the skill of the officers, seconded by the activity of the crews, prevented the effect of four fire-ships sent to destroy the *Augusta*, she unfortunately took fire in the engagement, which obliged the others to retire at a distance from the expected explosion.

The *Merlin* also was destroyed, but few lives were lost.

UNPUBLISHED LINES TO CAMDEN.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—The following is inscribed inside on one of the blank leaves of a volume of the first edition of Camden, now in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral, which is also inscribed:—

One fayre par-royall hath our Iland bred,
Where of one is alive and two are dead,
Sydney ye prince of prose and sweet conceipt,
Spenser of numbers and heroick ryme,
Iniurious fate did both their lives defate,
For warre and want slew both before their time.
Now tho' they dead lodge in a princely roome,
One wants a verse, the other wants a Toome,
Camden ye livost alone of all ye three,
For Roman stile and English Historye.
England made them, ye makst England knowne,
So well art thou ye prince of all ye payre,
Sithence ye hast an England of thine owne,
Less wealthy, but as fruitfull and more fayre,
Nor is thine England moated wth the mayne,
But both our seas and firmid lands containe,
And scornes the warres wherwth our yle is pest,
Spreading itself through ye wide world's extnt,
Lesse needs it feare ye swellinge of a brooke,
Whose lowly channell feeds on private lake,
That can the prouder ocean overlooke,
And all ye streames yt thence their sources take,
Long may booth Englande live and living raigne
In spight of envy thine and ours of Spaine,
While ours in thine may thou in ours abide,
Thine ages honour and thy countryes pride
And if perchance th' ingrattfull age denyes
To grace ye death wth toombe and scrolled verse,
Each village church and house their want supplies,
Ech stone thy grave eih letter is thy verse,
And if all these should be wth time out woore,
Each streame should grave thy name uppo his shore.

Jos. Z. LATT JURMAN.

Liber Thomas James, ex dono auctoris,
Aug. 3, A.D. 1600.

As it seems never to have been published perhaps it might find a place in your pages.

I have carefully copied the spelling as it is in the original.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. T. IRVINE.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH M.D.'s.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I am at present engaged in collecting portraits of those medical men who were formerly connected with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and I should be very pleased if any of your readers would kindly give me information respecting the descendants of the following surgeons:—

Stephen Aldhouse, who died 1804.	
Joseph Rogers	1774.
William Atthill	1796.
Charles Maltby	1790.
William Palgrave	1777.
William Bond	1826.

I am glad to say several portraits have been presented to the Hospital; many of these are framed and placed in the Board-room, and the rest will, I hope, shortly follow. When the series (which I venture to think will be a very interesting one) is as complete as can be made, it will afford me much pleasure to give you a detailed account of the collection.

I am, sir, yours &c.,

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

9, Prince of Wales'-road, Norwich,
July 19, 1871.

A CENTENARIAN.—A remarkable old woman, named Mrs. White, is now living in the Marishes, North Riding, and is now 103 years old. She recently attended Yedingham club feast, walking a mile and a half each way. She evidently thinks club feasts have degenerated, for she is reported to have said she "was never at sike a club feast" in her life. There was "nowt ta eat, nowt ta drink, and nowt ta see."

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S EXCURSION.

A PARTY of members of this society, led by the veteran antiquary, the Rev. E. Kell, M.A., left Southampton on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, for the Isle of Wight. Arrived at Newport, the party were met by Dr. E. P. Wilkins and the Rev. E. B. James, vicar of Carisbrooke, and viewed the treasures of the Museum which had been kindly housed by Alderman W. B. Mew. The company then viewed in succession the beautiful interior of St. Thomas's Church and that of Carisbrooke Church, and the far-famed remains of the Roman Villa near Carisbrooke vicarage, where, after viewing some treasures of art, they repaired to Carisbrooke Castle. There in the ballroom an excellent luncheon was spread for them. The Rev. E. Kell presided, supported by the Rev. E. B. James, the Mayor of Newport (Mr. H. Mew), the Mayor of Southampton (Mr. T. P. Payne), Dr. Bond (Principal of the Hartley Institute), Dr. Wilkins, and others. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Payne (Mayoress of Southampton).

Luncheon over, the chairman gave the "Health of the Queen," followed by "Prosperity to the South of England Literary and Philosophical Society," and in the course of his remarks expressed pleasure at meeting them on this fair field of antiquities. The discovery of the Roman Villa they had just visited, strengthened his theory that this castle was on the site of one built by the Romans, about 200 years before Christ, for the protection of their trade in tin, which was passed over in carts from the mainland west of the Island and along Rue Street. It diverged north of the castle, and converged into the same route to the south of the castle, and Pucaster was the place of embarkation. All this, together with the discovery of a Roman Villa at Gurnard, and another at Lepe, went to establish his theory, which had been laughed at by those who held that the Solent at the west point of the Island had been shallow within historic times. In some concluding remarks on this society he adverted with satisfaction to the fact that it was the parent of three societies, those of Romsey, Wilton, and Newbury. Their thanks, as visitors, were due to the Rev. Vicar of Carisbrooke, for his great kindness on this occasion.

Dr. Wilkins next delivered an interesting address on the geology of the Isle of Wight.

At the conclusion, thanks were voted to the learned doctor, and the company dispersed for a ramble about the castle before leaving for Newport.

THE RUINS OF ROTTEN ROW, DERBY.

THE ruins of Rotten Row, which have been so distinguished a feature in Derby, have nearly disappeared. It is probable that from time immemorial the west side of the Market-place was occupied by a low range of buildings where meat was regularly sold, and called in consequence the "Butchery," or "Butcher Row." The property belonged principally to Mr. Crompton, who, some time at the end of the 17th or beginning of the last century, caused an edition to be made to it, which gave the place its well-known name, "The Piazzas." Mr. Wolley's MS. (written in 1712, and now preserved in the College of Arms), describing the Guildhall, says:—"Over against it stands a good handsome hall, erected by Mr. Crompton, part on the butchery on the west side of the place, and part on pillars, where the market-people that sell butter, eggs, and poultry, stand, and behind it is part of the Rotten Row. It is said he built this hall with a design to make an exchange with the Corporation for theirs; at present it is only used by some button-makers that work in it." At the time when this account was written, the Guildhall was a long low building of lath and plaster, covered with tiles, situated far in advance of its present position; so far, indeed, that there was scant room for traffic between it and the corner of Mr. Crompton's

"Piazzas." The "common-room" of the council was reached by a flight of steps from the outside, facing the "Cross," which, when Mr. Wolley wrote, stood in the centre of the market and was covered with a kind of cupola supported by four pillars. Under it was a conduit of water brought out of the Newlands. The site of this structure is now occupied by an iron lamp and pump, the water of which is supplied from "Becket's Well." Within Hutton's recollection "the hall, the stairs, the conduit, and the cross, then in being, nearly choked up the little market-place." In 1730 the half-timbered Guildhall was taken down, and for some time afterwards the sittings of the Corporation took place in the "Piazzas." When the hosiery business was brisk in Derby, and stockings of the famed "Derby rib" were sought for far and wide, the "Piazzas" echoed with the music of the frame, invented by Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt about 1756.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.

ON the occasion of the last meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, held at their rooms in Conduit Street, the President, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe in the chair, Mr. J. T. Wood, Architect, delivered a lecture descriptive of the explorations he has made at Ephesus in quest of the "Temple of Diana."

The first clue which led to the discovery of this great Temple was an inscription unearthed by Mr. Wood at the remains of the great theatre particularising the circuit of the city to be made by the priests of the Temple in their sacred processions, and specifying the "Magnesian Gate" where the young men of Ephesus met the priests and assisted in the ceremony. Mr. Wood was enabled, by tracing the route of the city wall, to find this gate, which, from its peculiar position, led him to the correct conclusion of there being two roads leading from it, one in a southerly direction (towards Magnesia)—the other in the opposite direction (towards Ayasalok). Choosing the most worn of the two (the north road), he opened it up, discovering thereby numerous tombs and sarcophagi, and afterwards found a road branching towards the open country, some distance along which excavations were made and a thick wall of large stones touched upon, two inscriptions being found proving it to be the "Peribolus Wall" built by Augustus, it being evident, therefore, that the precincts of the Temple were reached. By sinking trial holes a white marble pavement was found, of Greek workmanship, 9 inches thick, with its joints rubbed and carefully fitted and laid on a course of stonework, which he afterwards ascertained was the floor of a crypt some 8 feet below the level of the Temple pavement, which last had evidently been supported by dwarf columns, of which many remains were found. Remains of large columns with their capitals and bases were also discovered, upon which traces of colour were discernible.

Mr. Newton, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Professor Donaldson, and Mr. Penrose joined in the discussion that followed, and Professor Donaldson touched upon the question, which will now be set at rest, as to whether the Temple was Octostyle or Decastyle.

The usual vote of thanks was passed to the right hon. chairman and to the lecturer.

FOUR GENERATIONS.—A widow, named Susan Clay, aged 95, is now living at Ottery St. Mary, Devon. She has eight children living, the eldest being 68 and the youngest 48. Her grandchildren number 67, and her great grandchildren over 260. The eldest of the fourth generation is 26 years old. Mrs. Clay is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and speaks with pride of the extent to which her descendants are dispersed over the earth.

THE HEAD OF MARINO FALIERO.

ON this ghastly relic a correspondent thus writes to the Editor of the *Times* :—

"I venture to send you a few lines on the subject of an historical relic of great interest, shown me the other day at Venice. Its existence seems almost unknown, and I write this in the hope that some historical scholar or physiologist may be persuaded to examine it, as it is either an extraordinary memorial or a marvellous hoax.

"This singular and ghastly fragment of the past is asserted to be the head of Marino Faliero, the beheaded Doge of 500 years ago, best known in England as the hero of Byron's tragedy. It will be found at the Correr Museum, which is soon to be removed to the well-known *Fondaco del Turchi*. The *custode* stated that the head was taken direct from the Doge's grave. I can only say, from close inspection, that it appears to be the head of an old man of high breeding and organisation, from the delicacy of the features, which are very well preserved; also that it was cut off during life, as the flesh has swelled at the cut, from the contraction of the skin. Many of your readers will remember the story of Gentile Bellini, and the Sultan's dissatisfaction with his picture of the decollated St. John, because the freshly-severed head did not possess this feature of reality. The present head seems to have been severed with one blow, but to have hung by the skin of the throat, which has been cut away in a long flap, like that of a pocket-book. The state of the veins leads me to suppose that some process of injection has been used to preserve it. It appears to be a remarkably narrow, high, and long head, strongly developed behind. Finally, the expression of the features is absolutely lifelike as well as deathlike, and is one of such dreadful and inexpressible agony and sudden shock that I think the authenticity of the relic is confirmed by it.

"It is stated in the *Chronicle* translated by Lord Byron (*Appendix to 'Murray's Collective Edition,' 1837, p. 788*) that the Doge's corpse was 'removed in a barge with eight torches to his tomb in the Church of SS. Giovannie Paolo, where it was buried.' That church is undergoing very extensive repairs in consequence of the well-remembered fire of last year, in which Titian's 'Peter Martyr' was destroyed. I presume that the Doge's tomb has been lately opened, but had no time to make proper inquiries.

"A modern portrait or attempted reconstruction of Faliero's likeness exists, I believe, in the Doge's Palace. His proper place in the frieze of the *Sala del Gran Consiglio* is occupied, as all remember, by the well known black curtain and inscription—'*Hic est locus Marini Faliero, decapitati pro criminibus.*'

"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"R. St. J. T."

"*Kelby, Oxford, July 17.*"

PURCHASES FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum has just effected an important purchase of twelve vases found recently at Capua. These are all of them finely preserved examples of a rare and beautiful class, generally assigned to an epoch little lower than that of Alexander, and distinguished by a large size and supreme and subtly varied elegance of form. They are principally amphoræ and crateres, without figure designs, but with their bodies painted black, and fluted in the manner which indicates an intention of imitating the forms of metal vases. The neck is generally adorned with a wreath of leaf-sprays picked out in gold.

THE Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society has recently revived its old custom of instituting geological excursions to some of the many objects of interest in the county. One of these took place last month, under the guidance of the veteran geologist, Mr. J. Plant, and was an eminently successful one.

PROVINCIAL.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

AT the monthly meeting of the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, held on July 18, the Rev. J. Y. Seagrave in the chair, a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing an address and making an appeal on behalf of the restoration of this noble relic of mediæval munificence, beyond question the most remarkable ecclesiastical building in the county.

The Rev. F. Hose, the Rector of Dunstable, explained the plans of the architect, Mr. G. Somers Clarke; the work already carried out and the sums expended; also the works yet to be undertaken and the estimate for the completion of them.

LINCOLN.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARY-LE-WIGFORD CHURCH.—The restoration of this edifice progresses under the supervision of the architects. The cleansing and reparation were much needed, the earth in the interior being full of human bones to within a few inches of the boarded floors. About 15 in. deep of this earth having been removed, some ancient sepulchral slabs were exposed to view, at the original floor level: one of Purbeck marble, contained three inscribed brasses. A number of intricately-moulded arch-stones, found in the walls, are being utilised in the arches over two of the windows on the north side. In the north wall the base of one of the window-shafts was found to be an abacus belonging to a cap, turned upside down and used as a base; it is now put to its proper use in the restoration of the north doorway. Instructions were given to work a proper base, but before they could be carried out the missing base was found among the old walling material, and was repaired and fixed under the window shaft. The lower part or the chancel aisle wall and the deep courses of facing stone adjoining are built of old stone coffins. The nave and chancel walls present none of these features, and the materials used in their construction do not appear to have been disturbed.

LYMINGTON.

BOLDRE CHURCH.—The roof of this ancient church some time ago was discovered to be in a bad state—so much so that a part of it over the north aisle was actually slipping off. It was found necessary to strip the whole side, and to put in fresh rafters, &c. Subscriptions are also being raised for the purpose of giving the south wall of the western portion of the parish church a new set of windows more in keeping than the present with its architectural character.

OXFORD.

THE GATEWAY IN GODDARD'S LANE.—Workmen have been lately engaged in pulling down the house situate in Goddard's Lane, immediately below the Blue Boar Inn. In doing so, they have thrown open to public view the archway, which has so long been a subject of interest to antiquarians, but which having been walled in a few years since, has been unknown to a large number of townsmen until thus brought to light. It was referred to in a lecture on "Chipping-Norton in the Olden Time," delivered at the Literary Institute in March last, by the Rev. C. Kirtland, of London. As the archway is obliged to be removed, it has been felt by many that it would be a disgrace that such a monument of antiquity should be destroyed. It has, therefore, been carefully taken down, and it is proposed that it shall be re-erected at one of the entrances to the church-yard, should no more suitable place be found. Mr. Coleman, the proprietor, has kindly presented the archway for this purpose. In removing the chimney stack, in the

same building a very ancient carved stone chimney-piece was found, but at present it has not been examined by any one of sufficient archaeological research to give its approximate age. This, too, will be carefully removed and cleared from the plaster with which it is now filled up.

CURIOUS OLD STORY.—The following, extracted from an old book, may interest our readers in calling their attention to the circumstances connected with a crime committed upwards of two centuries ago—"TewDunse (Oxf.), on the north side of Steeple Aston, has certain lands, which, having belonged to St. Frideswide's Mon. in Oxford, were given by Hen. VIII. to his Coll. of Christchurch. Sir James Chamberlain, Bt., has a seat here. It is very memorable what happened here in 1650 to Sir Thomas Read's servant, Anne Green, who came to life, after being hanged at the gallows till she was thought dead even by those who, as she desired, used means to despatch her. For being carried to a house to be dissected, where Sir Wm. Petty, anatomy professor, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Bathurst, &c., were preparing her body for it, they perceived a rattling in her throat, and used such means to recover her that within fourteen hours she spoke; and it was remarked that she came to herself just as if she had awaked out of sleep, beginning to speak where she left off at the place of execution. The officers, hearing of it, would fain have had her back to have completed it, but the doctors and the Mayor of Oxford kept them from it till they got her a pardon, and she went to her friends at Steeple Barton, where she married, had three children, lived in good repute, and died in 1659."

SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETONS.—As some workmen were recently engaged in excavating for the new Water Works in School Street, about three feet below the surface they came upon a quantity of human bones in a good state of preservation, the teeth being white and perfect—a very remarkable fact, as it is believed the bodies have been buried a thousand years, the spot where the remains were found forming part of the burial ground attached to the old Church of St. Sepulchre. This is also confirmed by the fact that during extensive excavations which have been made at different periods, large quantities of human remains have been found lying at regular intervals, as in modern burial grounds. The preservation of these bones for such an extended period is proved beyond doubt, as the name of the Church of St. Sepulchre is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and must, therefore, have stood at a period anterior to that ancient record.

TEIGNMOUTH.

THE TEIGN FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB recently went to Berry Pomeroy, for its monthly meeting. Rain prevented the proposed excursions, and the picnic was held under the archway of the castle, where a very interesting Paper on its history, and the antiquities of Totnes and the neighbourhood, was read by Mr. J. Paige Browne, M.A. About forty of the members and their friends were present. The next meeting will be held at Lustleigh, with an excursion to Becky Fall.

WALES.

LLANYCHAER CHURCH.—The ancient church of this parish has fallen into such a state of decay as to make it impossible to retain it in its present state; it is, therefore, proposed to take it down entirely, and to erect a new building, following the same plan, with the addition only of a vestry. The character of the church will be as much as possible after the type of the South Wales Churches of the immediate neighbourhood. In taking down the present building the greatest possible care will be taken of any ancient fragment of old work.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The works going on in the Seraglio at Constantinople, for the new railway station, have naturally brought to light many ancient remains in this hitherto inaccessible locality. Some large vaults are contested by local archaeologists, but among the various communications to the *Levant Herald*, the most weighty in authority, as yet, is that of the Rev. C. J. Curtis, who has so long laboured in local explorations. He considers the remains as those of the famous monastery of the Virgin, destroyed by Mohammed the Conqueror. One ground for this opinion is, that the ancient miraculous fountain has been continuously adored by the Greeks. Mr. Curtis considers the vaults to have been afterwards used as prisons. The Hon. J. Porter Brown, Secretary of the U.S. Legation, a distinguished orientalist, regards the vaults as the prisons of the Prætorian guards of the Lower Empire.

PARIS.—The Library of the Luxemburg Palace is now reopened; it had been closed in consequence of the explosion of the powder magazine, which had caused damages requiring repair. This explosion had shattered all the glass in the large gallery to which the public is usually admitted, and also that of the two principal annexes. The books, however, had all remained intact, and they are once more at the disposal of the public.

AMERICA.

A BONE Cave of Eastern Pennsylvania is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Wheatley states that he has obtained from it from 30 to 40 teeth of megalonyx, 3 in the jaw; and parts of 17 individuals of the sloth tribe. Professor Cope describes 41 species of vertebrate animals found in it, and Dr. Horn has described 14 species of insects. The locality of this cave is in the limestone quarries at Port Kennedy, Upper Merton Township, Montgomery County.

CICERO ON THE BALLOT.—The views which this great Roman politician held upon the vexed question of the ballot did not differ materially from those of his worthy grandfather before mentioned. The ballot was popular at Rome, —for many reasons, some of them not the most creditable to the characters of the voters; and because it was popular, Cicero speaks of it occasionally, in his forensic speeches, with a cautious praise; but of his real estimate of it there can be no kind of doubt. "I am of the same opinion now," he writes to his brother, "that ever I was; there is nothing like the open suffrage of the lips." So in one of his speeches he uses even stronger language: "The ballot," he says, "enables men to open their faces, and to cover up their thoughts; it gives them license to promise whatever they are asked, and at the same time to do whatever they please." Mr. Grote once quoted a phrase of Cicero's, applied to the voting papers of the day, as a testimony in favour of this mode of secret suffrage—grand words and wholly untranslatable into anything like corresponding English—" *Tabella vindex tacita libertatis* "—"the tablet which secures the liberty of silence." But knowing so well as Cicero did what was the ordinary character of Roman jurors and Roman voters, and how often this "liberty of silence" was a liberty to take a bribe and to vote the other way, one can almost fancy that we see upon his lips, as he utters the sounding phrase, that playful curve of irony which is said to have been their characteristic expression. Mr. Grote forgot, too, as was well pointed out by a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, that in the very next sentence the orator is proud to boast that he himself was not so elected to office, but by the "living voices" of his fellow citizens.—*Blackwood's "Ancient Classics," Vol. IX., "Cicero."*

MISCELLANEA.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH CANAL.—The first canal made in England connected the rivers Trent and Witham. It was begun in the reign of Henry I.

A series of extracts from the records of S. Michael, Cornhill, commencing in 1456, and illustrating the history of that church and parish, are being privately printed by Mr. A. J. Waterlow. It is stated that Mr. W. H. Overall, the Librarian to the Corporation of London, is editing the work.

ST. DUNSTAN'S STEPNEY.—The restoration of the ancient Church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, with which so many interesting events are associated, is contemplated.

PARIS FASHION FOR RIDING DRESSES IN JANUARY, 1797.—"The fashionable dress at Paris is a riding coat of satin, without sleeves, trimmed with sable, Neckkerchiefs are absolutely proscribed. The shoulder and arms are naked, and the bosom half uncovered. The hat is of black velvet, with gold spangles."

TESTIMONIAL TO AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.—A movement is on foot in Rugby, to present Mr. Matthew Holbeach Bloxam with a testimonial, on his retirement from the office of Magistrates' Clerk, which he has held for many years. Amongst living archæologists Mr. Bloxam holds a deservedly high place, having devoted a large portion of his leisure towards the elucidation of his county's history. His works on architecture are well known, and have been translated into foreign languages, and form, with Rickman's celebrated work, the best books of ancient Gothic architecture.

DISCOVERY OF COINS.—On the 7th instant some navvies engaged in cutting the new line of railway between Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Hinckley, and Nuneaton, whilst working on the Harrow Farm cuttings, a short distance from the old Watling-street-road, one of them was pecking down the battery, when he broke into an earthenware jar, out of which tumbled some 200 or 300 small silver coins of various descriptions, greatly corroded. The jar was discovered about 18 inches below the surface.

A CURIOUS old cembalo, formerly the property of the Italian composer, Paër, has recently been sold at Milan—*Musical Standard*.

THE Museum of Science and Art in Bethnal-green is nearly complete, and will be ready for opening on an early day.

THE HORSE-SHOE CLOISTERS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—The restoration of this ancient pile of buildings is gradually verging towards completion. Wherever the materials of the ancient buildings were in a good state of preservation, as much as possible has been retained. In this way the old oaken roof beams and the wood-work of the covered way occupy their original positions, and the entire plan of the structure has been preserved even to many of the smaller details.

AN old historical scene is now in course of removal, to make room for the new street from St. Augustine's Back to Perry Road—we mean Steep Street, in which the Ship Inn was situated. It was in the Ship—though not in the same house—that the terrific hand-to-hand struggle occurred between Rupert's cavaliers and some Parliamentarians, who were not aware of the surrender by Finnes. The property belonged to the feoffees of St. Michael's parish, Bristol.

The ancient church of Shimpling, near Sudbury, Suffolk, has been thoroughly and carefully restored.

The parish church of Stradbroke, Suffolk, is about to be restored. The date of the edifice, with the exception of a small portion of the chancel, which is earlier, is of the fifteenth century. Before 1823, this church was full of very fine carved benching and screen work, but in that year they were all ruthlessly swept away, and not a vestige of them remains.

PASSION Plays were in great favour in Kilkenny during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and part of the seventeenth centuries.

THE final issue of the Early English Text Society's books for this year is now in the publisher's hands for distribution next week. It includes a curious collection of legends of the holy Rood, or Anglo-Saxon and early English poems on the Cross, with copies, from two early MSS., of illuminations of the instruments of Christ's torture.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.—In reference to the length of the Tichborne trial, a correspondent of the *Times* asserted recently that a trial on which Chaucer was a witness lasted through one whole century, and the latter part of the preceding and former part of the succeeding century. Upon this the writer of the *Guardian's* "Table Talk" observes—"The only trial of this kind in which Chaucer was a witness, so far, at least, as any of his biographers are aware, was the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, which was commenced in 1385 and concluded in 1839, at which date Richard II. gave judgment in favour of Scrope. Grosvenor gave notice of appeal, but there the matter ended. Chaucer was examined in 1386. Commissions were sent to obtain evidence in different parts of England. The trial itself can only be said to have lasted a few days, and is often exceeded in length by an ordinary peerage case before the Committee of the House of Lords. The Grey and Hastings trial—also about a coat of arms—took place after Chaucer's death—namely, from 1401 to 1410; but proceedings had been commenced and postponed, owing to the minority of the defendant, as early as 1389. Sir Edward Hastings, being defeated, refused to pay the costs, for which he was imprisoned, and as his imprisonment lasted twenty-six years before a kind of compromise was made, the whole cause may be considered one of the longest on record—namely, from 1389 to 1437, when the defendant died. There has never, so far as we are aware, been any family of Rutland concerned in such a suit; nor did Chaucer give evidence in any but the Scrope case."

AN ANCIENT TICHBORNE CASE.—A correspondent writes to the *Spectator*—"There is a curious parallel in Roman history to the romantic trial which is exciting so much interest. Sextus, the heir of a noble family at Rome, had escaped from the ruin of his house under Commodus, by giving out that he had died. It became known that a ram had been burned in his stead at the funeral, and several persons suffered on suspicion; but his true fate was never ascertained. After the Emperor's death a claimant appeared for the rank and fortune of the missing nobleman. His appearance answered to that of Sextus, and he satisfied many persons of his identity by his replies to their questions. Pertinax, however, decided against him on account of his want of education. He had 'forgotten his Greek,' and was ignorant of philosophy, to which the whole Quintilian family had been ardently devoted. He is therefore considered an impostor by Dion Cassius, though it is possible that in nine precarious years of danger and disguise he may have unlearned language, while he practised the lessons of his early studies."

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some months ago it was reported in the New York journals that a fisherman of Trinity Bay had discovered in the inside of a cod-fish, which he had caught at that place, a signet ring, bearing the initials "P.B." The man kept the prize in his possession, and some time afterwards he received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, requesting him to send or bring the ring to St. John's, as he had received letters from a family named Barnam, in Poole, England, saying that they had reason to feel certain that the ring once belonged to Pauline Barnam, one of the passengers of the steamer Anglo-Saxon, wrecked off Chance Cove, in 1861. The fisherman took the ring to St. John's, and was there introduced to a Mr. Barnam, who recognised the ring as the wedding-ring of his mother. It was accordingly given up to Mr. Barnam, and he thereupon made the fisherman a present of 50*l*.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT.—Respecting the priory of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, it is stated that what remains of it is not about to be demolished. The City of London Union, however, have cleared away a house or two in the broad part of Bartholomew Close, and laid bare some half-submerged arches, once forming a portion of the Priory, but which, we believe, never constituted any portion of the "crypt" proper, which was built in the latter part of the twelfth century. The architecture is of a transitional Norman character, and, like most of these structures, it was divided into several compartments and used for stores. The property is thus described in a deed of sale from King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor, and dated May 19, 1554:—"The chief mansion or prior's house, with the appurtenances, consisting of the infirmary, the dormitory, the frater-house (or chapter-house), the cloisters, the galleries over them, the hall (or refectory), the kitchen, the woodhouse, the garner (or barn), and the prior's stables, all situated within the Close. The church within the Great Close to be a parish church for ever, and the void ground, 87 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth, next adjoining to the west side of the church to be taken for a churchyard." The sum to be paid was fixed at £1,064 11s. 3d.

THE PENN FAMILY.—"A Pedigree and Genealogical Notes from Wills, Registers, and Deeds of the highly distinguished Family of Penn, of England and America," has been compiled and published by Mr. James Coleman, genealogical bookseller, of High Street, Bloomsbury. The work, which is "designed as a tribute to the memory of the great and good William Penn," appears to be accurately got up, and is interesting through the accompanying wills, extracts from registers of burials, and other personal memoranda. It is also illustrated by fac-similes of the signatures and seals of Sir William Penn, and of his celebrated son, the founder of Pennsylvania.

BRIGHTON RACE CUP, 1871.—On the front panel of this elegant production is depicted an incident in the early history of Brighton, it having occurred in 1276, thus described by Holinshed:—"The Earl Warren, seventh Lord of the Manor of Brighton and Lewis, 'a man greatly beloved by the people,' was called among others before the Justices to shew cause why his landes should not be confiscated to the Crown;—in the language of an ancient chronicler—'he appeared, and being asked by what right he helde hys landes? he, sodenly, drawing forth an old rusty sworde, 'By this instrument,' sayde he, 'doe I holde my landes, and by the same I entende to defend them * * *.' The Kynge understode into what hatred of hys people by this means he was fallen, and therefore to avoid civill war and dissension that might thereby ensue, he left off his begun practice, so that the thing which generally should have been hurtfulle to all men, was now sodenly stayed by the manhood and courageous stoutnesse of one man, the fore-said Earl."—This admirable racing trophy is a two-handled silver vase, partly gilt, decorated with modern English ornament, designed chiefly from the natural types, laurel and sea-holly—the two dolphins forming the charge of the town escutcheon being also introduced. The handles are supported by naiads, symbolical of the maritime situation of Brighton. The vase is mounted on an ebonized base supporting six surrounding pillars with gilt caps and bases, enclosing a fringe representing the race. This fine work of art is the production of Messrs. Elkington and Co., who were the successful competitors for its execution.

MUCH pleasure has been afforded by inspecting a picture, nearly finished, the production of Mr. Davis, jun., of Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, a young painter of considerable promise. The subject is a charming landscape, aptly designated "A Peep at Saltash," representing a scene in

that locality. An artistic eye is manifested in selecting the point of view, and by the feeling with which the subject is treated. In the foreground a flock of sheep is seen advancing over the crest of a rising road, half their number passing under the shadow of some noble trees. The truthfulness with which the animals are depicted in their varied motions betray a keen observation of nature. In the distant valley, revealed through a sylvan opening, a river is beheld gliding brightly beneath the solar rays, while a skiff sailing slowly on its calm surface gives life to the water. Remotely beyond the river a low range of undulating hills appear, over which, far away, the blue horizon rests in hazy light. Altogether the effect is most bewitching, reminding one of the charm of a Gainsborough, without betraying any affectation after his style. Mr. Davis happily unites to his singular skill as an artist an unusual practical knowledge of the pigments with which he works, as indicated by the apparent mellowness of age which his pictures early acquire. In his *atelier* was seen one finished only a few months since, yet wearing the tone of a work over which many years had left their softening shade. His admirable and carefully executed canvas will become much coveted by collectors.

WET PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT A TENT OR DARK ROOM.—Through some inadvertence during the printing of our last issue, the following engraving became inverted. The diagram now appears in its correct position, a glance at which will enable any one to understand the process.



Fig. 1. A box with its lid open. One of its sides is removed in the drawing, to show the interior. It contains three upright baths filled to one inch of the top with the solutions (S, silver; D, developer; W, water). The baths have water-tight covers (not shown). The box will hold the camera, fig. 2, and everything required for work, excepting the tripod. P P is the plate-protector, shown as it appears immersing a plate. It serves the double purpose of a dipper and a dark slide, and is, in fact, a perfect substitute for either a dark room or a tent, at home or abroad. The invention is for sale, and may be seen at 97, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where its practical working will be explained.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1871.

THE VISIT OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARDIFF.

SO little satisfaction is experienced by most men in the present that the mind is always escaping either to the past or to the future. Hence the pleasure of archaeological pursuits. It is so pleasant to throw one's self in imagination into the past and fill up by fancy the crevices left by history in its delineation. Thus all records, however meagre, are eagerly welcomed. Human nature being essentially the same in all ages, we can, if we have a few facts, reproduce the life of the past.

It is pleasing to find a nobleman like the Marquis of Bute endeavouring to grace his position by contributing his *quota* to the illustration of the ancient history of Cardiff. The subjects touched upon are invested with the highest interest. The present, however successful, always possesses some drawbacks, but no sooner are the events past than they are mellowed in the glass of memory; the drawbacks are dropped, and the beauty and the glory appear. Some beautiful memorials were named by the noble president, of Lucius, the enlightener of Morganwg. The marquis then went minutely into the events of the remaining historical records, which, to those who can verify the places, must be in the highest degree agreeable. Much that was explanatory was said on the imprisonment of Henry I. in Cardiff Castle, where perhaps it was simply confinement without cruelty, and with every accommodation that the private life of man requires.

The fact most prominently brought to light by this meeting was that a nobleman should have so keen an interest in the antiquities of Cardiff—should have made so many researches and offered so much matter to the consideration of the members of the Royal Archæological Institute. The becoming modesty which mingled with all his remarks enhanced their value to the highest degree. The Bishop of Llandaff, with the clergy, thought that the archaeological researches would throw light upon the ecclesiastical antiquities of Cardiff, and give a zest to religion itself. When the nobility and the clergy of a country entertain as guests learned bodies of men who come to their locality, a spirit of sociality is promoted which is the very cement of society, and holds it together so as to promote the happiness of every individual in the body politic. When, as in the present day, the nobility and the clergy associate in a friendly way with the independent literary and scientific bodies, then each class of men is permeated with the light

of intellect and the warmth of emotion that come from the other, and the homogeneousness of society is promoted.

At the reception given by the Mayor of Cardiff, the presence of ladies among the distinguished and learned guests added very much to the gay appearance of the hall and to the universal delight.

Horace has observed—" *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,*" and while the members of this learned association have been recreating their bodies they have also been diverting their minds, and will return to their homes invigorated by the change.

It has been well observed that the history of any times is the history of the great men of the times. This is especially true of these ancient times of British history. The members of the families of the De Clares, the De Spencers, and the Beachams are the persons that lend a human interest to those times, and it is the remains of their dwellings that are the objects of research. But of all the personal influences that had been exercised in those localities, that of John Wesley was perhaps the most important, as having ploughed up the fallow ground of the Welsh heart, and turned it in the direction of religion, morality, and civilisation.

The efforts of the Royal Archæological Institute and kindred associations are most praiseworthy in endeavouring to preserve from destruction historical monuments, for while they exist they transport the mind from the present to the past, and enable it to conjecture the course of the future.

THE latest published part of the *Archæological Journal* contains several interesting papers, including an "Account of Prehistoric Remains in Spain," by Lord Talbot de Malahide. Noticing the existence of relics of this kind, the author states that Spain is the only country, within his knowledge, where efforts have been made to plant in the minds of the rising generation a due respect for archaeology: this has been done by means of elementary works on the subject. We commend this practice to English savants, but fear that our rising generation will find nothing of the sort in question which will call forth their veneration as an intact and un-"restored" relic. The very curious "Toros de Guisando," rude carvings of animals, first discovered in a deserted track between Avila and the Escorial, are figured here, together with the fine "Cueva de Mengal," Antequera, a structure of immense stones, not unlike those within the mound at Stoney Littleton, Somersetshire, but with its roof supported by three central piers. "Hawarden Castle, Flintshire," has afforded a subject to Mr. T. G. Clark, in continuation of a series of essays on similar examples of antiquity. The Rev. J. G. Joyce has treated of the "Sarcophagus of Valerius Amandinus," found in Westminster Abbey, in a very interesting article. Major Lefroy illustrates a bronze object, with a Runic inscription, found at Greenmount, Louth.

THE JERSEY CURRENCY.—At a meeting of merchants and tradesmen of Jersey, held on Monday night, it was unanimously resolved that it would be for the public advantage that a British currency should be the sole medium in commercial transactions in the place of the existing coinage.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARDIFF.

THE visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Cardiff commenced on Tuesday the 25th ult., and concluded on Tuesday, the 1st inst. As most of our readers are aware, this association was established nearly thirty years ago with the object of stimulating the growing taste for archæological and antiquarian pursuits. The first annual meeting was held in Canterbury in 1844, Lord Albert Conyngham being at that time the president, and the members comparatively few. Since that date the Institute has increased in the number of its members, and in its importance. It has held meetings annually in various parts of the kingdom, but has hitherto omitted to visit South Wales, where so many ancient British remains are to be found. The archæology of Wales has not of late years been neglected, the labours of the Cambrian Archæological Institute having done much to elucidate problems of past history, and lay bare the meaning and origin of a great deal that popular tradition and folklore had shrouded in error or surrounded with doubt. Until the formation of the local association in 1846 Wales was far behind other parts of the United Kingdom in the knowledge and critical study of the antiquities of the country. But by the explorations of local archæologists and the study of Welsh national life as exemplified in the remains found above and under ground, archæology has been duly elevated, so that the Royal Institute found the way prepared for them, and with a well marked track laid down by previous explorers, were enabled to see and learn much more than if they had commenced as pioneers in a fresh field of archæological research.

The inaugural meeting was held on Tuesday morning in the Nisi Prius Court, which was crowded by a large and distinguished concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

The Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff occupied the seats allotted to the bar. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman David), who wore the chain and badge of office, was supported by the mace bearers, the members of the Corporation, and other officials.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by Lord Bute, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. G. T. Clark, &c., having entered the hall, Lord Talbot opened the business by expressing the happiness he felt in meeting the members of the Institute again, and stated that he merely held the chair during the preliminary formal business.

The Town Clerk then read an address of welcome, which was handed to the noble President by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation.

The noble President replied by saying that he did not believe there were any institutions which were more ancient, more venerable, or more useful than the corporations of this country. They were interesting in an archæological point of view, for they went back to the most distant period—not perhaps in their present peculiar form, but they could find in the corporations traces of the remains of Roman or Saxon times. Corporations had preserved, and in some cases improved upon, ancient usages, customs, and laws, which had existed for many centuries. On behalf of the members of the Royal Archæological Institute he tendered to the Corporation his sincere thanks, and expressed the gratification they felt that so intelligent a body fully appreciated the studies the members of the Institute pursued. Having said this much he had now a pleasing and easy duty to perform—that was to introduce to the meeting his noble friend, Lord Bute, who was well known to them all, and who was well fitted to fill the exalted position to which he did honour.

The Marquis of Bute then took the chair amid loud cheering, which only subsided when he commenced to deliver the inaugural address. His lordship said:—

My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is not without trepidation that I find myself exalted into a temporary presidency, of however formal a character, among the distinguished antiquaries who are here drawn together. I beseech the indulgence of the members of the Institute for the faults which I can scarcely avoid committing, and I may say that however imperfect my discharge of the offices connected with the presidency of the meeting may be, the will is not wanting to make it more adequate. We, in the ancient Lordship of Morganwg, and especially in the town of Cardiff, congratulate ourselves upon the visit of the Institute, with the hopes which it brings us of the elucidation of our history and the skilful investigation and preservation of our antiquities. And we have, moreover, to congratulate ourselves on this, that we do not receive the Institute in a field which is either barren or likely to be unfruitful in those objects to which they are assembled to direct their attention. While it is better for me to leave to others the scientific criticism of our legends and our history and the more technical description of our monuments, in which I should necessarily fail, I cannot but rejoice that we are not wanting in that which must be the subject of their labours. The early beginnings of this place are enveloped in the golden, if confusing and illusory haze, which in all countries, but more especially here, covers those ages which the myths of centuries have peopled with heroic shadows. But I think we may say of these great legends, as has been well written of the worst of the apocryphal gospels, that even when we may know them to be untrue, the subjects still invest them with interest. In shortly alluding to these and to later and more sober history, I may be excused if I confine myself more particularly to Cardiff. The great earthwork of the castle, and the derivation by some of the name of Caerdydd from "Castra Didü," would, according to that story, lead us back into the 1st century as being the legendary period of the foundation of Cardiff, and the scanty Roman remains which have been found here are called in in support. This region is the home of the legend of Lleuwrwg Mawr, Lord of Morganwg, Lucius the "Light-bringer," to whom is attributed the bloodless conversion of his kingdom, and the establishment of that See of Llandaff whose limits are said to coincide with the borders of his dominions. From hence he is said to have sent to St. Eleutherius for missionaries, and to have received in return Fagan, Medwy, Dofan, and Elfan, whose names have memorials in the churches of this neighbourhood. Here he is said to have laid down his crown, happy in the knowledge that his work among his nation was ended, and to have laboured in bearing the light to other peoples, till he found a distant grave in the church of Coire in Switzerland. I have a missal of the church of Coire, printed in 1497, the only copy of the existence of which I am aware; and it appears to me evident that, upon whatever grounds, the belief of the inhabitants was that the preacher whose remains are described as resting in that cathedral was the same Lucius who is termed the Enlightener of Morganwg. The Gospel read on his feast commences with the words, "Behold we have left all things, and have followed thee," and it is again markedly said, "Thou hast set upon his head a crown of precious stones," which appears to me to mean more than is usually attributed to it in this position. There is a passage full of puns upon the word Lucius, and at the end of the book there is a sequence of considerable poetic merit, though in very strange Latin, containing one or two words which I never learnt at school. In it I think Wales is meant by the word "Gallia," as it is still called in French "Pays de Galles," and the

language "Gallois." Britain also is apostrophised by name as the happy mother of such a son. In Cardiff is laid the scene of one of the best known incidents which figure in the heroic cycle of the Arthurian Romances. The battle of the Sparrow Hawk, which forms a feature in Tennyson's "Enid," is described in twelve pages of the history of Geraint in the "Mabinogion;" and at last when the defeated knight goes to ask pardon of Guinivere, the queen asks him where Geraint overtook him, and he answers, "at the place where we were jousting, and contending for the Sparrow Hawk, in the town which is now called Cardiff." The lordship of Morganwg finally passed out of native hands in 1090, and the scene of the last disastrous battle is fixed at Mynydd Bychan, the Heath, about a couple of miles from this spot. While I am not called upon to offer any historical criticism upon this event, I think I may oblige some of my hearers by repeating the story of the revolution as it is commonly told. Iestyn ap Gwrgan, Lord of Morganwg, who is said in 1080 to have built largely at Cardiff, and after whom the keep or great tower at the castle is properly called, was in 1090 engaged in a war with Rhys ap Tewdwr, Lord of South Wales, and in an evil hour promised his daughter Nest in marriage to Einion, called the Traitor, if he would procure him Norman assistance. Einion accordingly was the means of bringing into Wales Sir Robert Fitzhamon and the twelve Knights of Glamorgan, from some of whom families in this county still trace their descent. The armies met at Hirwain. Rhys was defeated, and beheaded at a place thence called Pen Rhys to this day. The Normans were paid for their services, and embarked at Penarth to return home. There, however, they lay waiting for a fair wind, when the Traitor, who found his prince unwilling to give him his daughter, persuaded them to return and seize the lordship for themselves. The fatal engagement took place at the Heath. Iestyn fled to Somersetshire, Nest was given over to Einion, and Fitzhamon seated himself at Cardiff as Lord of Glamorgan, in which capacity he issued several charters still extant. The adventurers divided the country among them, but all had lodgings within the Castle of Cardiff. The lordship passed by the marriage of Fitzhamon's only daughter into the hands of the Earls of Gloucester, and in a few years afterwards Cardiff became the scene of that historical imprisonment which brings its name into every history of England. In the year 1108 Henry I. having taken prisoner his eldest brother Robert Duke of Normandy, imprisoned him in Cardiff Castle, where he was confined for twenty-six years, until his death in 1134. As he is said to have been at Devizes in 1128, when his son was killed, it is possible that he was occasionally allowed to change his abode. The authentic records concerning his imprisonment are very few and scanty, and it may be hoped that the gross cruelties, such as putting out his eyes, with which it is said to have been accompanied, are without actual foundation. Such stories, however, were rife at the time, and in the year 1119, when Pope Callixtus II. met Henry I. at Gisors, he remonstrated with the king upon his treatment of his brother. Henry replied that, "As for his brother, he had not caused him to be bound in fetters like a captive enemy, but treating him like a noble pilgrim worn out with long sufferings, had placed him in a royal castle, and supplied his table and wardrobe with all kinds of luxuries and delicacies in great abundance." We may hope that in the words of William of Malmesbury, "He was kept by the laudable affection of his brother in free custody till the day of his death, for he endured no evil but solitude, if that can be called solitude where, by the attention of his keepers, he was provided with abundance, both of amusement and food." The same writer says of him, "He was so eloquent in his native tongue that none could be more pleasant; in other men's affairs no counsellor was more excellent; in military skill equal to any; yet through the easiness of his disposition, he was never esteemed unfit to have the management of the State." The mention of his eloquence leads

me to a circumstance which, I think, I ought to mention here. It is said that Robert set an example which I wish more widely followed, by learning the language of the people among whom he lived, and a poem in that language is attributed to him. It is a sonnet, said to be addressed to a solitary oak, which stood alone on Penarth Head. I sincerely apologise to the meeting for my inability to recite this poem in the original. I am therefore obliged to substitute for it the following translation by Mr. Taliesin Williams, which first appeared in the notes to his poem of "Cardiff Castle." The heading is, "When Robert Prince of Normandy was imprisoned in Cardiff Castle, by Robert, son of Amon, he acquired the Welsh language, and seeing the Welsh bards there at the festivals, he admired them and became a bard, and these are the verses which he composed:"—

Oak that grew on battle mound,
Where crimson torrents drenched the ground;
Woe waits the maddening broils where sparkling wine goes round.

Oak that grew on verdant plain,
Where gushed the blood of warriors slain;
The wretch in hatred's grasp may well of woes complain.

Oak that grew in verdure strong,
After bloodshed's direful wrong;
Woe waits the wretch who sits the sons of strife among.

Oak that grew on greensward bourn,
Its once fair branches tempest torn;
Whom envy's hate pursues shall long in anguish mourn.

Oak that grew on woodcliff high,
Where Severn's waves to winds reply;
Woe waits the wretch whose years tell not that death is nigh.

Oak that grew through years of woes,
Mid battle broils' unequalled throes;
Forlorn is he who prays that death his life may close.

In 1134 Robert died at Cardiff, and is stated to have been carried to Gloucester, and "buried with great honours in the pavement of the church before the altar." I went recently to that splendid church, but the site of Robert's grave is now forgotten. On the walls of the chapter-house have been discovered some blank shields, with inscriptions over them commencing "Hic jacet," followed by a name. They are possibly the names of persons buried in that church for whose souls there were foundations. One of them bears, "Hic jacet Robertus," &c. In one of the chapels of the apse is a large wooden image said to represent the unfortunate Prince. Without entering into any question of its date, which is hard to tell, since it has been gaudily painted at some recent period, I may merely remark that it was possibly used in funeral ceremonies. It does not claim to be contemporary, though it is recorded that an effigy was used at the funeral of Henry I. in 1136. The attitude is violent, and, unless my memory fails me, exactly the same as that of an ancient stone image on the tomb of a Templar in Dorchester church, near Oxford. With the death of Robert, Duke of Normandy, ceases that period which I may be permitted to call the more picturesque. Into the genealogy and dates upon which the tamer, if more reliable, history is constructed, I beg leave to allow more skilled workmen to enter, touching merely upon one or two leading statements. In the year 1158, the Welsh, under Ivor Bach, Founder of Castle Coch and Morlais, are said to have resisted the oppressions of the Normans by an armed and successful attack upon Cardiff. The Welsh leader, says Giraldus, "after the manner of his people, had a property in the woods and mountains, of which the Earl of Gloucester strove to gain possession. The Castle of Cardiff is mightily defended with walls which ring by night with watchmen's cries. It is garrisoned by 120 soldiers, and a strong force of archers, and the paid retainers of the lord filled the town. Nevertheless, the said Ivor placed ladders by stealth against the wall, gained possession, and carried off the Earl, the Countess, and their only son, to his own woodland fastnesses, where he held them prisoners till he not only recovered that of which

he had unjustly been deprived, but wrung from them concessions besides." In Cardiff came the first of those warnings which are said to have preceded the misfortunes of the later days of Henry II. Upon Low Sunday, in 1171, after church, the King was going out riding. An old man, "yellow haired, with a round tonsure, thin, gaunt, clothed in white, barefooted," addressed him in English, and bade him stay while he forbade him in the name of Christ, of the Holy Virgin, of St. John Baptist and St. Peter, to tolerate throughout his realm buying and selling, or any work beside necessary cooking on the Lord's Day—"which command if he should obey, his undertakings should be prosperous." The King in French desdropped the groom who was holding his horse to "ask the clothopper where he dreamt all that (*inquire a rustico si ista somniaverit*)." The question being put in English, the seer answered in the same language that whether he had dreamt it or not, if the King rebelled against his message, he should hear that within the year of which he should suffer to the day of his death; and within the year, says the writer, he heard that his sons had leagued against him. Under Edward I. the lordship of Glamorgan was assumed by the King on the pretence of a dispute about the boundary of the county at Morlais, which has only been settled in this nineteenth century, and he granted it with greatly weakened powers. With the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, killed by the Scotch at Bannockburn, the lordship of Glamorgan passed through his eldest sister to the De Spencers, to whose taste and munificence we owe the once splendid castle of Caerphilly—at that time a far more important town than this. In the year 1404 the town and Castle of Cardiff were almost entirely destroyed by Owen Glendwr. We are told that he besieged the town and castle, "and they that were within sent for help to the King, but he came not, nor sent them any succour. Owen then took the town of Cardiff, and burnt the whole of it, except the street where the Grey Friars' Convent was, which street and convent he spared, because of his love for those brethren. Then he took the castle, and destroyed it, and took away the great wealth which was therein, and the Grey Friars petitioned to have restored to them their books and chalices, which were in the castle for safety, and he answered them, "Wherefore have you stored your goods in the castle? If ye had kept them in your house they had been safe." Isabel, heiress of the De Spencers, married secondly Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. In this family the lordship remained till it went by the Lady Ann of Warwick, wife of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to the Crown, when he became Richard III. The lordship passed with the Crown to Henry VII., who made a grant of it to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, but upon his decease it again reverted to the Crown, and descended to Henry VIII. Edward VI. inherited it, and sold it to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke. With the Renaissance I feel that that period, to the investigation of whose monuments your attention will be particularly called, ends. Had I a mind to weary you by any further remarks, I should have but little to say. In the reign of Mary a person of the name of Rawlins White was burnt in Cardiff, at the instigation of the Bishop of Llandaff. There is an account of it in Fox, but the Archdeacon of Llandaff informs me that the Cathedral body have lost the original records of their proceedings on the occasion. In the reign of Elizabeth the inhabitants had sunk very low, and were given up to rioting and piracy. In January, 1577, John Davids, J.P., "excuses himself for not arresting Callice, the pirate, as Cardiff is the general resort of pirates, where they are sheltered and protected." In April, however, in the same year, Fabian Phillips and Thomas Lewys detail to the Council their proceedings in the examination of upwards of sixty of the pirates and their maintainers at Cardiff, and complain of the difficulties of their service, the townspeople being unwilling to give any information. A certain number of witnesses were, however, procured, and

in the following year the Council obtained a confession from the men of Cardiff of their dealings in piracy, and a note is preserved of the charges to be brought against the prisoners. Some miscarriage of justice must have taken place if the same prisoners are meant when the Lords of the Admiralty were asked, in 1629, for a commission to try the twenty-three poor prisoners who then remained in Cardiff gaol for piracy. Iniquity at this dark period invaded even the Judicial Bench. In 1587, William Matthew, Justice of the Peace, being accused of the murder of Roger Phillips, at Cardiff, sent in a medical certificate to say that his health was too delicate to allow him to appear, but the Council of the Marches complain that he had immediately gone to London. In 1602, a brisk trade in cannon, for the use of the Spaniards, was being carried on. At the time of the Civil War the inhabitants turned their attention to politics, in which they were much divided. The town and castle were occasionally occupied by different factions, and the castle was once cannonaded by the Republicans. Charles I. came to Cardiff, whence he dates a letter to Prince Rupert, in August, 1645. There is an account in Clarendon of the difficulties which he experienced. He left Cardiff and went over the mountains to Brecknock, where he writes to the Prince of Wales, August 5th. It is unnecessary for me to allude further to the complicated events of this period, the most important of which was perhaps the battle of St. Fagan's. A person named Evan Lewis played a remarkable part under the Commonwealth. In 1662 he was arrested for being in London contrary to the proclamation, and Walter Lloyd furnishes a description of him, in which he says, "he was indicted for highway robbery, fled to Eliz. Price, of Glamorganshire, who entertained him as a servant to her son, John Price, one of the judges who condemned Col. Gerard and Dr. Hewitt to death. He then became governor of Cardiff, a sequestrator, committee man, and member of Parliament, and obtained signatures to an address for the murder of the late King, and to another justifying the same." After the Restoration things must have remained at a very low ebb. In 1661 the civic authorities of Cardiff represented that they were already reduced to great poverty, and on the verge of ruin, in consequence of the wealth and prosperity of Caerphilly, and they procured the prohibition of the fair held there every three weeks; nor am I aware that that town ever after became of importance till the opening of the minerals up the country. Towards the latter end of the 17th century the line opened up by the burning of Rawlins White was pursued by persecuting the Quakers and the Baptists, amongst whom Vavasor Powell is the most distinguished name. In concluding these remarks, with which I hope that I have not worn out your patience, I cannot but utter a word of regret at the total destruction of old St. Mary's Church, once finer than St. John's, by flood, and of the ancient walls and gates by the barbarism of men, to which latter cause we must assign the disappearance of the Blackfriars, and the House of the Horberts at Greyfriars, as well as the appalling transformation of the castle at the beginning of this century. While engineering might have successfully resisted the encroachments of nature, it is your office by antiquarian education to raise around our monuments a bulwark against the ravages of the human destroyer. Would that our lost treasures had survived to receive a new lease of life from your presence. For those that remain we would fain hail the advent of the Institute as a good omen. Finally, I would again say with how much pleasure we greet you, and how heartily the Institute is welcome—while I must for myself again ask the indulgence of the members for what I fear will be a very inefficient discharge of the duty of President of the meeting.

After the inaugural address and interesting historical sketch, Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., said he was requested by the members of the Institute to express their pleasure and thanks at the warm reception given them, and he could not forbear adding his congratulations that the

Institute had as President of this meeting a nobleman who was so well acquainted with the history of the district in which their meeting was held.

The Lord Bishop of Llandaff said, the Mayor and Corporation having on behalf of the Borough welcomed the Institute, he wished, on behalf of the clergy, to express the gratification they felt at their visit, and to say they heartily wished that in all respects the expectations of the members might be answered. As clergymen they considered that the cultivation of the intellect was one of the most important duties of every reasonable being, subordinate always to the higher demands of morality and of revealed religion. They thought that every intellectual attainment, every intelligent pursuit, with a due regard to higher matters, was desirable; and if it tended to benefit the cultivation and elevation of individual character, it would also tend to the elevation of society at large. It was with these feelings, therefore, that the Clergy of the County, joined in giving a hearty welcome to the members of that Institute. They felt that the meeting would be the source of a great deal of fresh information, and that it would give an impulse to inquiry into various matters of great interest, and especially they thought the researches of the archaeologist calculated to throw light upon those ecclesiastical antiquities with which this neighbourhood abounded.

The Ven. Archdeacon Blosse, in supplementing the Bishop's expressions of welcome, remarked that in the peculiar constitution of this district most minds were very much set upon things present, and not on things past or future. This being so, he thought it was very refreshing that such an august body as this Institute should come here to lead their minds back to events and people of the past. He believed the visit of the Institute would have a twofold benefit. It would illumine many of our ancient buildings with the living interpretations of past legends, and would teach those who lived around them the value of those ruins, and the necessity of doing all that lay in their power to protect them from the ravages of time.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., F.R.S., as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, expressed the cordial thanks of the members at the manner in which they had been received in the town. They would do all they could to illustrate the history of the district in which they had been so heartily welcomed. This was the first time they had made their appearance in this part of Wales, or in the Principality of Wales this side of the Wye. When he spoke of the Principality of Wales he must revert to what Wales was originally, and explain that he referred to that part of the kingdom lying between the Dee and the Wye, for there was no doubt but that Offa's dyke, made to repel the Merican forces from an invasion of British soil, was the boundary of Wales proper.

The High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, and Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flint, on behalf of South and North Wales respectively, welcomed the Institute to the Principality.

Mr. J. Burtt, the secretary, then announced the arrangements of the remainder of the day, and the meeting broke up.

THE MAYOR'S RECEPTION.

In the afternoon, the Mayor of Cardiff received the whole of the distinguished company which had assembled in the Town Hall, with the addition of the members of the Corporation and many principal residents, at a *dejeuner* at the Drill Hall. This, though termed a breakfast, was a banquet served under the superintendence of the manager of the Royal Hotel. The Hall had been tastefully and effectively decorated, and had been divided into two portions by a raised screen, on one side of which was a reception room, and on the other were several rows of tables, extending from a raised cross table along the whole length of the enclosed portion of the hall. At this cross table sat the Mayor, and

stationed at each side his chair was the bearer of the Corporation mace. Supporting the host on his right hand were—The Marquis of Bute, Mrs. Ollivant, the High Sheriff, Mrs. G. T. Clark, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Geo. T. Clark, Sir Thomas Winnington, Canon Rock, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Archdeacon Blosse, Mr. J. H. Parker; and on his left—Mrs. Vaughan Lee, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Miss David, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Miss Ollivant, Mr. J. Burtt, Mrs. Freeman, Capt. O. Jones, C.B., R.N., Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., Mrs. Crawshaw (Cyfartha), Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Crawshaw, Sir Bartle Frere, &c. One feature of the occasion which added to the gay appearance of the hall, and to the pleasure of the guests, was the presence of ladies.

After the usual loyal and other toasts

"The President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute" was given by the Mayor, who said the Corporation and town had additional pleasure in welcoming that Institute in the fact that the noble Lord sitting at his right was the local president. He did not know many of the members of the Institute personally; but those he had the honour of knowing were those whose attainments were so great that they were everywhere known and honoured. He welcomed all the members most heartily to Cardiff.

Lord Bute responded, and was received with much cheering. He remarked that anything he could possibly have said in answer to the toast had been said already. It required only that he should address a few words to the members of the Institute. He did not know whether they were aware that in being welcomed by the present Mayor of Cardiff, they were being welcomed by a kindred spirit. The Mayor had modestly disclaimed a knowledge of Archaeology, but in proof that he had devoted some time to its study, he (the noble lord) might mention that during dinner his Worship was conversing learnedly with him upon the visit of Charles I. to Cardiff. He was sure the mention of this fact would cause the toast he was about to propose to be received with additional pleasure. That was "The Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff."

The Mayor briefly replied, when

Mr. Alderman Watkins proposed "The Strangers," coupling with the toast the name of Sir Bartle Frere, who humorously replied, and concluded by giving the toast of "The Ladies," which Mr. Oliver Jones, jun., acknowledged.

This concluded the toast list, and the banquet was brought to an end.

VISIT TO CARDIFF CASTLE.

The members of the Institute adjourned to Cardiff Castle, where an explanatory and historical address relating to the Castle was delivered by Mr. George T. Clark to a large company of ladies and gentlemen, assembled on what is now the lawn in front of the modernised portion of the Castle proper.

Mr. Clark informed his hearers that they were then collected in the main court of Cardiff Castle, which they would observe was nearly rectangular in shape, and was enclosed on three sides by a strong elevated mound of earth, the fourth side, towards the river Taff, being unenclosed, and there was no evidence that the Castle ever was enclosed on that side. That was not an uncommon thing, for there were various places in England so constructed. The Roman towns of Leicester, of Wallingford, and Tamworth, among others, had rectangular enclosures upon three sides, and upon the river side they were unenclosed. These were places in which Roman remains had been found, and the fact that near Cardiff Castle Roman remains had been found connected the building with Roman places. This was an encampment so close to the line of the great maritime Roman way from Gloucester, through Lydney, Rumney, Caerwent, and Lougher to St. David's, and on the line, which extends from Rumney at one extremity of the county to Lougher at the other, there were encampments which were rectangular and supposed to be Roman, so that they

might say that these banks belonged to the rectangular period, which was Roman. Beside the banks there was a mound, of which, speaking in the presence of Mr. Bloxham and Mr. Parker, he must be more careful what he said. Circular mounds with a table top, similar to that in these grounds, were to be found in various parts of Normandy and England. Within a short distance of Caen there were sixty mounds resembling that of Cardiff. In England some, like old Sarum, were connected with circular earthworks, and some, like Leicester, connected with rectangular earthworks. If they had only been found in connection with these rectangular earthworks, it would be that either they had been put there before the works, or were put there by the Romans themselves or by their successors. They were found constantly connected with Roman works, in countries to which the Romans came, and in countries, it was true, to which, like this, the Celts came. They were not found in all Celtic countries, or all countries which were overrun by the Romans; but were chiefly found in those countries which were overrun by the races of the common ancestors of the English Normans. There were three descriptions of mounds—the judicial mound, like the Tynewold in the Isle of Man, or that at Scone in Scotland; the sepulchral mound or barrow, of which there was a magnificent example at Brintlow; and military mounds, which were not generally found with sepulchral mounds. These mounds, which were not Norman, because on many of them there were appearances which dated them before the period of the Norman conquest, were appropriated by the Norman conquerors when they came over here. Fitzhamon found the earthworks existing very much as they now saw them at Cardiff, with a wooden horse on the top, and a stockade, which would then have been sufficient for defensive purposes. Desiring to keep out the bands of attacking Welshmen, a wall ten or eleven feet thick and forty feet high was built on the eastern side by Fitzhamon or Earl William, or Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the earthwork sufficing for the protection of the other sides of the Castle. But the third of the Norman earls built the wall right across, beginning in the west and running around to the other wall, the other bank being defended by a palisade erected thereon subsequently. A keep was also erected. This latter wall remained until nearly within living memory, and perhaps within living memory, for he was told there was an old man living who remembered the wall in existence. The De Clares, who afterwards came to the Castle, were most powerful barons, and it became necessary that, being Lords of Glamorgan, with almost regal power, they should have a larger place to live in than sufficed for their predecessors. They built a residence on the site the present castle occupied, and he believed the remains were still to be seen. The De Clares were succeeded by the De Spencers, who were followed by a race famous for their castle-building propensities—the Beachams, one of whom built the octagon tower at Warwick, and, he believed, also built the octagon tower here. This Beacham Earl of Warwick also built a crypt, over which the hall of the castle was built. Proof of this was to be seen by looking into the oriel that Lord Bute had lately opened, where they would see a boss, and there were the remains of the Beacham quarters, with the Newburgh Earl of Warwick, and the De Spencer escutcheon. There was then a period during which the Castle had not much attention paid to it; but when it fell into the hands of the Herberts, the existing wings were built. The wall that ran across one side was removed by Capability Brown, or some one of his time. Outside the walls was the old shire hall, and lodgings for those who held their land by tenure of the Castle of Cardiff by fecs for service. After reference to the former occupants of the Castle, Mr. Clark contrasted the power of the sword wielded by the Lord of the Marches within that Castle, and the power of commerce and manufactures which in later times had sprung up around it. But there had been a greater power than the sword, a greater power than commerce, exercised in that place, for

it was in that very courtyard in which they were standing that John Wesley preached a discourse to a concourse of people which, large as they were who had then assembled, they were nothing as compared with the numbers of those who crowded the ground then. Here it was Wesley preached to the Welsh people upon righteousness and judgment to come; here it was he struck that chord in the breasts of Welshmen that had never ceased to vibrate; and whatever their feelings might be, they as Englishmen could not help feeling grateful that in this courtyard that stimulus had been applied to religious thought which had subsequently been the means of arousing Wales from its spiritual lethargy, and leading the thoughts of men to higher and better things.

Mr. J. H. Parker, on behalf of those present, thanked Mr. Clark for his interesting and instructive address, and drew attention to the necessity of preserving those ancient remains to which, in the course of his remarks, he had alluded. They were being destroyed all over the country through ignorance and indifference. He suggested that persons who knew of any such memorials of the past as were from those causes in jeopardy, should communicate with the Royal Institute or their own Association of Archaeologists, with a view, either by money or other influence, to preserve these historical monuments.

The members then visited the mound and earthworks referred to by Mr. Clark, in whose absence Mr. J. H. Parker acted as guide. The old keep, which has been recently repaired, but in which the old Norman wall could still be seen, excited great interest, and the stay of the visitors was prolonged here for a short time by the sudden descent of a sharp shower of rain, which served the purpose of introducing to strangers from a distance another of the peculiar features of Wales—*i.e.*, the proneness of showers to fall too often to be pleasant, and too sudden to be agreeable. The new tower was then examined, and the contrast between the ancient masonry of the Normans as seen in the keep and the finished sculpture and artistic ornamentation of modern times as seen in the tower was very apparent.

(To be continued in our next.)

EXPLORATIONS ON THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN'S BORDER ESTATES.

THE various knowes in Mounteviot Park are undergoing careful examination although original water-deposits, less with the hope of finding any antiquarian art relics than for the purpose of identification with mounds, sometimes natural, sometimes artificial, and not unfrequently an adaptation of one to the other by the alteration of the natural features, which mounds have been found in various parts of the world, especially in America, and have been connected with ancient worship, and some of which Mr. Phené has succeeded in tracing in the Highlands of Scotland.

The interesting Tower and Muir of Timpendean are known to all lovers of border scenery and antiquities. On the Muir and in the adjoining woods are a number of British camps of various sizes, while Roman earthworks defend the Tower on two sides, from which it is clear the builders of the Tower took advantage of the existence of a Roman camp, and erected their fortress behind its entrenchments. On the Muir are also several small tumuli, and Mr. Phené determined to open of these—the results were interesting. The tumulus itself was composed of boulders and earth, covered by turf to a depth of about eighteen inches. On cutting a trench through this from east to west, which was subsequently converted to a cross by another trench from north to south, the following was shown by the section:—Under the boulders and earth was a stratum of rich, thick, black earth, mixed with charcoal, next a stratum of fine, light-coloured, sandy clay, as though the surface of the pile had been prepared with some idea of the purity or purification of the deceased person the tumulus had been intended

to commemorate. Beneath this another and thicker stratum of earth, evidently brought from some distance, and the whole resting on the natural soil of the Muir. No bones were found, the cremation apparently having been complete in that respect so far as to aid the tooth of time in effacing the outline of the material placed upon the bed of charcoal.

Another tumulus being opened without result, Mr. Phené examined the Muir more carefully, and came upon several stones which appeared to form a portion of a circle. On removing the vegetation this was confirmed, except that a slight oval form was observed rather than a true circle—within nearly the whole area was turf, bracken, and gorse. Mr. Phené directed a trench to be cut in this area from particular points, and leading directly towards the Eildon Hills. On the turf being removed to a depth of nine inches the area was found carefully paved throughout with boulder stones, these being taken up in the direction of the trench exhibited the undisturbed and natural soil, and it seemed no result would follow.

On clearing away a larger portion of the turf, however, some discolorations were found in the soil beneath, and on continuing the trench at each end to a uniform distance from the enclosure, the same kind of discoloration was observed; although the paving was almost uniformly complete, yet at these spots it was deficient, and on digging lower down, a circular deposit of charcoal was observed in several places of almost the same diameter in each case—the charcoal was in such preservation, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that the grain of oak could be distinctly traced; lower down this became less apparent, till, at a depth of three feet, the natural rock was reached. The charcoal deteriorated the farther it receded from the surface, and below a certain depth was represented only by black stained material, evidently the remainder of the wood of which the charcoal formed the upper part. It would seem that the supports to the roof of this paved area were burned in the destruction of the dwelling. On digging down in the direction of the charcoal, one place a small circular stone amulet, neatly bored through the centre, and evidently formed for hanging about the neck, was discovered, it was slightly indented on one side, and resembled those described by the late very talented George Tait, Esq., corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in his interesting account of Greaves Ash, in the Cheviots. In another place where the charcoal was followed up, several quartz pebbles were found—almost always accompaniments of early British burial; and in another, at a depth of about three feet, a beautiful urn inverted, but so firmly imbedded in the clay, formed from the natural rock (which had actually changed its condition by great lapse of time since the deposit), that it was impossible to procure it in a perfect state, or, indeed, to procure it at all but by excavating the half-clay, half-rock from under it. This urn was filled with bones and vegetable charcoal, and presents some fine markings, indicating its remote origin. The urn was found at the end of the trench nearest the Eildon Hills—the trench, as it proved, having been cut (not at random, but according to a theory) so truly, that each end in exactly the same position was a similar deposit of charred wood, and near one the urn, and near the other the amulet.

The dwelling, for such it undoubtedly was, and not a cemetery, is in an exact line between the crest of Peniel-beugh and the Dunion; and the urn, as before stated, was in that part nearest to the Eildon Hills. It would appear, therefore, that on the dwelling being destroyed, the vanquished possessor was, after the rites of cremation, inhumed beneath his own domestic hearth. This is corroborated also from the fact that the Roman Road which crosses the Muir, and is a tributary branch of Watling Street, runs on this side the dwelling—it is doubtless the quarter whence attack would come. The small cairn or tumulus, already described, which also showed evidences of cremation, lies on the opposite side of the Roman Road, and at about an equal dis-

tance from it is this interesting relic of the early history of our country.

The respective diameters of the oval are about 20 feet and 25 feet within the paved area, the external stones of which appear to have been thrown down outwards and now form as it were radii; they no doubt originally composed a wall round the dwelling, and now tend to increase the apparent area from their position, a few feet each way.

Paved circular dwellings have been found at Greaves Ash and other places, but the only remains in Scotland of paved oval spaces, which have existing evidences of having been covered by roofs, supported by wooden stakes, appear from "Wilson's Pre-historic Annals of Scotland," to be those by Loch Etive in Argyleshire.

We wish earnest and hearty success to Mr. Phené in his farther explorations, and cannot too cordially thank the Marquis of Lothian for aiding in an enterprise of such interest by his sanction and support.

There are no indications on the Ordnance map of either the tumuli or the Celtic dwelling. Mr. Phené having taken observations of them entirely from his own survey, aided by Mr. Weaver, the marquis's head forester, who, with a staff of fine "Jeddart Lads" as assistant foresters, has, under the kind direction of W. E. Otto, Esq., his lordship's agent, afforded every facility and information.

THE OLD RYE HOUSE.

THE Manor House of Rye is situated in the parish of Stanstead Abbots', in the hundred of Braughing, Herts; so named from the *Abbot* of Waltham Holy Cross, who was of old lord of the manor.

The first recorded mention of the name is, as quoted by Sir Henry Chauncy, in his county history, when King Henry VI. granted license to Andrew Ogard or Agard, and others, that they might impark the site of the Manor of Rye, otherwise called the Isle of Rye; 50 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, and 16 acres of wood; erect a castle there with lime and stone, make battlements and loopholes, &c.; have free warren there, and in the "vills of Stansted, Amwell, Hodsdon, Ware, and Wiford."

The antiquarian, Mr. Clutterbuck, of Watford, in his county history, following up Chauncy, gives us details of the original building, from a contemporaneous authority—

"The utter court at Rye ys 75 steppys yn length, and in brede 60 steppys. The hede of the mote is 20 steppys.

"Item. From the utter gate to the logge, paled and parked yn every side, ys yn length 360 tayllors yares.

"Aula [the hall] contains in length 34 feet, and in width 24 feet. Also, the enclosure contains 17½ rods in length, and 13 rods in breadth.

"The length of one quadrangle of the principal court, facing the north, contains 28 rods.

"Also it contains 39 rods in length, on the eastern part of the manor."

This was a goodly residence, and its acquisition cost the owner 1130*l.*, a large sum in those days. It was valued thus:—

The granaries, or barns, with 16 horses and 30 cows, including stores of produce, 2000 marks.

The buildings of the inner court, constructed of brick, and the vaults and galleries, with the enclosure and appurtenances, to the sum of 2000 marks.

N.B. A mark was of the current value of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and bricks were a novel luxury in those days, this being one of the earliest structures in a commodity that became so common a material under the Tudors.

We learn from the itinerary of William of Worcester, *alias* Botoner, that its lordly owner, Sir Andrew Ogard was Baron of Déville, Pays de Caux, Normandy, Baron Beaufort, Lord of the Castle of Ow-Villers in Anjou, and of Merville, near St. Savory de Yffe, near Tewke, having an income

from the dues of his castles of fully 1000*l.* sterling per annum.

This opulent person had in London a store of French gold coin packed in a chest, deposited in the house of Robert Whytyngham, amounting to about 7000 English marks. He died at Bokenham, Norfolk, in 1454, and left to the church of Wymondham Abbey, 15 copes of cloth of gold shot with purple, fringed, and ornamented with his arms.

Further, during the eight years that the said Andrew resided in England, he maintained in his house a full chapel service of priests, readers, and choristers, numbering sixteen persons daily, with four priests, at a cost of 100*l.* yearly.

It would seem probable that the settlement of this French nobleman in England was one of the results of Harry of Monmouth's conquests.

After his death the manor seems again to have become merged with the other landed property of Waltham Abbey, for it passed at the dissolution, in 33 Henry VIII., to the Baesh family, the Manor of Rye being named in the will of Sir Edward Baesh, who died May 12, 1653. By his grandson the whole property was sold in 1676 to Edward Field, Esq., M.P.

In the later years of Charles II., the premises were tenanted by one Rumbald, a maltster, at which period England was in a ferment at the fears of a restoration of popery, through the Duke of York, then in direct succession to the crown, to which he afterwards succeeded as James II.

It was out of this circumstance that the so-called Rye-house plot arose, to which I may, probably, hereafter recur.

July 31, 1871.

A. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

A FEW STRAY NOTES ON THE ESTATES, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE CHAUCER FAMILY.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Maud, the youngest daughter of John de Burghersh, possessed a moiety of the Manor of *Hatfield-Peverell*, Co. Essex, also one messuage and one carucate of land called *Termyns*. She married Thomas Chaucer, son of the famous old poet Geoffrey Chaucer, and departed this life 15 Hen. VI. 1436-7, leaving an only daughter, Alice Chaucer, who was twice married. Her first husband was Sir John Phelip, and the second, William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. This latter died *cir.* 1449, 28 Hen. VI. seized of the estate, in the right of Alice, his wife, leaving his son and heir, John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, then only eight years of age. He married Elizabeth, sister to King Edward IV., and died in 1491. His mother, Alice, died May 20th, 1475, and was buried in the Parish Church of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire. See Morant's Hist. Essex, Vol. II. p. 30.

The lease to Geoffrey Chaucer of the house at Aldgate, 48 Ed. III., A.D. 1374 (Latin). This is given in the "Memorials of London and London Life in the xiii., xiv., and xv. centuries," by H. T. Riley, M.A., *i.e.*, to all persons to whom this present writing indented shall come, Adam de Bury, Mayor, the Alderman, and the Commonality of the City of London, greeting. Know ye that we, with unanimous will and assent, have granted and released by these presents unto Geoffrey Chaucer the whole of the dwelling-house above the Gate of Aldgate, with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath the same gate, on the south side of that gate and the appurtenances thereof," &c., "for the whole life of him, the same Geoffrey. And the said Geoffrey shall maintain and repair the whole

of the house aforesaid, &c., at the expense of the same Geoffrey throughout the whole life of him." In default of which, after due notice of forty days, "it shall be lawful for the said Chamberlain wholly to oust the before named Geoffrey therefrom, and to reiseise and resume the same house," &c. "Given in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City aforesaid the 10th day of May, in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward after the Conquest the Third."

In the same work *supra* p. 214, occurs the name of John Chaucer (temp. Ed. III., 1342)—a vintner present at the "Ordinance made as to the sale of wines within the City." In this interesting volume is mentioned a Henry Chaucer, "vyntner" (45 Ed. III., 1371). It appears that two persons were brought before the Mayor and Alderman of London on the charge of circulating lies, when one of the two, named Alan Grygge was mainprised by William atte Castelle, amourer; Robert Horkesle, *tailour*; Henry Chaucer, *vyntner*; and Robert Grygge, sadler, such persons to have them here on the Sunday at their peril. Thus the said Alan at the day appointed was acquitted; but the other, Nicholas Mollere "for the lie of which he was so convicted," was put in the Pillory, "to stand thereon for one hour of the day, and to have the *Whelstone* hung from his neck for such liars, according to the custom of the City, provided." I presume that there was a relative connection between the two last named Chaucers and the celebrated poet Geoffrey.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

DUNSTABLE BELLS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Having recently met with a couple of references to bells in the annals of Dunstable Priory, printed in the "Annales Monastici," vol. III., I send them for insertion in "THE ANTIQUARY," believing that some of your campanological readers will be glad to have the opportunity of perusing them.

"Eodem anno [*i.e.*, 1277] magister Michael fecit nobis duas campanas grandiores; Henricus filius ejus, post obitum patris, tertium nobis fecit."

Or in English—

"In the same year [*i.e.*, 1277] Master Michael made two larger bells for us; Henry his son, after the death of his father, made the third for us."

Again—

"Memorandum, quod anno Domino MCCCXLIX., tempore pestilentie, parochiani de Dunstaple fecerunt sibi unam campanam, et vocabant eam Mariam. Et prior Rogerus commodavit plumbum ad cooperiendum campanile."

In English—

"Memorandum, that in the year of our Lord 1349, at the time of the pestilence, the parishioners of Dunstaple made for themselves one bell, and they called it Maria. And the prior Roger provided the lead for covering the bell-turret."

Yours &c.,

August 5, 1871.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE ROMAN PAVEMENT AT BIGNOR.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Perhaps a notice in "THE ANTIQUARY" of the present state of the fine Roman tessellated pavement at Bignor, Sussex, may cause some steps to be taken for its better preservation.

On the occasion of a recent visit to the spot, I found the remaining portions of the pavement of the magnificent villa which, together with the inner court, once covered six acres of ground, were well protected from the weather by substantial sheds raised over them; and it is due to the owner of the property to say that he appeared anxious for the pre-

servation of these antiquities, and conscious of the importance of his possession; but I observed that the mice were making grievous havoc of the beautiful pavement in several places, by burrowing holes and otherwise disturbing it. I was informed that it was difficult to stop their depredations, and I fear that little or nothing is done to prevent the work of destruction. Surely such treasures need not be given up to the mice.

L. H. B.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Can any reader of "THE ANTIQUARY" furnish me with an account of the height, complexion, &c., of the celebrated John Locke, author of an essay concerning the human understanding, and other valuable works?

W. W.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A meeting of the members of this society was held on Friday, June 21st, in the Chapter House, Westminster, by the permission of her Majesty's Government under the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster (a vice-president of the society). There were also present the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Sir W. Tite, M.P.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the state in which the building was when the society formerly held a meeting therein, seven years ago, before the restoration was determined on. Since that time, with the assistance afforded them by Government, they had brought it to its present state. The windows were restored from one which was left in a good state of preservation; the beautiful floor disclosed itself as soon as the boards with which it had been covered were removed, and the frescoes on the walls were found when the bookshelves and books were removed. The centre frescoes were probably of the fourteenth century, and had surmounted the five great seats of state in which the abbot sat, and in one of which no doubt sat the Speaker of the House of Commons during the 300 years that that House sat in the Chapter-house and passed the Mediæval laws. The frescoes which run round the arcade of the whole building were added in the reign of Edward IV., having been painted by a monk, called Brother John of Northampton. The records of his painting, a series of pictures from the Apocalypse, were still in existence. The other series of frescoes were uncertain, and the abilities of the society might still be usefully employed in endeavouring to ascertain what they were intended to represent. The stone coffins which had been found in the immediate vicinity showed that at one time, like the abbey and cloisters, it had been a great cemetery. The stone coffin which was found immediately outside the Chapel of S. Nicholas, was that of Egelric, Bishop of Durham, who, after undergoing many vicissitudes, was finally buried there, and his memory almost venerated as a saint. He thought that it was meet that the society should be the first to assemble within the reconstructed building, inasmuch as it had been the means of enabling the present generation—the first for three hundred years—to see the Chapter-house as it was in the time of the Plantagenets. They could hardly say, however, that the restoration had been carried to that state of perfection to which they hoped it would some day attain, and he thought there were two points upon which the society might still

render to the building the same kind of service which they had already done so successfully. The first was that they could not rest satisfied until the windows were filled with stained glass, as was the case originally; and the second was the desirability of erecting a cloister, which would fulfil the purpose of a *campo santo*, where the illustrious dead of the future ages might be buried. A site contiguous could be used for that purpose. When those matters were carried out it would complete the work, the completion of the first portion of which they had met to inaugurate.

Mr. G. G. Scott then explained the architectural difficulties which had been dealt with, and the mode in which they had been overcome in the process of reconstruction.

Mr. R. Neville-Grenville proposed, "That this meeting, while particularly congratulating her Majesty's Government upon the progress so judiciously made in restoring the Chapter-house, anxiously desires to impress upon the Government and both Houses of Parliament the necessity of completing the task they have taken in hand by filling the windows with stained glass."

Sir F. Pollock, Bart., seconded the motion, which was adopted *nem. con.* Addresses were also delivered by the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, Sir W. Tite, and Messrs. J. H. Parker and H. Reeve, and formal resolutions, suggesting to the Government the formation of a cloister for fulfilling the purposes of a *campo santo*; thanking Mr. Gladstone for granting permission to assemble in the Chapter-house, and to the chairman for presiding over the meeting, were carried amid cheers, and the proceedings then terminated.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual excursion of this society was made on Thursday the 3rd instant. The members and their friends assembled at Guildford, and proceeded by train to Baynards, on the Horsham and Brighton Railway, where they entered vehicles for the day's drive.

The first halt was at Rudgwick Church, in the walls of which are a number of Roman bricks, supposed to have been removed from some Roman villa destroyed by fire, their appearance fully warranting that conclusion. The church was described by Mr. W. W. Pocock, of Guildford.

The next drive was to Alfold, the site of an ancient forest. At the old church an interesting paper was read by Mr. R. Nevill.

From Alfold a drive of a few miles took the excursionists to Cranleigh, where the chief facts relating to the history of the church were narrated by Mr. A. Heales, F.S.A., who also gave some account of the Onslow family, connected with the locality.

From the church the party proceeded to Cranleigh County School, in one of the halls of which Mr. J. Park Harrison gave some interesting information concerning the old Roman road which passed from Ewhurst to Farley Downs, the course of which he traced, and which will in future be indicated on the maps of the Ordnance Survey. Farley Heath, on which the Easter Volunteer Review of 1864 was held, has long been designated as the site of a Roman settlement, and the discovery of this old roadway confirms the supposition.

Mr. Godwin-Austen read a paper on the Manor of Shere and Vachery, from information furnished by Mr. Reginald Bray.

Mr. Austen expressed an opinion that Cranleigh derived its name from the cranes, which at one time were plentiful in England, and were served up at most winter feasts.

After leaving the school, the party proceeded to a meadow belonging to Mr. A. Napper, at Cranleigh, where luncheon was served beneath a tent. Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., presided. The usual toasts, including "Success to the Surrey Archæological Society," were drunk, and a great increase of members was announced. A move was then

made to the Cranleigh Railway Station, whence, at 7 o'clock, a special train conveyed the archaeologists homewards.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on Tuesday, the 25th ult., Dr. Brydon, the President, in the chair.

An interesting paper, by Professor Elliot, of Girdlelands, on the vitrified forts of Scotland, with special reference to that of Knock Farrell, near Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire, was then read. In it he combated the idea that has been almost universally entertained since the time of Dr. Samuel Hibbert, that they were of accidental formation, resulting from the action of festive bonfires, or beacon fires frequently kindled to give warning of the approach of hostile invaders. He sought to show that they were constructed by the ancient Phœnicians, for the same purpose as the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies have erected their forts in the northern parts of America.

NUMISMATICS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE following are descriptions of two coins of the French Republic of 1870, which have just been sent to me from Paris:—

Silver piece of five francs. *Obverse*: bust of *La République* to the left, wreathed with oak, laurel, flowers, and wheat. The first six letters of the word *CONCORDE* are written on a band on her forehead; this band is continued, and hangs down behind the ear, with a pearl necklace round the neck. Above the bust is a large six-pointed star; below it is the artist's name, E. A. OUDINE. F. The circumscription is, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. *Reverse*: the legend 5 FRANCS 1870, in three lines, within a large wreath of branches of oak and laurel twined together. The circumscription is, LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE, with a point or stop after each word. Before the word *LIBERTE* is a small sprig of laurel. At the bottom of the coin is a small letter A between a bee and an anchor, signifying the Paris mint. The edge of the coin is inscribed DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE. Weight about 386 grains troy, or 24 grammes.

Bronze piece of ten centimes. *Obverse*: the same bust, with OUDINE below, but without the star above it. Outside an inner beaded circle is the legend: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; below, 1870 between two stars. *Reverse*: the value 10 CENTIMES within a wreath composed of one branch of laurel and one of oak, tied together. Below the value is a small letter A between a bee and an anchor, also within a wreath. (On the five francs the mint marks are outside the wreath. Circumscription, LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE; a star after each word. Edge plain. Weight the same as that of our own bronze penny, of which forty-eight are coined out of a pound avoirdupois of 7000 grains.

It is curious to notice that all the *10's* on the ten-centime piece are marked with the accent, except that in "*République*," whereas the accent is nowhere marked on the five-francs.

HENRY W. HENFREY.

15, Eaton Place, Brighton.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

THE ensigns and habits of the Order consist at present of a collar, badge, ribbon, star, and mantle. The collar is of gold, composed of roses and harps alternate, tied together with a knot of gold, the roses being enamelled alternately, white leaves within red, and red leaves within white, and in the centre an imperial crown, surmounting a harp of gold from which the badge is hung. The badges worn by the original Knights Founders in 1783, were entirely of gold of

an oval form, surrounded with a wreath of shamrock, or trefoil vert, within which is a circle of sky-blue enamel containing the motto of the Order "*Quis Separabit*" and the date "MDCCLXXXIII." encircling in a fillet argent the cross of St. Patrick, charged with a trefoil vert, having upon each of its leaves an imperial crown, or; but in the present bodes the field is left open or pierced. The motto "*Quis Separabit*" occurs upon a medal struck in the reign of Queen Anne, in allusion to the declaration in her speech to Parliament on the 9th November, 1703, of her "earnest desires to see her subjects in perfect peace and union." The ribbon is of light or sky-blue silk, four inches in breadth, and not watered. It is worn over the right shoulder with the badge suspended from it. The star consists of the cross of St. Patrick, gules, on a field argent, charged with a trefoil vert as on the badge, surrounded by a sky-blue enamelled circle, containing the motto and date, and it is encircled by four greater and two lesser rays of silver. It is worn on the left side of the mantle, coat, or other outer garment. The mantle is made of rich sky-blue tabinet, of Irish manufacture, lined with white ducape silk, and has a hood of similar material and colour. It is fastened with a cordon of blue silk and gold, having a pair of tassels of the same materials. The sword is that usually called a Knight's sword, having a cross guard hilt, gilt; and the scabbard is of crimson velvet. The belt, which was formerly of crimson satin, is now also of crimson velvet.

PROVINCIAL.

IRELAND.

At the last Petty Sessions, Thomastown, a case was brought at the suit of the Marquis of Ormonde, the Rev. James Graves, and John G. A. Prim, against James Power, for refusing to deliver up the possession of Jerpoint Abbey, and a small chamber and garden attached thereto, which he held under the complainants as a care-taker.

Mr. J. F. Ryan, solicitor, stated that he appeared in this case, which was one brought under the Landlord and Tenant Act of Victoria.

J. S. Blake, Esq., J.P., Ballynamona, who did not sit on the bench as a magistrate, being interested in the case, said, if the defendant did not dispute the ownership of the plaintiff's case might go on at once, as he was himself the principal witness, he having, on the part of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association, of which he was a member, kept an eye to the Abbey, and made all the arrangements as to its care-taking with the defendant.

Mr. Blake, in reply to Mr. Ryan's questions, proved that the arrangement for some time back with the persons put in charge of the Abbey was to allow him, in lieu of 1*l.* as wages, a small piece of ground as a potato garden, such piece of ground, within the Abbey precinct, having been many years ago purchased by him for the Society from a woman who had had a squatter's interest in it. The care-taker was also allowed to receive any gratuities which visitors might voluntarily give him. The defendant on accepting the appointment signed an agreement binding himself to the terms. The custom with the Rev. Mr. Graves, as the Association's Treasurer, was annually to give the care-taker a receipt for 1*l.* as rent of this piece of ground, and get his receipt for 1*l.* as wages. When the present tenant had been a year in occupation, and on Mr. Graves requiring the usual arrangement to be carried out as to the receipts, the defendant refused to comply, claiming the land as his own.

The defendant having been called on for his defence, commenced by denying the title of the complainants, when one of them, Mr. Prim, was tendered to prove their legal ownership under the Court of Chancery; whereupon the objection was withdrawn, and the defendant alleged he had signed the agreement for Mr. Blake in error.

After further hearing, the presiding magistrate, the Earl

of Carrick, said the case was so clear that the Court should give a decree for possession in the usual time.

LOWESTOFT.

THE fine old Church of St. Margaret, Lowestoft, has been undergoing renovation. With a history stretching back 600 years, when it was dedicated to St. Margaret, who, although herself a Christian, was the daughter of a heathen priest, and born at Antioch, it has well borne the blast of ages, but for many years the south aisle and south arcade had been tottering to their fall, until at last it became so dangerous that steps were taken to prevent a total ruin. The restoration, however, has now been completed under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. Clemence, at the cost of about £4,000.

NEWBATTLE ABBEY.

IN the course of some operations which have been going on at Newbattle Abbey, the discovery has been made of what is supposed to be the burial-vault of Mary de Couci, Queen of Alexander II., and mother of Alexander III., who was buried in that abbey about the middle of the thirteenth century. The vault is 5ft. 2in. from the level of the old floor, is 10ft. long by 7ft. wide, and is paved at the bottom. The walls are of polished ashlar, with a bottle-moulded stone stair of eight steps. The moulding is returned down to the top of each step; the two bottom and the top steps are entire; but the middle ones have been taken out at some former period. When discovered, the vault was entirely filled with stone rubbish, and there appeared to have once been a grating over it, as there is an iron bar run in with lead in the face of the top step. The vault lies beneath the floor at the south corner of the crypt, which was originally 93ft. long, with a range of octagonal pillars in the centre running along its whole length. The plain shaft of each pillar, from base to capital, measures 3ft. 6in. From the top of the capital or the spring of the arch is 16ft.; from pillar to foot of corbel, going from east to west, 13ft. 1in.; from pillar to pillar, 9ft. 7in.; and from the keystone of the rib to the floor, 12ft. By the directions of the Marquis of Lothian, the southern portion of the crypt has been in process of restoration for the last six or seven months, under the superintendence of Mr. Bryce, architect, Edinburgh.

STURTON.

THE parish church of Sturton, near Gainsborough, has just undergone restoration. It was founded towards the end of the twelfth century, and the portions remaining of this date are good examples of the Transition period. The south arcade was re-built in the thirteenth century and the western arch on this side further altered in the fifteenth century. The lower part of the tower and the chancel windows, also the chancel stalls and screens, date from various periods of the fourteenth century; and the upper stage of the tower, with its twelve pinnacles, was added during the fifteenth century. In later times the church had been much modernised and spoilt by various additions and alterations. The restoration has been very complete, the great aim having been to keep all ancient features unaltered, and to restore them where destroyed or obliterated.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—Discoveries have just been made establishing that the ancient level of the floor was 2 ft. below that of the present time, the upper stratum being now composed of *débris* taken from various parts of the Abbey and deposited there. The discoveries in the north transept consist of some tiles of a raised geometrical pattern, supposed to have been placed there during the abbacy of John de Cella (twenty-first Abbot of St. Alban's), from the year 1195 to 1214.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT DOCUMENTS IN THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE OF BOURGES.—The burning of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Bourges, following so close on the conflagration at Nancy, naturally inspires great alarm for other buildings. The Palace at Bourges, built in the Louis XVI. style, was of no architectural value in itself, but it contained works of art and manuscripts of inestimable price. The most remarkable document in the bishop's collection was without doubt the order for the execution of Jesus Christ, which was the personal property of the family De la Tour d'Auvergne. The order ran thus:—"Jesus of Nazareth, of the Jewish tribe of Juda, convicted of imposture and rebellion against the divine authority of Tiberias Augustus, Emperor of the Romans, having for this sacrilege been condemned to die on the cross by sentence of the Judge, Pontius Pilate, on the prosecution of our lord, Herod, lieutenant of the Emperor in Judea, shall be taken to-morrow morning, 23rd day of the ides of March, to the usual place of punishment, under the escort of a company of the Prætorian guard. The so-called King of the Jews shall be taken out by the Stranean gate. All the public officers and the subjects of the Emperor are directed to lend their aid to the execution of this sentence.—(Signed)—CAPEL.—Jerusalem, 22nd day of the ides of March, year of Rome 783." Another curious document, supposed to be lost with the others, relating to the time when Charles VII., driven from Paris by the Duke of Bedford, was called King of Bourges, is the will of the celebrated silversmith and speculator, Jacques Cœur, who advanced money to his Majesty, was afterwards thrown into prison, robbed, and finally banished the kingdom accused of extortion! The oratory of the Palace contained a "Madonna" of Raphael, and a "Descent from the Cross" by Titian.

PARIS.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—A curious discovery has just been made at the Hotel de Ville. It may be remembered that the Communists ignited a barrel of gunpowder in the vestibule of the building at the top of the central staircase, where there were two large statues, one of Louis XIV., by Nicholas Coustou, the other of Francis I., by Clésinger. These works of art had disappeared, and no one knew what had become of them. They have just been found buried under four feet of stone chippings—Louis XIV., perfectly intact, whilst Francis I. shows only a slight lesion in the tibia. Moreover, a dealer in curiosities, smitten, perhaps, by remorse of conscience, has just brought back the head of Henry IV., which had been severed from the body in the bas-relief by the Communists, and sold to him for an insignificant sum.

WHOEVER has had the pleasure of visiting the splendid picture gallery of Mr. Joseph Gillott (the celebrated pen-maker), will remember that the room in which "The Rape of Proserpine," and other famous Ettys were hung, was approached by a corridor, lined with shelves, which were closely packed with what, at the first glimpse, looked like small coffins. These were fiddle-cases, containing choice and rare violins; and we believe that the value of Mr. Gillott's collection of violins exceeded even that of his gallery of pictures.—*Choir.*

MR. JOHN EVANS, of 65, Old Bailey, has consented to receive the subscriptions of those desirous of becoming Members of the Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology, to be held at Bologna in October next. The amount has been fixed at 100., the payment of which will entitle members to the published *Proceedings* of the Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

MR. PENGELLY brought up his "Seventh Report on Kent's Cavern Explorations." He prefaced his report, however, with an account of the situation and general appearance of the cavern, explaining the succession of the beds that cover its floor, and pointing out the relative position of the numerous organic remains with which these beds are more or less charged. In exploring "Smerdun's" passage, the excavation of which had been completed in December last, a very large number of mammalian remains had been discovered. No fewer than 2200 teeth had been obtained in this part of the cave since August, 1870. The list of species to which these teeth belonged differed from previous lists, referring to other parts of the cave, in containing neither sheep nor pig, and in the diminished prevalence of rabbits and badgers. Twelve flint flakes were found, but none of these could compare with the fine specimens met with in previous years in other parts of the cave.

Another bone-cave and its contents were next described by the Rev. Mr. Symonds, in his paper "On a Hyena's Den on the Great Doward, Whitchurch, Ross, Herefordshire."

The reading of this paper occasioned some rather brisk talk about the antiquity of man. This cave showed two beds of earth charged with the remains of extinct mammalia and some flint implements. The two beds were separated by some three or four feet of red sand and silt, and a thick stalagmitic accumulation.

Mr. Symonds argued from this that the lower cave earth must be of extreme antiquity; for he was of opinion that the red sand and silt had been washed into the cave at a period when the river Wye flowed at a much greater height than it does now, the gorge through which it makes its way at present being some 300 feet below the level of the cave.

Professor Hull remarked that, however ancient these cave deposits might be, it was quite clear there was no evidence to prove that man had existed in this country previous to the advent of the glacial epoch.

Mr. Vivian, on the other hand, held that a glacial climate had occurred after the appearance of man. This might not be the great glacial epoch, but it was a time when the reindeer lived in the country, which he thought proved the prevalence of cold conditions in England after man had become a native.

Mr. Prestwich referred to the so-called discovery of human remains below glacial drift in France, but the evidence, he thought, was not satisfactory. The fact of the non-occurrence of human relics in pre-glacial deposits was admitted by Mr. Pengelly, but this he was quite sure did not militate against the generally received opinion of the vast antiquity of our race.

Mr. L. C. Miall communicated the results of some experiments on the Contortion of Rocks. These experiments were in continuation of some earlier ones, the results of which were laid before the Geological Section at Exeter. Limestone and dry plaster of Paris were found to be absolutely plastic. The former could be crumpled up like paper. With regard to flagstone and slate, the other two rocks experimented upon, he had obtained no conspicuous result. Many cases of contortion of rock the author believed to be quite modern, and subsequent to the formation of the existing land-surfaces.

COGGESHALL ABBEY.—In the present number of the Coggeshall Parish Magazine is a ground plan of the great Abbey Church of St. Mary, which measured, inclusive of the Lady Chapel, about 206 feet. The Church was cruciform, the chancel, nave, and transepts were of the uniform width of 24 feet. The plan of the Church was shown on the surface of the meadow during the very dry summer of 1865, the grass having been parched up on the old foundation lines.

MISCELLANEA.

The old building known as the College House, in Canon Lane, Chichester, is now being taken down, with the view of rebuilding a residuary house for the Principal of the Theological College, and also to serve as the lecture hall for the students of that institution.

THE remarkable collection of engraved portraits of distinguished foreigners, originally founded by the Earl of Egmont, occupying 35 folio volumes and comprising upwards of 8000 specimens, is to be sold by auction at the beginning of next month.

THE death is announced of Edith Mary, the daughter of the poet Southey, and wife of the Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, rector of West Tarring, near Worthing. Mrs. Warter was the daughter of Southey's first wife, and was born in 1805. Mrs. Southey died in 1837, and in 1839 Southey was married to Caroline Bowles, the poetess, who survives him.

A CURIOUS collection, almost, if not quite, complete, of all the official announcements issued by the Commune during its reign has been got together, and is likely to be placed in the British Museum.

IT is stated that the late Mr. James Yates of Highgate, has made a bequest to University College, London, for the endowment of two professorships—one of Geology and the other of Archaeology.

A NORMAN window formerly stood at the south-east end of Westminster Hall. What, asks the *Guardian*, has become of it? Has it been "restored" away, or is it only hidden by the wall facing? It was, or is, one of the few remains of the original hall of Rufus, and might be displayed without interfering too much with the unity of Richard's building.

THE Marquis of Bute has commenced explorations at Castell Coch, in search of relics, and in order to explore more fully the architectural remains of this ancient stronghold.

ST. JAMES'S TOWER, TAUNTON.—After much controversy as to whether this structure should be patched up or rebuilt, the matter is now settled, as the memorial stone of a new tower has been laid by Lady Anna Gore-Langton. The new structure is to be an exact copy of the old, which was a fine specimen of a Tudor tower, and although the year of its erection cannot be accurately determined, it without doubt dated from the latter end of the fifteenth century, and was probably erected before its sister tower of St. Mary's. The old belfry contained five very musical bells, which will be re-hung. The height from the ground to the top of the battlements will be 105 feet, and 116 feet to the top of the pinnacles; the size at base within the walls will be 14 feet square, the walls themselves being four and a half feet thick. The architect is Mr. Spencer, of Taunton. In a cavity in the stone, in a glass bottle, was placed a beautiful and appropriate inscription, illuminated on parchment by the Rev. Mr. Kinglake.

HARTLAND.—An undertaking, which was projected more than a century ago, is at last on the eve of being carried into effect. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1755 it is mentioned that a proposal was then lately made to erect a lighthouse on Hartland Point by a gentleman remarkable for public spirit, who offered, if this proposal was complied with, to erect a mathematical school in Bideford, and endow it with 50*l.* per annum. The lighthouse and the school failed to come into existence at the time. It is now announced, however, that Mr. Levy Yerward, late Government contractor at Pembroke Dock, has been selected by the Trinity Board to erect a lighthouse, dwelling houses, and other buildings at Hartland Point.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1871.

THE BRASSES AT ADDINGTON, CO.
KENT.

IN a central part of Kent, not many miles from Wrotham, which was recently visited by some of the members of the Kent Archaeological Society in the course of their annual excursion, lies Addington church, a fifteenth century Perpendicular structure, snugly embosomed among the trees in Addington Park, the property of the Hon. J. W. Stratford.

I had occasion, a few months since to visit the neighbourhood in search of early relics, even those dating from pre-historic times, of which there are some important traces in the parish. I therefore seized the opportunity of obtaining rubbings of whatever brasses remained in the church; these being, according to Haines's excellent *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, two in number. I was agreeably surprised, however, to find four other ancient brass effigies, making six in all. The following is a complete list, the second and third being those mentioned by Haines as being still in existence. The length of each effigy is given between the brackets.

- I. Richard Charlis, 1378 (17 in. from top of basinet to waist).
- II. William Snayth and wife, 1409 (36 in.).
- III. A man in armour, *cir.* 1410-20 (24½ in.).
- IV. A man in armour, *cir.* 1444 (18 in.).
- V. Robert Watton and wife, 1470 (27 in.).
- VI. Thomas Chaworth, rector, *cir.* 1500 (11 in.).

Some of the readers of the ANTIQUARY may be interested in pursuing a more particular account of the above brasses, and to gratify such will be my endeavour in the following remarks. Taking these brasses in order of date, that commemorating the death of Richard Charlis claims attention first. This monument is noticed by Weever, and by Thorp, in his *Registrum Roffense*, but not, as previously noted, by Haines. Richard Charlis (sometimes spelt Charles) appears to have held the manor of Addington, which he obtained from Hugh de Segrave, in the reign of Edward III. (*Hasted's Kent.*)

The effigy of Richard Charlis occupies the middle of a grave slab; the inscription being a marginal one, and placed on a narrow rim of brass inserted round the edge of the slab. At the four corners are the evangelistic symbols. The whole is now perfect, with the exception of the lower part of the effigy below the waist; a portion of the inscription, and one of the symbols, that of St. Mark, is also missing. Richard Charlis is, according to the custom of the period, clad in armour, and represents a fair specimen of the style prevalent in the latter half of the fourteenth century, but without heraldic embellishments. Here we see the pointed basinet, with the camail attached to it by a cord passing through staples on each side of the visage, and fastened there by knots. The hands, raised in the usual attitude of prayer, are enclosed in gauntlets, while the epaulières and elbow plates are in the characteristic style of the time. The in-

scription, so far as is at present decypherable, is as follows in black letter—

+ Ric iacet Magist' Ricardus charlis qui obiit in festo
scc Millmo cccmo lxxmo vijui cui' ate ppiet
ds amen.

It would seem from the date, 1378, either that this brass belonged to an older church, or that it was not laid down until subsequent to 1400-3, when the present church is said to have been built.* It was formerly on the north side of the chancel (Thorp's *Reg. Roff.*, p. 913); it is now in the south chantry chapel, where all the other brasses, excepting that of Thomas Chaworth, have been placed. I am inclined to think, however, that Thorp was misinformed as to its position, for in *Harl. MS.*, 3917, usually ascribed to John Philipott, it is described as being "in a syde chapell," and the brass appears now to occupy the original matrices.

The next brass, in point of date, is that to the memory of William Snayth and wife, Alice, the former dying in 1409. This William Snayth was also the possessor of the manor, which he obtained through marriage with a member of the Charlis family.

Beneath a fine double canopy are the effigies of himself and wife, the former being habited in a suit of armour, with a few later characteristics than that of Richard Charlis. For instance, we have here an example of the "addition to the camail and skirt of the hawberk, of a fringe of small bunches of rings, which were probably of brass." The effigy of Sir Richard Drury, from Rougham, co. Suffolk, and depicted on p. 184 of the first part of Haines, gives a very good general idea of the appearance of William Snayth, as shown on his brass. His wife, Alice, is attired in mantle and tightly fitting kirtle, the usual dress of the higher classes at this period, *i.e.* the commencement of the fifteenth century. The style of dressing the hair in "a netted caul, worn over the head, confining the front hair over the forehead, and in two small bunches above the ears," is peculiar, although common on brasses where the kirtle and mantle are shown. On a brass plate, beneath the figures, the following inscription in black letter is engraved.

Ric iacet Willms Snayth Armig' quonda dñs de Adngton
ac vicecomes hanc & Alicia ux' eius qui quidem Willms obiit
xij^o (die) marci Anno dñi m^o cccc^o ix^o quor' aiabs ppiet deus
Ame.

It may be added that, according to Harris, in his *History of Kent*, this William Snayth held the office of sheriff in 9 Henry IV. (1407), only two years before his death.

The brass of William Snayth is now mural on the east wall of the south chantry. Thorp says it was in the chancel, and in the MS. before alluded to, it is said to be "in y^e quire vnder a sayr stone."

On the floor of the south chapel, or chantry, now lie two figures of knights in armour, and it becomes necessary, in the absence of the inscriptions belonging to them, to ascertain their date from internal evidence.

Taking therefore the earlier example, we find him attired

* The following quaint inscription has been preserved, said to have been affixed to the wall of the tower—

"In fourteen hundred and none,
Here was neither stick nor stone;
In fourteen hundred and three,
The goodly building which you see."

in a suit of plate armour, with a sharply pointed basinet, roundels at the arm-pits and elbow joints, moustaches—which went out of fashion about 1420 or so—and, to the skirt of the hawberk, a fringe, formed of rings, similar to that on the brass of William Snayth. The roundels are, perhaps, the most distinctive mark, and, from this and other features, the execution of the brass may be with safety fixed between the years 1410 and 1420. Now, among the Addington monuments given by Weever, is one thus inscribed—

Hic iacet Johannes Northwood, Arm. filius et heres . . . Northwood . . . obiit 30 April, 1416.

Philipott (*Harl. MS.* 3917) corroborates the date 1416, and supplies the name of the father, "Edward de Northwood."

It is probable, therefore, that the knight, whose effigy still remains engraved as we have seen, in a style prevalent between 1410-20, is no other than John Northwood, who, according to Lambarde, "was buried in the body of the church at Addington, in the year 1416." The brass was no doubt removed to its present position when the church underwent repairs many years since. It appears to have been in the nave when Thorpe wrote at the end of the last century.

The other figure of a man in armour is of later execution, and resembles, in general features, that of Sir John Throckmorton, 1445, at Fladbury, co. Worcester, who is engraved in Haines, p. 191. It appears from Weever, that one of the Watton family died in 1444, but in *Harl. MS.*, 3917, the inscription is given more complete thus—

Ora p aia Roberti Watton Armiger qui fuit dñs istius ville & patronus huius ecclesie qui obiit die Ascensionis dñe 1444 cuius, &c.

I can see, therefore, no just reason for doubting that here we have the effigy of the Robert Watton mentioned above. (For a pedigree of the Watton family, see *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. iv., p. 258).

Immediately south of the brass to Richard Charlis, and nearer the wall, are two full length effigies of man and wife, representing Robert Watton, the grandson of the Robert Watton who died in 1444, and his wife Alice. This brass is one of those said by Haines to be lost. The man, clad in a suit of armour, exhibits many of the changes which took place in the latter half of the fifteenth century. The lady is attired in a gown reaching to the feet, and open above the waist. Round the shoulders is a border of fur, and the cuffs are formed of the same material. The horned head-dress, prevalent about this time, is here worn, but lacking that grotesqueness which is peculiar to some heads of ladies of this period. The inscription, in three lines, on a brass plate beneath the effigies, is as follows—

Hic in una via iacet Corpa Robti Watton Armiger filii et heris Watton Armiger et Alicie uxoris pñicti Robti filie Johis Clerk bñl' Barony Scij dñi Reg quig' dem Robt' isti' ville dñs & hui, eccleie verus patron' existat q' obiit xix die Noubr' Aº dñi mº cccc lxx qºr aiahs pñictet' de ame.

Thorpe adds to his brief notice of this brass the following remark. "Beneath the plate are the effigies of two children, with these words, Johannes, Katerina, who both died in

their father's lifetime." There were also the arms of Watton and Clerk, but these, as well as the children's effigies, are now missing.

The half effigy of Thomas Chaworth is, unfortunately, without date, but, from the mention of "Elizabeth, wife of Robert Watton," in the inscription, it might be inferred that this could be easily ascertained. But it so happens that a discrepancy occurs. Thus, genealogists tell us that neither of the two Robert Wattons, who died respectively in 1444 and 1470, had a wife of the name of Elizabeth; the former marrying Alice, daughter and heir of William Snayth, and the latter, Alice, daughter of John Clerk, one of the barons of the exchequer. But, on the other hand, it appears that Edmund Watton, the son of the Robert Watton who died in 1470, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Arnold, of Gillingham, so that it is at once suggested that the word "Robert," on the brass, is an engraver's error for "Edmund." If so, the approximate date of the brass of Thomas Chaworth would be about 1500. He is represented in eucharistic vestments, holding the chalice and wafer. The inscription runs thus—

*Hic iacet dñs Thomas Chaworth quondam Rector Eccleie de Addington & de Longmelford * unus clericor' dñi Regis in Cancellaria sua: ac cognatus Elizabeth ux'is Robti Watton Armiger quor' aiahs pñictet' de ame.*

As this brass is now on the floor within the communion rails, and covered by the carpet, it would not be noticed by a casual visitor; and I would here express my thanks to the worthy old parish clerk, Mr. William Wells, for having kindly pointed out its existence to me, otherwise I should have fallen into the same error as Thorpe, and omitted it altogether.

In conclusion, the following succinct recapitulation, adopting the phraseology used in Haines's list, may be found useful—

Addington, co. Kent.—I. Richard Charlis, 1378, marg. inc., lower part of effigy lost. S. C.—II. William Snayth, lord of the manor, and sheriff of Kent, 1409, and wife Alice, with canopy, now mural. S. C.—III. A man in armour, *cir.* 1410-20, inscr. lost. Probably John Northwood, 1416. S. C.—IV. A man in armour, inscr. lost. Probably Robert Watton, 1444. S. C.—V. Robert Watton and wife Alice, 1470, full length effigies, with inscr. S. C.—VI. Thomas Chaworth, rector of Addington and Longmelford, *cir.* 1500, half effigy, with chalice and wafer. C.

E. H. W. DUNKIN,

14, Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath.
August 18, 1871.

INDIA.—The magistrate of Balasore, having been scandalised at the obscenities represented in the temple of Orissa, suggested that a party of experts should go about and examine the temples, and where the obscenities can be rendered innocuous, they should employ the chisel and the fig-leaf in making the figures decent; otherwise the figures should be removed. The British Indian Association has appealed against what will most probably end little short of Vandalism, but, it is feared, with little prospect of success.

* Probably Longmelford, in Suffolk.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL
INSTITUTION AT CARDIFF.*(Concluded from last number.)*

ON Wednesday the 25th ult. the proceedings opened with a meeting of the Historical Section at the Assembly-room at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Freeman presided. The room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Lord and Lady Dunraven, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. R. O. Jones, &c.

Mr. W. Floyd read a valuable paper on the "Conquest of Wales," in which he assigned the Conquest to a national war, and not, as is generally believed, to private adventure. Many of the points elucidated were of a somewhat surprising character, as upsetting the preconceived views held on this subject. Mr. Clark thought the paper could not be discussed until they had a verification of them by a reference to dates and other details in the old Chroniclers, and which they could not be expected to have at their fingers' ends.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Floyd for his valuable paper.

THE HISTORY OF CARDIFF CASTLE.

Mr. Loftie read a paper on the History of Cardiff Castle, or rather an epitome of the names, with a few of the principal events connected with the names of the owners of Cardiff Castle from the time of Robert Fitzhamon. He admitted that he had not had the opportunity of many others of the archaeological members, and had very little resources to which he could refer, except the already published accounts, and these details differed very little from the accounts already given. He traced the history of the Lords of Cardiff from Fitzhamon to the present Marquis of Bute.

Mr. Clark, in alluding to the paper read, considered that the whole history of the country from the time of Fitzhamon to the present time, and the parcelling out of the county into twelve knight's fees, require to be again written.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. G. A. Freeman, the president of the section, then delivered his address.

He commenced by pointing out the importance of local history, as supplying the materials from which the history of empires was written, and showing that these annual visits to different parts of the kingdom were for the purpose of studying the local histories of those neighbourhoods. After an eloquent retrospective sketch of the places they had visited during the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since their establishment, and the glorious associations of early days which those places called up in their minds, he adverted to their omission, through some strange freak of destiny, to visit the great city of the west—Exeter, a city which beat back Gweger, and all but beat back William. Whilst they were thus shut out from that part of the island which was usually known as West Wales, he congratulated the Society on their choice of a place of meeting. This was the first time the assembly had assembled beyond the bounds of England. That the Institute has visited the extreme north of England, said he, I fully admit; that it has met beyond its northern border, I deny. I can listen to no geography which tells me that the Earldom of Lothian and the borough of Eadwine are other than English ground. Edinburgh, then, I claim as English. Dublin, like Exeter, is a place which we have heard of, but never seen. But now we have at last crossed the border. Whether we place that border at the Wye, the Usk, or the Rhymney, there is no doubt that here, on the banks of the Taff, we are met together on genuine British ground. I say genuine British; I do not say purely British; for one of the advantages of this district is that it is pre-eminently not purely British, nor

purely anything; that there is no part of the island where all the successive races which have occupied it, or overrun it, have left more speaking signs of their presence. We are here emphatically in a border district, and a border district is always specially rich in matters of history. The land in which we are now met—the land of Gwent and Morganwg—presents phenomena different from other districts. Cast your eye at random over the map of this county of Glamorgan, and it may haply light on the name of a place called Welsh Saint Donats. Such a name is enough to set one thinking. In what state of things is it needful to mark out a place as Welsh, to distinguish Welsh Saint Donats from another Saint Donats which is not Welsh? Such a name as Welsh Saint Donats implies that you are in a district partly, perhaps chiefly, but not wholly Welsh. Look on more carefully through the list of names, and some, like Cowbridge and Newton, are purely English; others are English translations of Welsh names—as English Michaelston has supplanted Welsh Llanfihangel. But here and there we stumble on a name like Beaupré, which is neither Welsh nor English, but good French. And here and there we have a name like Flemingston, which not only points by inference to the presence of other races, but tells us on the face of it what those races were. The general course of history will tell us that the Welsh names are older than the English, but, without taking in other special means of information, we could hardly get beyond that. Let us try and see, in a vague and general way, what more special research will tell us, what points for further inquiry it will suggest to us, as to the history of a district whose phenomena show themselves, at the first blush, as so remarkable. We may begin with the old question of all, who were the first inhabitants of the country? Two views, each of which has been maintained with no small ingenuity, suggest the presence of races older than the oldest now existing in the country. Were the Britons the earliest wave of Aryan migration in these lands, or were they preceded by an earlier Aryan and Celtic race, that, namely, which consists of the Scots, both of Britain and Ireland, and which, on the lips of the Cymry, as on their own, still bears, in various forms, the name of Gael or Gwyddyl? That is to say, is the wide distinction between the two branches of the Celtic race in these islands, between the Scots, or Gael, and the Welsh or Britons, a distinction which arose after they had settled in these islands; or do they represent two successive waves of Aryan migration, in which case there can be no doubt as to putting the Gael as the earlier settler of the two. Such names as Nant-y-Gwyddyl in the heart of the Black Mountains is evidence that these might be simply spots occupied by rovers from Ireland, who undoubtedly harried these coasts in later times, or spots where the older Gaelic population made their last desperate stand against the British invader. And again, can either branch of the Celtic race, Gael or Briton, claim to be the first inhabitants of the land? The Celt, in some shape, was undoubtedly the first Aryan inhabitant, but was our island once inhabited by Turanian races, kinsfolk of the Fins and Laps of the North and of the Basques of the Pyrenees? We are here in a land not poor in primeval antiquities; this country contains one of the largest cromlechs in Briton, and it is as well to remember that one theory at least attributes these gigantic graves—I suppose there is no one here so behind the world as to dream about Druid altars—not to Celts, British or Gaelic, not to Aryans of any race, but to the Turanian inhabitants of the old times before them. It has been held by two writers, both of great name, but with a long interval of ages between them—by Tacitus and Professor Huxley, that the Silurians of South Wales and the neighbouring districts were really a people closely akin to the Iberians of Spain, and therefore not Celtic—not Aryan at all. Mr. Freeman then called attention to the dire features of the antiquities of Wales, and remarked that although the ecclesiastical buildings of South Wales have much of deep

interest and much of local character, there is absolutely nothing which reminds us of Glendalough, of Clonmacnoise, and of Monasterboice; their connection with the days of early British Christianity even at places like St. David's and Landaff, like Lantwit and Llancarfan, a connection wholly of history and association, in no case extending to the actual stones. Two famous seats of Roman occupation stand forth among the chief antiquarian attractions, if not of Morganwg, at least of Gwent. On the banks of the Usk the Romans fixed an Isca, a city of the Legions, which once was a rival of the other City of the Legions by the Dee, and of the other Isca by the Damnonian Exe. Not far off, too, are the remains of the Silurian Venta which, with the Belgian Venta, still remain as habitations of man, but the Icenian Venta lives only in rhyme. The Briton then remains in speech and in his own presence; the Roman and his speech have vanished utterly, but his works remain. The President went on to follow the results of the English conquest by the Norman. In the greater part of the land the fate of the Celtic inhabitants was utter extirpation; in a considerable, but far smaller district, it was assimilation. Men of British blood submitted to the English conquerors, and gradually adopted the language and feelings of Englishmen. How slow the process sometimes was, we see in the long endurance of the British tongue in Cornwall. English does advance in Wales, but except in great centres of population like that where we are now met, it advances very slowly. English has taken far longer to advance from the Wye to the Usk than it took to advance from the German Ocean to the Wye. Doubting that William conquered Wales, or that the Welsh chronicles were authentic which placed the beginning of the Castle of Cardiff in the days of the Conqueror, he remarked that the real conquest came in the next reign, and it is to its peculiar nature that the characteristic phenomena of the district are owing. Gwent and Morganwg were not conquered by heathen invaders, spreading mere slaughter and havoc before them; neither were they conquered as a political conquest by a Duke of Normandy, or a King of England at the head of a national Norman or English army. The scramble for lands and dwellings which some people seem to fancy took place under the strict civil police, the stern military discipline of William the Great, really did take place when a crowd of Norman knights and their followers swept down on the devoted districts, each man seeking to carve out a lordship for himself. The land was won by the sword—but by the sword of private adventurers, not by the armies of a regular government. The land was conquered, the land was divided, to a large extent it was settled; but its former inhabitants were neither destroyed, expelled, nor assimilated. To this peculiar character of the invasion we owe the peculiar character of the antiquities of the district. Castles arose, far thicker on the ground than in England itself, for every leader needed a stronghold for the safety of himself and his followers. The Norman was essentially devout. Wherever he dwelled, whatever he conquered, he founded monasteries and parish churches; but in such a land as this a monastery could not fail to be a fortress, a church was driven to be on occasion a house of warfare. And, besides castles and churches, the new settler soon began to seek at once strength and enrichment by the foundation of chartered towns, whose privileged burgesses would consist of a motley assemblage of French, English, Flemings; anything, in short, but Britons. Every castle, every town, was thus a foreign settlement—a settlement of men with arms in their hands, who had to keep what they had won against the enmity of those who had lost it. Wherever it was convenient and possible, the natives would be utterly driven out, and the result would be such a purely English-speaking district as that of Lantwit and St. Donats. Recommending the study of genealogy, and scientific inquiry into the language of the alleged Flemish districts of Glamorganshire, as compared with the known Flemish

districts of Pembrokeshire, the spoken language of Flanders, and the dialect of Somerset, Mr. Freeman concluded a very eloquent address by remarking that: the ecclesiastical history of Wales was certainly no pleasant page in the history of England. One reads with a feeling of shame of the revenues of ancient Welsh churches swept away, in the twelfth century, and in the sixteenth, to enrich English foundations at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Bristol. Yet, in the days of war and tumults, it was something that men of contending races could at least worship together, that they could agree to look with reverence on spots like the holy places of Saint Teilo and Saint Iltyd. And it is something, on the other side, that, in one point at least, the nineteenth century may hold up its head alongside of any of its fore-runners. No church of its rank in South Britain had ever fallen so low as the Cathedral church of the diocese in which we are met. If there were nothing else to draw us hither, it would be goal enough for our pilgrimage to see the ancient minster of Llandaff, not so many years back, a ruin, and worse than a ruin, stand forth, as it now does, among the model churches of our land.

Lord Talbot De Malahide thanked the President for his luminous, eloquent, powerful, and comprehensive address, and spoke of the great interest there would be in connecting the history of South Wales with that of Ireland.

VISIT TO CALDICOT, CAERWENT, AND CHEPSTOW.

On Friday morning the company started for Caldicot, Caerwent, and Chepstow. The first object inspected was the ruins of Caldicot Castle. This dismantled fortress stands in the midst of Caldicot Level, called by Camden "a shell belonging to the Constables of England." Its history is enveloped in even greater obscurity than that which enshrouds the early history of Caerphilly. The remains of former extent and strength show that it must have been of great importance as a stronghold. It formerly belonged to the powerful family of Bohun. Dugdale states that Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, the fifth of that line, did homage in 1221 for the livery of this castle. It subsequently came into the possession of the Crown, and was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. The principle entrance to the south-west consists of a grand arched gateway. In the interior are the remains of several apartments and a baronial hall of no mean pretensions. The castle is connected with the village of Caldicot by a high ridge of land, said to have been formerly fortified.

A few miles to the north of Caldicot lies the now small village of Caerwent, or Caergrwent, once an important Roman station—the *venta* Silurum of Antoninus's *Itinerary*. Many vestiges of the Romans have been discovered here, consisting of coins, fragments of columns, statues, sepulchral stones, and tasselated pavements. The village is still partially environed with the original Roman walls, but with the exception of these little remains of its ancient magnificence. The following description of it is given by Leland:—"It was sum time a fair and large cyte. The place where the iiiii gates was yet appere, and the most part of the wal yet standeth, but all to minischyd and torne. Within and aboute the wawlle be a xvi or xvii smaull houses for hosbandmen of a new making, and a parochie church of St. Stephyn." (*Itinerary*, vol. v. f. 5.)

Chepstow was the next place visited; it lies about eight or nine miles to the east of Caerwent, on the banks of the river Wye. The name of the town is suggestive of the Saxon origin. In *Domesday Book* it is called "Castellum de Estrigoel," whence the name Striguil sometimes applied to the town. The present castle is said to have been erected in part by William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, who distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings. It subsequently formed part of the possessions of the De Clares, and is now the property of the Duke of Beaufort. It was the scene of many conflicts during the struggle between Charles

I. and the parliamentary forces; and after the Restoration it was the prison of Henry Marten the Regicide, and the round tower of the south-east angle of the first court of the castle is still shown to visitors as being the place in which he was confined. The castle towards the land side was defended by a wide moat, and the walls flanked with lofty bastion towers. It stands close to the river Wye, and that portion of it which overhangs the stream seems to form part of the cliff on which it is situated. The castle consists of three courts, the entrance to the first of which, on the eastern side, is very grand. A Priory for Monks of the Order of St. Benedict was founded at Chepstow at a very early date. It was made a cell to the Abbey of Corneille, in Normandy. The present parish church is said to have formed part of the chapel belonging to the Priory. In the neighbourhood of Chepstow are the remains of several religious houses, among which may be mentioned those of St. Kynemark's Priory, and the chapel of St. Lawrence.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, Cardiff.

VISIT TO COWBRIDGE, ST. QUENTIN'S CASTLE.

On Saturday the Archæologist paid a visit to some of the most interesting architectural remains in the county of Glamorganshire. Unfortunately the weather was exceedingly unfavourable, and thus the pleasure of the excursion was to some extent marred.

The first place at which the party stayed was Cowbridge, where the church, a curious example of the semi-fortified churches to be found in the vale of Glamorgan, was inspected. The remains of the town walls can still be traced, the south gate being almost perfect. Closely adjacent is St. Quentin's Castle, one of the "Twelve Castles of the Lordships of Glamorgan." But little remains of the building, with the exception of the principal gateway and some fragment of the outer curtain wall.

After examining these remains the party proceeded to the mansion of old Beaupré, situated about two miles and a half from Cowbridge. The most curious feature of these ruins is the porch, which consists of three stories of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian architecture. It is said to have been constructed by a native artist named Twrch. St. Donat's Castle was also visited. This fortress, which formerly belonged to the Stradlings or Esterlings, is a magnificent pile of buildings most romantically situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel. The church, which lies in a little dell in close proximity to the Castle, contains many curious monuments, and in the churchyard there is a beautiful cross. The watch tower, on the eminence on the opposite side of the dell to that on which the castle stands, plays a conspicuous part in the legend of Colyn Dolphyn.

In the vicinity of Lantwit, which place was also reached, is the old house at Boverton, said to be identical with the Roman Station of Bovium.

On the way back from St. Donat's to Bridgend, a visit was paid to the ancient Priory of Ewenny, an object second in interest to no other in the county of Glamorgan.

VISIT TO CAERLEON AND RAGLAN CASTLE.

On Monday morning the archæologists left Cardiff for Newport for a long day's excursion—the last of the meeting—to Caerleon and Raglan Castle. The weather was fortunately all that could be desired. Passing over Newport-bridge a passing glimpse was caught of the ruins of the castle (built by Robert Fitzhanan in the reign of William Rufus), but which are now disfigured for trade purposes. The castle stands on the edge of the water, and is labelled conspicuously as the stores of a Brewery Company. The South Wales Railway elbows it on one side, and an ugly timber-yard and stables on the other. The excursionists did not stop to examine the other antiquarian remains of Newport.

Indeed, a passing glance at the castle was hardly bestowed. Time was pressing and there were more interesting memorials awaiting them elsewhere.

Caerleon, the principal object in view, is a village or small town on the Usk, and was once the metropolis of Wales: the *Isca Legionis Secunda Augusta*. On their arrival Mr. John Edward Lea, a gentleman of great antiquarian tastes and acquirements, met the visitors, and conducted them to as many of the show places as there was time to inspect. A museum has been built in the village, where the relics of the past which have been exhumed from time to time in this locality are stored and taken care of. In the museum are two beautiful tasselled pavements. One of these, which is complete, was the pavement from a village at Caerwent, and is perfect; the other is broken, and is of a pattern unique in this country. Three stone coffins are in juxtaposition to the pavements. These were found in a British camp near. In one of them when found was a skeleton, with a lachrymatory between the knees. The lachrymatory was large, with the other articles, in cases. These contained a large number of pieces of pottery (Greek, Roman and British), ivory earrings, fragments of Samian ware, sepulchral urns (some with bones in them), celts, and numerous stones with Roman inscriptions, chiefly in memory of veterans connected with the Second Augustan Legion.

The mound in the outskirts of the village was next visited. It is 300 yards round at the base, and 40 at the summit. It is covered with shrubs, and is ascended by a winding path. Having reached the top,

Mr. Lea pointed out to the visitors the different localities of archaeological interest surrounding it; and with regard to the mound itself, he said there could be no doubt that it was artificial. It had been said to be Roman by some, and British by others; probably both were right. The field below was the site of a Roman villa, a part of the walls of which ran into the mound. He pointed out the site of the moat, and said that the place where the drawbridge had rested had been discovered. He could trace the moat for some distance by the changed colour of the grass.

The next object inspected was a ridge of amphitheatre, called Prince Arthur's Round Table, in proceeding to which the party walked alongside a considerable remnant of the old Roman wall. The facing of the wall had been removed, no doubt for modern building purposes. In a field near the bridge were two slight elevations in the turf at about twenty yards distance apart, and Mr. Lea suggested that this might have been a Roman quoit ground. He appealed to Mr. Bloxham and Mr. Parker for their opinions, but both of those gentlemen answered that there was not material enough for them to form an opinion upon.

The "Round Table" is of oval form, 222 feet by 192 feet. All is covered with turf. It is said that stone seats were discovered here in the last century.

Mr. Lea observed that he had not much to say about the Roman amphitheatre, commonly called Arthur's Round Table. Why it was so called he could not say. Excavations had been made, he said, but nothing of consequence had been found. A lot of masonry had been found in a well near. He pointed to some lines in the old Roman wall opposite to the amphitheatre, and invited explanations.

Mr. Parker said he did not think it was an amphitheatre at all.

An adjournment then took place to Mr. Lea's house, near at hand, where he kindly offered the visitors some welcome refreshment, after which

Mr. Clarke, in the name of the archæologists, thanked Mr. Lea not only for his hospitality but for the care which he had taken for the last thirty years in preserving the antiquities of the locality.

The party then returned to Newport and thence by special train to Raglan.

The rest of the afternoon was spent at Raglan Castle, to which the party journeyed by a devious railway route, *via*

Pontypool and Usk, "a famous castle fine," as Churchyard calls it:—

Made of freestone upright as straight as line,
Whose workmanship in beauteous doth abound;
The curious knots wrought all with edged tools,
The stately tower that looks o'er pond and pools,
The fountain trim that runs both day and night,
Doth yield in shew a rare and noble sight.

With regard to the antiquity of the present structure, no portion of it is assigned to an earlier period than that of Henry V., from which transition styles are traceable down to the first quarter of the 17th century. There was a castle founded here by one of the great family of Clare in the 13th century. It has now been in the possession of the Beaufort family some 300 years at least, and was a refuge for Charles in the civil war. The first Marquis of Worcester (created in 1642) raised an army of 1500 foot and 500 horse, which he placed under the command of his son, the celebrated author of the "Century of Inventions." He maintained the cause of the king bravely, and Charles visited him several times. The king sought a refuge at Raglan in July, 1645, after the battle of Naseby, and remained about two months. Raglan was, in fact, the last castle which defied the power of Cromwell. Fairfax's lieutenant, when he summoned the garrison to surrender in June 1646, thus wrote—"His Excellency, Sir Thomas Fairfax, having now finished his work over the kingdom except this castle, has been pleased to spare his forces for the work." The marquis (then eighty-five years old) in reply to the summons, answered that he preferred rather to die nobly than to live with infamy. After the lengthened siege the garrison capitulated on honourable terms, and the marquis went to London, where he was (contrary to the articles of surrender) seized and imprisoned. The castle afterwards became much dilapidated, and no attempt was made to preserve it until towards the end of the last century.

Here the excursionists lunched—for creature comforts are by no means despised by the most ardent antiquarian.

CONCLUDING PAPERS.

On Tuesday morning there was an early meeting of sections for reading of papers, after which the closing meeting of the congress was held.

The historical section met at the Town-hall under the presidency of Mr. Freeman.

Two papers were read—1st, Memoir on the Haweys and Stradling Families, by W. Lloyd, Esq.; 2nd, On the Historical Monuments of Glamorganshire, by G. T. Clark, Esq.

Mr. Clark began by noticing that the lords, marchers, and great barons who, in the 11th and 12th centuries won for themselves great estates, and provided strong castles in South Wales, possessed always more valuable estates and more secure residences, on the English side of the Severn, and in these they chiefly dwelt. The double interest was not confined to the great barons. Their leading retainers, knightly or squirearchical rank, lived much and were buried often in those counties. Others passed on to new conquests in Ireland, and there settled. Even of those who lived and died, and have monuments in South Wales the memoirs of but few are preserved, such was the unsettled state of the country continuously, until the reign of Edward, and at intervals as late as Henry V. The destruction attendant upon the change of religion in South Wales was also severe, and in addition to all this the contests between Charles and the Parliament were especially violent in Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Pembroke, and many monuments till then preserved were mutilated or destroyed by the soldiers on either side. For these various reasons the sepulchral monuments in South Wales, never very numerous or very splendid, are now rare and almost insignificant. The greater families of pure Welsh descent, representing the stocks of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, Enion ap Collwyn, and Gwaethvoed, whose ancestors before the Norman invasion might be presumed to

have set up those curious wrought or inscribed sepulchral stones of which there are several in Glamorgan, did not adopt the fashion of fixed patronymics until the 15th or 16th centuries, nor, with some exceptions, the custom of burial beneath an altar tomb and effigy. Perhaps the sole early exception in Glamorgan was that of the Lords of Avan, who used seals of arms with mounted effigies, and seem to have had tombs at Margam, to which Abbey they largely contributed. The Herberts, a great South Welsh family, did not bury in their lordship of Gower. The Matthews, of Radyr, buried in Llandaff. The extinct families of Williams, of Aberpergwm, Williams, of Duffryn, and Price, of Penllergaer, buried at Cadoxton-by-Neath. Of the Kemys, of Cefn Mabley, there were no tombs in their own county; and of the Lewis, of Van, there remained but one altar tomb and effigy—that of Sir E. Lewis, who died in 1630, which was at Edington, Wilts. Sir M. Cradock, a descendant of Enion-ap-Collwyn, who died 1531, had a grand altar tomb in St. Ann's Chapel, in Swansea Church. The tomb and the containing chapel were in a very disreputable condition. After noticing the absence of early monuments worth notice in Llancarvan and Llantwit, he said Llandaff Cathedral was poor in ancient monuments. The Grey Friars outside Cardiff contained several monuments of the early part of the 13th century. The ruins of Margam contained several later slabs. There were two unbroken stones of much elegance. One was inscribed with a pastoral staff of the 12th century, and the inscription—

Constans et vertus. Jacet hic
Roavallis opertus
Abbas Roburtus. nios Deus casto
misertus. Amen.

The monuments of the gentry of English, or rather Norman, descent were more numerous. In Ewenny Priory Church was the slab of its founder, who died 1144, and the words—"Ici gist Morice de Lndres le Fundur Deu 'li rende sun labur Am. . . ." After mentioning several other monuments of St. Hilary, Flemston, Neath, Llandough, Oxwich, Margam, and Llanbrethyd, &c., he said the Bassetts, though they built a noble mansion at Beaupré, had no taste for posthumous splendour. The Stradlings, though they lived at St. Donat's, buried in the Friars' church at Cardiff. In conclusion he said that the value of the monuments in South Wales was much enhanced by the fact that, unlike what had happened in England generally and in North Wales, all the local records had been destroyed.

Mr. Floyd's paper on the Haweys and Stradling families was, as the subject suggests, of more limited interest than that of Mr. Clark's. The writer noticed that in the reign of Elizabeth Sir E. Stradling addressed to Blanch Parry, one of the Queen's gentlewomen, a tract reciting the traditions which was commonly styled "The Winning of Glamorgan." This had been incorporated into many works, and was generally known. Referring to various traditions, he said all by whom tradition was related agreed that a Stradling was one of the company of Robert Fitzhamon, and all stated that he and his descendants held the manor of St. Donat's from the first coming of the Normans till the time in which they wrote. After some remarks on the Gwenham Brut, he traced the history of the two families named above, noticing that the name of Stradling was not found in any of the early charters relating to the Abbey of Margam. The earliest mention of the Haweys was 1165. From the reign of Edward III., and for a long time after, the Stradling family was in the possession of St. Donat's, and according to Sir E. Stradling and others the manor of St. Donat's was the hereditary property of the Stradlings from the conquest of Glamorgan. He showed that the Stradling family had property in Glamorgan from very early times, and he traced their descent downwards.

The concluding meeting was held shortly after noon. The Marquis of Bute, the president for the year, took the chair, and there was a goodly attendance. The proceedings con-

sisted for the most part of complimentary speeches, and the passing of votes of thanks to the different public officers and individuals who had assisted in the proceedings of the week.

Thanks were unanimously voted to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Town Hall. The Rev. E. Venables moved a vote of thanks to the writers of essays and addresses on the objects of the meeting, which Mr. G. T. Clark acknowledged. The contributors of articles to the museum were also thanked, and a cordial vote was passed to the able president of the meeting, the Mayor of Cardiff, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Dean of Llandaff, and others, for their hospitality. The Local Committee were also thanked, and the meeting broke up.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, the 2nd of August, the annual gathering of the members of this society took place at Knole Park, near Sevenoaks. The extreme loveliness of the weather, and the historic and archaeological interest attached to Knole House, combined to render this meeting one of the most pleasant and most successful assemblies ever held under the auspices of the Society. The meeting was presided over by the Earl Amherst:

The usual business proceedings having been concluded, the Rev. W. J. Loftie read a paper on the history, architecture, and furniture, &c., of Knole House, which he said was one of those museums of architecture with which the rural parts of England peculiarly abound. In London no considerations of archaeology had weighed to preserve buildings which had lost their use; but when they came to such a place as this, where land and even houses, as in the case of Knole, were measured by acres rather than by square feet, they found houses like that under whose ample roof they were assembled, in which, when one part was antiquated and unsuitable to modern requirements, another part was built, the original not being removed; and a succession of distinct and distinguishable buildings, each in itself an architectural monument were allowed to grow up side by side without pushing each other out of the way. Thus they would find at Knole specimens of every kind which had prevailed in England for the last four hundred years, and covering six acres of land. Knole was not mentioned as a residence in the Domesday survey. The first owners on record were the Bethunes or Beatous, one of whom Balchin de Betun, called Earl of Aumerle, or Albermarle, was a large landowner here in the early part of the reign of King John. On the marriage of his daughter Alice with William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, he gave her this manor and certain others. Knole estates then passed by various transitions through the hands of numerous possessors. It at length came into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Bouchier. With the archbishop the history of the present house began. He died in 1486. Knole subsequently passed into the possession of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, who gave it to Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester. In 1603 it became the property of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, previously Lord Buckhurst. So far as could be discovered, the earliest part of the existing house was erected by Archbishop Bouchier, who must have pulled down or disguised the remains he found of the residence of the preceding owners. The hall in which they were assembled was entered by a colonnade, over which was a large shield of the arms of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. The colonnade was placed there as a kind of porch in the reign of William III., whose bust was on the end, reminding them of the colonnade in the inner court of Hampton Court. The hall was, as usual in buildings of the period, divided by a screen at one end, a minstrel's gallery being over the screen, and a passage leading to a small inner court had the kitchen and kitchen offices on the left hand and the door-

way to the hall on the right. Among the various crests on the screen were leopards rampant, and rams' heads, which seem to have been used by the Sackvilles as crests. The shields on the windows were those of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth of Vere, Earl of Oxford, of three Sackvilles, and the arms of Bouchier. Knole House was many times visited by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, besides other monarchs. If they went outside, and stood with their faces towards the house, they would see the Gothic buildings of the Archbishop on the right. The square towers were very fine. At right angles stood the stables; the upper story of this part was of the Tudor period. It still bore the name of the King's Stable. The portion of the house right in front was composite in character. The lower part was early; the upper bore more distinct traces of Elizabethan and later work. Further towards the south, the Stuart period comes in distinctly, and then they had a window which was probably inserted after 1700. The kitchen of Archbishop Bouchier's time was in fine preservation, but the present kitchen was considerably smaller. At the extreme west end was the chapel, and a chaplain's room. The chapel extended north and south in breadth of, as usual in ecclesiastical edifices, east and west. There was a vaulted crypt, which, although latterly used for the warming apparatus of the neighbouring conservatory, and full of rubbish, would well repay a visit. The north east side of the chapel contained windows which looked into the organ-room, where one of the oldest organs in England was to be seen. The principal objects of interest were as follows:—The staircase, which is Elizabethan or Stuart, and the carving of the bannisters deserves attention. The Brown gallery, eighty-eight feet long; in the windows are to be seen the Prince of Wales' feathers, and the Tudor rose. It contains some very old furniture. Lady Betty Germaine's Room is remarkable for its panelling, the doorway, an antique warming-pan, and some Mortlake tapestry, representing Vandyke, the painter, and Crane, the master of the works. The Spangled Bed-room—a stool, probably of the sixteenth century; bed furniture, said to have been presented to the Earl of Middlesex by James I.; ebony cabinet, seventeenth century; Venetian mirror. The Crimson Drawing-room has a beautifully carved chimney-piece, silver fire-dogs and tongs. The King's or Silver Room—a bed prepared for James I., said to have cost 8000*l.*, with furniture of gold and silver tissue; two silver tables, masterpieces of their kind; ebony and ivory cabinet. Other rooms were also worth visiting—viz., the ball-room, the cartoon gallery, the dining-room, the billiard-room, the Venetian bed-room, &c. There were no fewer than eighty staircases in the whole of the buildings, which would give them an idea of the intricate labyrinth of rooms and passages. The best view of the house is obtained from the rose garden, on the west side.

Mr. Loftie's paper was much applauded.

The pictures with which the walls of Knole House are literally covered were elaborately and ably illustrated and explained by Mr. G. Scharf.

The company, after going over Knole House, proceeded to the Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, where they dined together in a pavilion erected for the purpose.

On Thursday the members assembled at Sevenoaks started on an excursion to several localities of interest in the neighbourhood.

The first place visited was the Oldbury Camp, which covers the vast area of 137 acres. It is supposed to be an encampment of the ancient Britons, and British gold coins and many flint implements (described by Sir John Lubbock) have been found on the spot.

The party proceeded from here to Ightham to look at the church, which contains some fine old tombs and monumental brasses.

The next halt was at Wrotham, and the church well repaid the excursionists for the time taken in reaching it. It has been lately restored, but as near as possible in the style

in which it was originally built. During the progress of these alterations an ancient tomb was discovered in the chancel, supposed to be that of John de Wrotham. The coffin was composed of several stones, and the skeleton was entire. The church is in the decorated style of architecture, and owing to the unusual number of chapels it at one time contained, there are no fewer than three piscinas in the side aisles, besides one in the chapel. It also can boast of a nuns' gallery, looking both into the nave and chancel. The font is a genuine early English one, and the doors are of the same style. Another peculiarity is that it has an exterior passage under the tower from side to side. At Wrotham the Archbishop of Canterbury once had a palace, but very few vestiges of it now remain. The Rev. C. Lane, the rector, kindly provided luncheon for the archæologists, numbering upwards of 200.

An ancient Manor House, called "Old Sore," the Cromwellian Church of Plaxtole, and the Mote at Ightham, the residence of Major Luard-Selby, were likewise visited.

The meeting this year has been not only a very satisfactory but a most pleasant one. The weather was delightful, and the country through which the excursionists drove is not to be surpassed for picturesqueness or richness in all England.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society took place on the 3rd instant, at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, the Ven. Archdeacon of Essex presiding, through the illness of Sir Thomas Western, President of the Society.

The business of the meeting was commenced by Mr. King, the hon. sec., reading the annual report of the council. The fact that the first general meeting of the society was held at the Shire Hall more than eighteen years ago was mentioned, and the progress of the institution since that time was traced.

The Rev. H. A. Lipscomb, at the request of the President, made an interesting statement relative to an old book—an *Antiphonale*—found in the roof of Springfield Church during the restoration, about three years ago. The book was discovered above the south wall. It was within oak boards, but they were exceedingly rotten. It had since been bound in leather by the librarian at Cambridge University, who pronounced it to be remarkably perfect. The book appeared to be of date about 1300, and it was probably hidden in the roof in the time of Edward VI., in consequence of a statute providing that the "old church books should be abolished and extinguished."

Mr. J. Edward K. Cutts next read an able paper on "some Roman and British antiquities found at Bilericay, and some Roman antiquities at Dunmow," some fragments of which were placed on the table.

Mr. Nichols said he wished to mention a matter which he thought would be of deep interest to all lovers of antiquity in the county. Turning over Morant's History, he frequently found reference, under the head of many parishes, to records existing in the *Cartulary* of the Abbey Church of St. John's, Colchester. It occurred to him (Mr. Nichols) to inquire whether this *Cartulary* still existed, and where it was preserved. He could not find anybody interested in the matter who had seen it during the last century. Morant certainly had it in his possession, but he expressly mentioned that it was lent to him by the kindness of Lord Hardwicke. Following out the track, he (the speaker) was most happy to say that he had found the *Cartulary* safely deposited in the hands of Lady Cowper at Wrest Park. He had seen it, and it answered every expectation he had formed. It was, in fact, in two volumes, one of which was of special interest. It was a very large, handsome, folio volume, in vellum, containing copies of about a thousand charters, all of them of a very early date. He should say the book was compiled

about 1250 or 1260. It contained about 235 pages, closely written, and was constructed throughout on a methodical plan. About 100 parishes were connected with St. John's Abbey, and this *Cartulary* was perhaps the most interesting record in existence, relating to the county of Essex, excepting only the Domesday Book itself. Lady Cowper, although very properly jealous and careful of the treasure, would have no objection to having a transcript made of it, provided it were under proper care, and he. (Mr. Nichols) did hope this would be done.

BLOOMFIELD CHURCH.

After luncheon at the Saracen's Head, the party started *en route* for Bloomfield church, Leighs Priory, and the site of Pleshey Castle. Bloomfield church was described by Mr. Chancellor, under whose direction it has recently been restored. Mr. Chancellor said the nave was undoubtedly the oldest portion of the work. He confessed, after a minute examination of the south wall, with the western returns, that he entertained a strong belief that the work was Roman; and, pointing out what appeared to be the lines of an old arch, he suggested the possibility that it was some Roman building altered by the Normans. In the south-east corner of the nave he directed attention to two Roman bricks, which were the largest he had ever seen. The chancel he attributed to the latter part of the 14th century, while the tower—one of three round towers in Essex—he described as a fine specimen of Norman pebble work. One of several articles shown to the visitors by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, vicar of the parish, was a large Bible, printed in 1629, and having a very elaborate binding, which bore, on the inner cover, the following written inscription:—"This Bible was King Charles First's; afterwards it was my grandfather's, Patrick Young, Esq., who was Library-keeper to His Majesty, now given to the church at Bloomfield by me, Sarah Atwood, Augt. ye 4th, 1723"

LEIGHS PRIORY.

The company then sped on their way to the parish of Little Leighs, for the purpose of viewing the splendid ruins of the Priory. The roadside hostelry, "St. Ann's Castle," a regular halting place for travellers between Chelmsford and Braintree, was unfortunately left out of the *route*. We say unfortunately, because it is said to be one of the oldest licensed public-houses—if not the very oldest—in England. The building has had a strange fate, and in very peculiar manner has changed from grave to gay. In its early days it was a hermitage; subsequently, pilgrims from Norfolk and Suffolk to the shrine of St. Thomas à Beckett at Canterbury used to stay here for rest and refreshment; at the time of the Reformation it was seized and granted out to a secular holder, and,

"Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history,"

it ultimately became, as it remains, an inn." The remains of the old Priory lie to the left of the road, almost on the boundary of the parish. It was founded by Ralph Gernon, *temp.* Henry III., for Augustine Friars or Black Canons. Originally, it was a large and magnificent pile, surrounded by a park, which, says a county historian, was well stored with fish ponds, to supply the table on the oft-recurring fast day. The site of the venerable pile is a very pleasant one. It may, indeed, be said of it, as Byron wrote of "Norman Abbey,"

"It lies, perhaps, a little low;
The monks preferred a hill behind
To shelter their devotion from the wind;"

but it commands, nevertheless, an extensive and charming prospect, for which the holy men of those days had always an eye. The possessions of the house were great, and it was maintained in a style, the monks even keeping their

pack of hounds. At the dissolution of monasteries, the building and a large portion of the property connected with it fell into the hands of Sir Richard Rich, who turned it into a residence, rendering it so beautiful in its appointments and surroundings that a writer of the time speaks of it as "a secular elysium, a worldly paradise, a heaven upon earth." By Sir Richard's descendants the splendour of the place was kept up till the early part of the 16th century, when the line became extinct. The estates which they had accumulated were partitioned off, and the Priory, after passing through other hands, was purchased, according to the historian just quoted, by the governors of Guy's Hospital about a century ago. What in the olden days was a well wooded park—shady with oak and chesnut—is now turned into pasture and arable land. Of the Priory building sufficient remains to suggest what a glorious pile it must once have been, when

"The long gothic aisle, and stone-ribb'd roof,
O'er canopied shrine and gorgeous tomb,
Carved screen and altar, glimmering far aloof,
And blending with the shade,"

were as yet unmolested by the destroying hand of time. The parts still remaining are two sides of the outer quadrangle, now occupied as a residence by the tenant of the farm, and the gateway of the inner court. "The latter," observes the historian, very truly, "is a good sample of what the place has been." It is built of red and black brick, with a finely embattled octagon tower at each corner. The lofty archway at the entrance, and the windows of the apartments above, which still contain some fragments of the diamond pane, are richly ornamented; and above the massive wooden doors, which are panelled, and elaborately carved, are the arms of the Rich family, cut in stone, with the motto "Garde Tafoy." Care has been taken to preserve the ruin, and, on the inner side, a new brick arch has been turned to support it, but in the interior, the turret stairs have broken down, the floors of the different stories are gone, and a colony of pigeons have made roosts of the rafters over which the Countess of Warwick tripped to watch the gay calvacade as it entered the outer court. We should be disposed to say," the writer adds, "from their style and freshness, that the gateway and the other buildings are part of the erections of Lord Rich, and that nothing is left of the old original Priory save, perhaps, some of the out offices of the farm, and a fine stone canopy of a fountain, of the time of Henry VII., which stands in that part of the meadow which was once the inner court, with the wild bramble twining through its beautiful arches."

After the buildings had been inspected, the Rev. L. Cutts read some "Notes of some mediæval fountains, in illustration of the example of Leighs Priory. "It might be doubted," he said, "whether the fountain at Leighs Priory served the purpose of a lavatory for the religious. It appeared to have stood in the centre of a court, and probably not of the cloister court, but of one of the other courts of the monastery: and it differs in character from these lavatories, and could not conveniently have served their purpose, but it resembles the ornamental gothic fountains which used to stand in the court or garden of mediæval houses, or in the street of mediæval towns."

In the course of some conversation which followed, Mr. Chancellor mentioned that, at the desire of those present, he would make a drawing, with the view of its being issued with the journal of the society's transactions.

PLESHEY.

Having closely observed every hallowed spot on the site of the old Priory, the company proceeded to Pleshey, a place of still more historical interest. Now one of the poorest looking villages in Essex, it was, in remote days, a place of considerable wealth and importance. It is said to have been a Roman settlement, and relics, including coffins, and an urn filled with burnt bones, have been found during exca-

vations in the neighbourhood, which tend to support the assertion. It was clearly at one time a corporate town, for at least one old document is in existence in which allusion is made to "the Mayor of Pleshey." The old castle, the origin of which is involved in some obscurity—the first mention of it, of which we are aware, being in the reign of King Stephen—was of course the chief glory of the place. From the foundations which have been traced, it was doubtless a building at once of great magnificence and great solidity. But all this glory has departed. There is not a brick or a stone to be seen above ground; walls, towers, and battlements having alike perished; in fact, the green mounds, surrounded by moats, are all that now remain. The castle yard, about two acres in extent, is inclosed by broad earthen ramparts. Within these ramparts the castle proper reared its lofty towers, while the keep was divided from it by another moat, crossed by a curious brick bridge, which, happily, still remains, and is a feature of peculiar interest to all intelligent visitors. Pleshey castle, we have said, is a place of historic interest. Shakespeare, in his play of Richard II., mentions it more than once. In the reign of that monarch the place had begun to fall into decay, as is evident from what the great dramatist puts into the mouth of the Duchess of Gloucester, in bidding farewell to John of Gaunt, on his departure from London to Coventry, to witness the encounter between Hereford and Mowbray.

It was at Pleshey Castle that Richard betrayed his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, into the hands of the murderer, and it was here that the Earl of Exeter had to offer up his life for his share in that deed of blood. At Pleshey, too, the Duchess of Gloucester died.

Here, likewise, we find recorded, "was heard the nuptial hymn, and here was spread the gorgeous feast, on the 12th January, 1180, when Wm. de Mandeville solemnised his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Albemarle, at his castle at Plaizet, and the nobles of the land gathered round, and the retainers flocked in to do him honour. Here, too, died Humphrey de Bohun, in 1298; and imagination calls up the monks chanting the funeral dirge, as the portcullis rose, the drawbridge fell across the moat, and the long funeral procession issued from the castle gates." In Stephen's days Pleshey was the property of Geoffrey de Mandeville, who forfeited it by his adherence to the Empress Maud, but it returned to the family, and continued there and in the line of the de Bohuns by marriage till 1416, when it descended to two heiresses, Eleanor, who married Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III., afterwards Duke of Gloucester, and Mary, who became queen of Henry IV., Pleshey also possessed a famous college, founded in 1393, for nine chaplains, by the Duke of Gloucester. The college, which covered six acres of land, was suppressed early in the 16th century. The Duke of Buckingham, who fell at Northampton in 1460, was buried here, with his wife and three sons; so also was Sir Henry Stafford, who married the mother of Henry VII. In 1720 the estates embracing the sites of these historic buildings were sold to Sir Wm. Jolliffe, "who, at his death in 1750, left them to his nephew, Samuel Tufnell, Esq., and with other estates in Pleshey, they now belong to John Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., of Langleys."

The excursion was a very pleasurable one.

THE NEW FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.—The *German Correspondent* states, that while the new frontier between France and Germany was being drawn, a stone was found, between Gravelotte and Doncourt which bears upon one side the inscription *Terre de France*, and doubtless formerly served as a landmark. It stands exactly on the line marked by Kiepert as the former frontier of the German Bishopric of Metz, and was to all appearance erected before 1552, when that city became French. It is to be hoped that the stone will now be preserved as an interesting historical memorial.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[*Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.*]

THE NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society had an excursion on the 1st instant, terminating at Bampton. At 10 a.m. the excursionists assembled at Ducklington Rectory, where the hospitality of the Rev. W. D. Macray, and his wife, was manifested in a substantial breakfast, rendering the visitors better prepared to inspect the interesting Parish Church; this building is rendered cruciform by having both north and south porches, the former very good, the latter indifferent: on the exterior walls are several buttresses, with recessed panels; the windows are nearly all acutely pointed and narrow; the north aisle, termed the Baily aisle (from the name of a former family of landowners, one of whom sold the advowson in 1684 to Magdalen College, Oxford), is rich in sculpture; not only are there two elaborately carved arches of the kind sometimes termed Founders' tombs, but high on the wall mutilated figures, representing the Annunciation, the Salutation, and the Nativity; and the ball flower of the time of the three first Edwards is everywhere conspicuous; two finial heads in good preservation are believed to represent Edward III. and Queen Philippa. It was stated that Magdalen College paid for the advowson with the proceeds of lead removed from their Chapel at Brackley, the same that has been recently restored to public use, and reopened by Bishop Magee in March last year.

The excursionists, now consisting of the Revs. Philip Hookins, W. D. Macray, J. M. Talmage, J. W. Lockwood, J. B. Gibbs, and D. Royce; Messrs. F. J. Morrell, Lockwood, jun., Turner, and Wing, then proceeded in open carriages to Cokethorpe Park, and examined the neat little Church, or rather Chapel, therein, of which there is little to be noticed architecturally; the churchyard is open to the Park, without fence of any description, and there are no traces of graves or gravestones, bringing to mind Wordsworth's beautiful sonnet, beginning with—

"Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no distinguishable line,
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine."

The pictures in Cokethorpe House were next examined, through the kindness of Mrs. Strickland, the most attractive one being a large painting, by Holbein, of Sir Thos. More, his family, and brother; supposing the faces to be authentic portraits, and of this there is no reason to doubt, the martyred Chancellor's devoted daughter, Margaret Roper, was as beautiful as she was affectionate.

At Standlake the party was received by the venerable Rector, the Rev. Jos. West, who exhibited his Rectory House, with its curious waterwalk by the side of the Windrush, and his ancient registers. The Parsonage is unique, but we would be inclined to say not over comfortable or dry. The tower of the church is an octagon, surmounted by a spire of elaborate workmanship, pleasing to the eye alike at a distance and upon a closer view; the chancel is spacious, its walls bearing many mural monuments of the Westons and Stricklands; the iron stanchions to the windows are of a pitchfork pattern; the Church is cruciform, having transepts, and is a good specimen, but not in good repair; one of the members present in drawing forward the Communion table removed rather violently two boards from the wall behind it, and disclosed a recess parted into two by a column, which had apparently been an umbray in that unusual position. The Rector expressed himself pleased with the discovery, and said he should keep the recess open; later in

the day the visitors found a precisely similar opening at Bampton.

The very small Church of Yelford, standing in a very large Churchyard, without gravestones or grave mounds in sight, was next inspected, as was the adjacent moated mansion, now a farm house, but containing many armorial bearings of the Hastings family, whose crest was La Manche. The Rev. E. F. Glanville is now Rector of this parish, which has an acreage of 400, and a population of 12, the emoluments being, it is said, of similarly modest dimensions.

At half-past three Bampton Church was reached, and words are wanting to describe its beautifully carried out restoration; the preservation of ancient brasses in the Church, the herring-bone masonry of its walls, the great weight of mettle in its rehung peal of six bells; the Horde Chapel, with a stone coffin in it; the linen pattern on one of the ancient rows of seats; the Norman chancel arch; the Easter sepulchre; the north transept, with its numerous carved niches; and the gratifying state of the whole fabric to all who love ecclesiastical propriety.

From the Church the party proceeded, under the guidance of the Rev. H. J. Simcox, one of the Curates of Bampton, to the remains of the Castle, of which little more than the gateway, or rather gate house, remains. There is an elaborate groined roof, part of which was fitted up, and used not long since as a place of worship for Roman Catholics, who were ministered to by a clergyman of that denomination from Buckland. Since the outlying portions of the Shrewsbury estate have been sold, the Castle has become the property of Jesus College, Oxford, which society possesses, among other adjacent farm buildings, a large barn that appears to have been an ecclesiastical edifice.

After dinner at the Talbot Inn, the excursionists returned to Witney, delighted with everything they saw and heard during a glorious summer day.

ELY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON Monday, the 31st ult., this society paid a visit to Ely Cathedral, headed by Edmund Sharpe, Esq., M.A., for the purpose of hearing that gentleman deliver a lecture and give a description of the magnificent building.

Mr. Sharpe commenced by giving a short opening address at the west end of the cathedral, observing that their object was to arrive at correct conclusions as to the architecture of the middle ages. It was, he said, not his intention to go into a documentary history of the cathedral, nor to occupy their time in detail classification. He paid a high compliment to the Rev. Mr. Stewart, formerly a minor canon of the cathedral (and who was present) upon the marvellous correctness of his published description of the architectural history of the building. The lecturer and his party then proceeded to the eastern transept, where he commenced an elaborate description of that portion of the building; and afterwards they proceeded to various other parts, until four o'clock, the commencement of Evening Service. At five o'clock Mr. Sharpe renewed his description until six o'clock, when the party repaired to the Lamb Hotel to dinner, where they were joined by the Dean of Ely, Archdeacon Emery, and other clergymen.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual gathering of this society took place at Chichester on the 10th instant. There was a numerous attendance of members and friends of the society from both divisions of the county. The meeting proved an exceedingly interesting one, and the Cathedral Palace, Bosham and Boxgrove churches, the Museum of the Chichester Library Society and Mechanics' Institution, as well as other places of interest to the archaeologist, were open for inspection.

The Rev. Professor Swainson and the Rev. Canon Parlington, conducted the visitors round the Cathedral; Mr.

Parker, of Oxford, explained the architectural features of the Palace; while the Rev. H. Mitchell, F.S.A., and the Rev. W. Bennett acted respectively as guides to the churches of Bosham and Boxgrove, whither select parties proceeded in vehicles. The local sub-committee had made every effort to secure a pleasant meeting. The dinner was provided at the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester, and in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Bishop, who had been announced to preside, the chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor, the company including Mr. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., the Rev. E. Turner, of Maresfield, the Rev. W. de St. Croix, hon. secretary, and many other gentlemen, with a good sprinkling of ladies.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The day originally fixed for the visit of this society to Crewkerne has been altered from August 22 to August 29 and two following days, in order to avoid clashing with the British Archæological Society's meeting at Weymouth. The programme has been published.

ANTIQUITIES OF WESSEX.

WHEN the grain is all carted away, Wiltshire offers a scene of great attraction to all exploring antiquaries on their autumnal rambles.

From Swindon on the north to Wilton in the south, across the great stretch of Salisbury Plain, the whole route is thickly strewn with objects of interest. Here we find the homes and graves of our rude ancestors—their strongholds, and the boundary marks of many successive races—all more or less clearly defined and fairly preserved. This, for two reasons—1. Because the open plain must always have proved more favourable to man's evolutions, than a trackless forest, 2. Because the encroaching tide of our teeming population, has not here sufficed to sweep away the relics.

The cretaceous formation abounds in Wilts, but Swindon, with its fine oolitic quarries, rich in fossils, lies on the very edge of the Oxford clay, which skirts the whole county with a narrow belt on the west, leaving the chalk downs of Marlborough separated from the chalk of Salisbury Plain by the green sand-stone which crosses Wilts in almost a straight line from Devizes to King's-Clere in Hants; strongly marked is this line by the fertile vale of Pewsey. Southward the chalk extends to Wilton, where the green sand re-appears, and eastward by south to Winchester.

We learn that Winchester was known as *Venta Belgarum*, i.e., the Gwent, the fine open champaign land belonging to the Belgians, an immigrant race, who would naturally, in time, seek to spread over the whole downs. Now it would seem probable that the Wansdyke may mark their boundary. *Wans* sounds more like Wends than Wodens. The Wends being the name for a certain people who, when settled in Britain, as Belgæ to the Romans, may also have been called Wends from a different point of view.

The Wansdyke separates, by artificial means the limits of Marlborough Downs from Salisbury Plain, so that, at one time, the races who held these respective areas were in conflict, i.e., the race settled at Sorbiodunum or at Amesbury, were at one time, tied down from access to Avebury or Aveutio. This point is of importance in contrasting Stonehenge with Avebury, both megalithic structures, but totally different in style and construction.

The earliest dawn of authentic history represents Sorbiodunum, more recently Old Sarum, but now Old Castle Rings, bleak and deserted in winter, but a local tea-garden in summer, as an important *dune* or hill-fortress of the local tribe, looking down on pit-dwellings in the plain, whose richer-inhabitants would probably serve to man the fortress in times of danger; it was adopted and strengthened for a Roman *castrum*; it developed into a Saxon then a Norman

stronghold, with civil and ecclesiastical interests, always at discord within such confined and arid limits.

Ultimately the ecclesiastical element effected an Exodus, and founded an architectural gem at New Sarum: (Saris—Salis, R and L being convertible) in the fertile meads below; there was no lack of water, it permeated the streets as at Venice, in canals, kennels, now mostly covered in; water also in the Cathedral foundations, for it licks its way to the surface and damps the walls, so that the newly renovated fresco paintings in the Chapter House peel off by the square yard, as evidenced by some flakes now before the writer, which present he owes to the courtesy of the Canon in residence.

Sarum, old and new, may be soon explored; and glancing at Bemerton—home of sainted George Herbert and of Bowles, a sweetly rural scene, with enough of Paradise in it, if only accompanied by immortality, to satisfy any merely human soul—we may take in Wilton, a genuine Roman settlement, now overlaid by many acres of fertile land; the modern township has wandered away from the parent site, but here we may now admire the lamented Sydney Herbert's Byzantine Chapel. Alas, damp here reveals itself; and, if so favoured, visit Inigo Jones's palace with some beautiful pictures, and pace the Arcadian avenues sacred to memories of

"Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

A vigorous man may readily walk the eight miles or so, from Salisbury to Stonehenge, and looking backwards, see the tapering spire grow less and less along the whole route.

Stonehenge is a mere adjunct of Amesbury,* a decayed monastic town, having, as yet, no railway station to replace the lost posting business of the old coaching days. Out on the plain barrows may be counted by hundreds, with a so-called *curcus*, and a genuine Roman encampment. Stonehenge is *post-Roman*; the stones are hewn, and hung or suspended on high—A.S. *hon, heng, we hengen* "to hang;" the whole structure has been carefully designed, and its name should be allowed to speak for itself. Here we find massive uprights, with huge imposts resting on them; there is an encircling mound of wide expanse, and this raised structure in the centre; there was a double circle of stones; each upright has been worked with a round tenon at top to fit into a mortice hole in the impost; the imposts have been dovetailed together, with grooves or joints like a carpenter's matched-lining; this outer circle has had a second row of uprights, with fresh imposts, and there was also a third story in part. Nennius ascribed it to the 5th century, A.D., Geoffrey of Monmouth confirms this; Henry of Huntington writes—"Stones of wonderful magnitude are raised in the manner of doors, so that they seem like doors placed over doors." He means open door-ways. I conceive it to be a Romano-British imitation of the real Roman Circus, such as the Coliseum at Rome, the theatre at Nîmes, and such like; smaller ones we had, as at Richborough, but nothing on the grandest scale; this would do for ceremonial triumphs, then there was the neighbouring circus for chariot races.

Avebury lies some twenty-five miles off, beyond the vale of Pewsey, up the hills, and across the Wansdyke.

A. H.

To be continued.

THE Church of S. Clement Danes, Strand, it is said, is marked out for demolition. On Monday, in a consultation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Street, and other authorities, it was decided that its removal was necessary for the approaches to the New Law Courts, at last actually in course of erection.

* C.F. Amesbury Banks, a Roman-British encampment of eight acres, in Epping Forest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

THE HELLSTONE, DORSET.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Having ere now examined many of the traces of a bygone age in Dorset, I was somewhat astounded to find the following paragraph in the *Standard* of the 23rd inst., referring to the Hellstone cromlech, which was one of the objects visited by the British Archaeological Association, now holding its 28th Congress at Weymouth.

"This relic of the past was an object of great interest, and the thanks of the Association as well as of every archaeologist are due to Mr. Manfield who has, at his own expense, restored this wonderful specimen of our forefather's handiwork."

Now the casual reader of this would fancy that something had been done beneficial to archaeology, instead of the very reverse. The "restoration" of our later architectural relics is often carried too far, although much is oftentimes absolutely necessary to prevent their total ruin, but here at Portisham was a picturesque and venerable pile of stones, traditionally, it is true, said to have been once otherwise arranged, but having through the great length of time since they were overthrown become antiquated in their ruin, and likely to last in that state for ages, if left undisturbed. But in 1869 the "restorer" sets to work, and with what result? Why, "the wonderful specimen of our forefather's handiwork" is transformed into a nineteenth century cromlech, the handiwork of a well-known firm of modern engineers. The Hellstone cromlech having thus been re-modelled or "restored," and its former appearance totally changed, is of course "an object of great interest" to mere sight-seers, but to the right-minded antiquary a pang of regret quivers through his frame, when he beholds a once ruined specimen of ancient workmanship transformed into "a fit to be seen" structure, and robbed of all its direct associations with the past. The Hellstone is now no longer an ancient erection or a lichen-clad ruined monument of the past, but a patched up structure of the present, and interesting only as indicating the site of a once noble and famous cromlech.

It is really surprising how such a paragraph, as that I have quoted from the *Standard*, could have been penned by any one interested in antiquities. Let thanks be given to whom thanks are due, but it really seems strange that the thanks "of the Association as well as of every archaeologist," should be given for the semi-destruction of a once noble object of antiquity.

I leave this subject for abler pens to dilate upon, but with an earnest hope that the Association itself does not "wink" at these so-called cromlech "restorations," of which several instances have occurred lately.

X. Y. Z.

August 24, 1871.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I should feel much obliged if one of your numismatic readers would inform me how I can gain admission to the national collection of coins at the British Museum.

Some time back I went for that purpose, and was told that I could not be admitted without an order, but where to apply for one I am at a loss to know.

This, with any other information respecting the collection, will be thankfully received by

West Mount, Derby.

G. R. H.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Any information on Jean Lucas, buried in Ware Church, co. Herts, will be most acceptable. A stone appeared in the north side of the church, according to Salmon, with this inscription upon it—

"Jean Lucas, gist ici
Dieu de s' alme eit merci."

Was she related to the Lucas family, of Lofts Wendon, co. Essex.

W. WINTERS.

MISCELLANEA.

THE last of the metropolitan turnpike gates (Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road) has just been removed.

DR. BEKE has in the press a work, entitled "The Idol in Horeb," in which he seeks to show that the golden image made by Aaron for the Israelites to worship, at Mount Sinai, was a cone, not a calf. The work also comprises several articles relating to other errors of the septuagint Jewish translators of the Old Testament, consequent on their identifying Mitzraim with Egypt, &c.

LLANGOLLEN BRIDGE.—This venerable structure, which has for so many centuries been celebrated as one of the seven wonders of Wales, is now found so inadequate to the increased traffic of this neighbourhood, that for many years there has been a general and increasing desire to have it widened.

VALE CRUCIS ABBEY.—The hand of Time has been long at work upon this noble pile of ancient ruins. The beautiful specimen of architecture in front of the building has for centuries been gradually crumbling away; but workmen are now engaged in repairing it.

MR. JUSTIN SIMPSON is preparing for publication a List of the Lincolnshire Series of Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. The work will give a descriptive account of more than 220 specimens of these coins issued in this county by corporations and tradesmen, between 1649 and 1672 (in the latter year they were cried down by royal proclamation).

AN old lady is now living at Sawbridgeworth, co. Hants, aged 106, and still enjoys a good state of health.

ACCORDING to the *Guardian*, a stone has been found during the restoration of the parish church of Aldborough, Holderness, stating that, in the reign of Canute, Ulf, the Dane, built the church "for the souls of Hanun and Gundhart." This stone is now rebuilt into the wall.

THE Rothschild family, says the *Constitutional*, is about to celebrate the centenary of the banking-house to which it owes its fortune. The firm was established at Frankfort, in 1771, by Meyer-Anselm. Being left an orphan, he obtained employment in a bank at Hanover, and by his industry and economy succeeded in amassing a little capital, with which he founded his own establishment. In 1801, he was appointed agent for the Elector of Hesse whose fortune he saved at the risk of his own, when the French army entered that state. For that service the Emperor of Austria gave titles of nobility to all the members of the family, with the motto, to which they have always remained faithful, *Concordia, Industria, Integritas*. The founder of the dynasty left ten children, of whom the youngest was the late Baron James, of Paris.

IN the last number of the Paris paper, *L'Artiste*, there is a reproduction of Callot's great work, 'Les Misères de la Guerre,' from the original plates, dated 1633, which were found in the possession of Madame de Graffigny, descendant of the Callot family.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9th, 1871.

THE TIMES ON ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS.

THE love of the past and of all its relics is firmly adherent in the human mind. From the possessor of a kingdom to the day-labourer on the land, the curiosity about antiquity is found in every rank of life.

That this is an incontrovertible fact is proved by the distinguished persons who patronise antiquarian societies, and the eagerness with which the humblest peasant listens to an account of coins or other antiquities that have been lately found near his place of residence. But the *Times*, "Jupiter Tonans," has lately sent down a literary storm upon the British Archæological Association on the occasion of its recent visit to Weymouth. Nor did Jupiter content himself with fulminating on the members of the Archæological Association only, he scathed the Mayor and Corporation upon their "native dulness," which, as Jupiter is accountable for the "native" disposition of all the world, must have been imbibed from Jupiter himself. Jupiter certainly could not then have been very placid, or he would never have twitted the society with such a fault as its "long name."

What's in a name? If the archæologists are mere aspirants to learned honours under false pretences, pretending to extend the boundaries of antiquarian knowledge, but in reality only making up pic-nic parties, practising flirtations, and bottling specimens of crystal streams, they would be no better if their name were monosyllabically short. Jupiter was certainly inclined to call names on that day, as he called an antiquary a curious anomaly, mocked at his looking for his British ancestor, and sneeringly admitted that the very best antiquarian was only fit for the drudgery of picking up "scraps, and fragments of ancient life, for future bards and romancers." What did Jupiter mean by that? Had he forgotten that a fine antiquary, Sir W. Scott, was also a bard and romancer of the highest calibre?

We claim more for those gentlemen who have devoted themselves to dignified researches into the past, than that of being mere jackals, providers for the princely bards and romancers; and we do not think their highnesses the said bards and romancers would look down with disdain on the archæologists, or find fault with them for trying to *desipere in loco* and to *miscere utile dulci* as the Thunderer did when he told them they changed themselves into a Guide-book, and were conspiring to make "learned people foolish and idle people conceited." What is Jupiter himself but a Guide-book? which it would often be better for his subjects if they did not always travel by, since they would sometimes find a better road by the exercise of their own discretion.

It is written that, "God loveth not size," and that small and great are relative terms, needful indeed for poor human

nature; but the chief of the *Dii Majores*, Jupiter tonans, ought to be able to discern that even pic-nics, flirtations, and becoming a Guide-book may all contribute to provide additional materials for future bards and romancers.

THE AGGLESTONE.

AT the recent meeting of the British Archæological Association at Weymouth, Mr. T. B. Groves, of that town, presented to the society several photographs of the Agglestone, near Studland, overlooking Poole Harbour. His object in having these photographs taken was to give the archæologists an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the true character of this remarkable group, the time at the disposal of the party being too limited to allow of a visit to the Agglestone itself.

Mr. Groves has just favoured me with a copy of his remarks on the Agglestone, of which he says—"The stone is situate on the heath about a mile from Studland. Its neighbourhood is barren and dreary, yet possesses a certain charm for the lover of wild natural scenery. It can scarcely be approached by wheel conveyance, though there is a track used by turf-cutters that leads up to the crest of the hill that overlooks it. The heath hereabouts undulates a good deal, so that Agglestone when approached from the Corfe side, cannot be seen until one has arrived within a few hundred yards of it. It then forms a very striking object, and at once becomes the chief point of interest in the vast panorama, including Poole, Poole Harbour, the Little Sea, and Studland, with the more distant Hampshire coast and the Isle of Wight, that now meets the view. In its vicinity several barrows are to be found, that are believed to be of artificial formation. Puckstone is the name given to one that resembles Agglestone in character, but the stone on its summit has fallen down. Its name is derived from *Puck*, the Anglo-Saxon for "fiend." Various derivations have been suggested for Agglestone. Some say that its first syllable is taken from *Hagge*, A.S. for "witch," others from *Eggel*, A.S. for "sharp," others again affirm that *Halig*, A.S. for "holy," is its true derivation. The country people call it the "Devil's Night-cap," and have a tradition that it was hurled by his satanic majesty from the Isle of Wight for the purpose of destroying Corfe Castle, but that it dropped short in the place where we now find it. The stone is supposed to weigh about 400 tons. Its shape is irregular, and the rock of which it is composed is known here as heathstone, a coarse-grained sandstone, the cementing matters of which are carbonate of lime and peroxide of iron. Geologically it is referred to the series of strata that immediately overlaid the Bagshot formation, of which the heath consists. It undoubtedly stands in its original position, and owes its preservation to its greater hardness having enabled it to resist the denuding action that removed the rest of the stratum from its neighbourhood. It has been said that the stone was originally larger, and that considerable quantities of it were carried away for use in building; but from the inspection of the quality of the stone, and of the track that leads to it, I attach little importance to the statement. Whilst one can positively affirm that the stone was not raised to its present position by human agency, it is by no means improbable that it owes its figure to that cause. Certainly

the conical hill on which it stands has all the look of having been artificially shaped. I will conclude by giving the dimensions of the stone, and of the hill, as I find them in Hutchins. The conical hill is 90 ft. in perpendicular height, the slope of the steepest (the east) side is 300 ft.; on the west it is much less steep. It is clothed with heather, gorse and fern. Agglestone is 18 ft. high, girth at bottom is 60 ft., in the middle, 80 ft., near the top, 90 ft. Several smaller stones, one of sixteen, another of nine tons, or thereabouts, are found on the top of the hill by the side of the greater stone. The dimensions of the Puckstone are about 10 ft. by 8 ft.*

Many vague and unsupported theories have been broached at different times respecting the Agglestone. Thus it has been called by some a *cromlech*, and by others a *logan* or *rocking stone*, and even a *rock idol*.* There is not the slightest evidence to show that it is a *cromlech*; neither is there any proof that it is an unfinished logan stone or a *rock-idol*; names given to it by antiquaries when indulging in fanciful speculations. In the west of England, on Dartmoor and the Cornish hills, are many curious piles of rocks which are now regarded as strictly *natural* formations, and nothing else, by the judicious antiquary, and yet these have quite as much claim to be called *cromlechs*, &c., as the Dorset Agglestone. It is therefore necessary to be very guarded when assigning any use for these fantastic groups, of which the Agglestone, in Dorset, the Tolmen (now destroyed) and Cheesewring in Cornwall, and the Toad Rock, and Great-upon-Little, in Sussex, are examples. Mr. Charles Warne, once a resident in the county, and the author, among other works, of a valuable *Index to Dorset Antiquities*, wisely places the Agglestone among "Uncertain Remains," at the same time observing that "the more sober will regard it as nothing more than a natural stone singularly placed." This I feel assured is the true explanation of the origin of the Agglestone; but that it has served as a landmark through successive ages will readily be granted from the conspicuous position which it occupies.

E. H. W. D.

Sept. 2, 1871.

THE 34TH "CUMBERLAND" REGIMENT.

THE event in which the 34th feel most pride, and in which the regiment was most conspicuous was at Arroyo de Molinos, while assisting to cut off the retreat of the French army, the regiment came in collision with the French 34th, the whole of which corps they captured, taking prisoners the colonel, Prince d'Arenberg, and General de Brun. The English 34th came out of action with the French 34th caps on their heads, carrying off as trophies the brass drums, and having wrenched the staff from the French drum-major. For this exploit the regiment was afterwards allowed to wear the French red and white pompon in their caps, and have ever since kept the French drums as trophies, and carried in front of the regiment the drum-major's staff.

The 34th received the Royal authority to bear the words "Arroyo dos Molinos" on the regimental colour for their behaviour on this occasion. Sergeant Moses Simpson, the individual who actually took the staff from the drum-major of the French 34th, afterwards filled the situation of barrack-sergeant at Northampton, and has been presented by the officers of the 34th with a handsome medal, in commemoration of his gallant conduct.

* Hutchins' "Dorset," 2nd edition, Introduction, p. 23.

S. NINIAN'S CAVE, WHITHORN.

THE cave of S. Ninian is only a fragment of what it must originally have been. The rocks which had formed its outer side have tumbled down, and the pilgrim must reach the entrance of the present cave over the *débris* of their ruin, while the surface of the rocks which remain have become disintegrated, so that any carvings that might originally have been on the walls have disappeared. During the recent visit of a party from Monreith, of which the Dean of Westminster, and Dr. John Stuart, of Edinburgh, were members, it was observed that on a panel, about twenty-five feet to the south-west of the present cave, of which the original surface remained, there was cut the figure of a cross, about nine inches in height, and resembling in character some of the crosses in the caves of Fife. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that there had originally been other carvings on the walls of the cave, of which the specimen just discovered is only one; and that thus we may imagine the great instructor of the Southern Picts, having here made his retreat, like Kentigern, the Apostle of Strathclyde, whom his biographer pictures at the mouth of his cave in the attitude of prayer, and enjoying the indescribable sweetness of his solitude. To the traveller who now visits the sadly-neglected ruins of Whithorn, it is not easy to recall the early importance of the spot, or to enter into the feeling which drew to it pilgrims from every part of the British islands. The present condition of the ruins betokens that S. Ninian's memory has been greatly forgotten, and it would be a worthy object, for those who have the power, to rescue them from the degradation and neglect which have overtaken them.—*Scotsman*.

JONES OF URICONIUM.—Few persons who have visited the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, near Shrewsbury, are likely to have forgotten Jones, the care-taker, whose genuine archaeological enthusiasm contrasted so oddly with his rustic accent and unlettered phraseology. Though commissioned by his employers to levy sixpences on the curious in aid of the fund for carrying on the explorations, Jones had none of that sharp-eyed eagerness for lucre which characterises the professional exhibitor of ruins or the typical verger who accompanies little groups of sightseers round the choirs of our cathedrals. It was always easy to see that he had caught the true antiquarian fervour, as he went about restoring some tile to its place, or tenderly moving a charred bone or fragment of pottery out of the way of visitors' footsteps. Under these circumstances it is with some regret that we learn that Jones's occupation is gone, since the receipts no longer pay even for taking care of this spot, which, by a pardonable exaggeration has been described as "the British Pompeii." Hence, we are told on Good Friday last "dreadful damage" was done to the Roman remains, and it is to be feared that worse may follow. Surely, however, if sixpences fall short, there is enough interest among the learned to secure Jones the modest stipend of a labourer's wages. We are, it must be confessed, somewhat careless of our antiquities. More than a century and a half has elapsed since a man digging in the fields first discovered tokens of this once famous city, whose very site had become uncertain; but it was not until some twelve years ago that a systematic plan of excavation was adopted by a local society. The explorations, though hitherto very slight, have been in the highest degree interesting. If they must be suspended for want of funds, we trust at least that what has been already laid bare may not be exposed to the mercies of the visitors who spent last Good Friday in destroying the most perfect specimen of a Roman hypocaust. In short, we look to the learned, and above all, to the Mayor and Town Council of Shrewsbury to place the remains of Uriconium once more under Jones's watchful eye.—*The Graphic*.

DISCOVERY OF A STONE COFFIN AT HIGH ONGAR.

"A FEW days since, as some labourers were cutting a trench at the back entrance road leading to Wash Hall Farm, High Ongar, occupied by Mrs. Walker, they discovered, about 6 inches from the surface, in a transverse direction from the road to the bank, a stone coffin, the lid of which was 6 inches thick, 6 feet 8 inches long by 2 feet 2 inches wide. It has a slight ridge in the middle, but there is no inscription thereon. After breaking part of the lid in pieces, four men were able to lift up the larger portion, so as to examine the interior, but they found only three or four bones therein. The bottom of the coffin still remains in the ground. It appears on examination to have been cut or chiselled out of a block of Portland stone, of the size of the lid, and about 18 inches deep, leaving the sides, end, and bottom 4 inches in thickness, the inside of the coffin being 6 feet by 18 inches for the reception of the body. The spot where it was found is nearly a quarter of a mile from the church, and nearly one mile east of Ongar Castle Mount, on the summit of which a few bricks only now remain. The coffin will remain open for a time, to afford those interested therein an opportunity of examining it. Some of our Essex antiquarians will doubtless be able to afford us some information concerning it."

This interesting discovery noticed in the *Essex Weekly News*, is a subject worthy of notice, and will prove doubtless of some interest to the archaeologists of the county of Essex. The relic is of considerable antiquity, probably of Roman or Saxon origin. I am inclined to receive it as belonging to the latter period, in consequence of the locality in which it was found. Prior to the survey, Ongar was for the most part a wood. Morant considers the name of Saxon derivation. The fact, however, of the coffin being buried so far from the old church, and of its massive form, strongly recommends it as being a very early interment; but owing to the absence of any portion of caligraphy found upon it will, I fear, exclude the hope of fixing its precise date, as well as the name of the character whose remains it contained. Cemeteries have been mentioned as late as Edward II., existing some considerable distance from the parish church, set apart for the burial of the humbler classes of parishioners; while kings and noblemen were buried in the church. Among the ancient Britons, stone coffins, as most of your readers are aware, were generally used for persons of eminence. Such are to be found in barrows, together with Roman urns, &c. The kistvaen, or coffin, was composed of rough stones, set edgewise, and covered with flat stones. In mediæval times stone coffins were in general use for persons of distinction, but the common people were, however, only wrapped in cloth, and so put into the earth. It appears that at the first erection of churches no part of the adjacent ground was allotted for the interment of the dead, but some place for this purpose was appointed at a further distance, and the place of inhumation was without the walls of populous towns, according to the old Roman law of the twelve tables—first, indefinitely by the wayside, then in some peculiar inclosure assigned to that use. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have been the first who brought up the practice of using vaults in chancels (see Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law," vol. i., p. 236). The coffin in question appears not unlike a Roman sarcophagus discovered on a farm in the parish of Hazeleigh, in 1838. Another similar one was found in Stoney Hill Field, in the parish of Ramsden Bellhouse, about two feet from the surface. A valuable article on this may be found in the "Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society," vol. iii. The county of Essex has long been considered rich in Roman sepulchral relics. An old writer states that stone coffins were not in

use after the 13th century, except on rare occasions. This is questioned by Mr. Lethieullier, who, speaking of those in Westminster Abbey, affirms that if this is correct "we have an era from whence to go upwards in search of any of these monuments where the stone coffin appears."—"Archæologia," vol. ii., p. 298.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

SHOEBURY.

SHOE-BURY, literally "horse-shoe fort," represents the site of a Danish encampment, attributed to the sea-king Hastein, who lived about one thousand years ago.

It is of a horse-shoe shape, and has thus given a permanent name to the peninsula called Shoebury-ness (*quasi*, nose or point). It is very distinctly laid down in the Ordnance maps, but, since the date of that survey, it has been enclosed by government, and made an integral part of the artillery barracks, where our heavy ordnance are tried at long range. The new external wall takes the line of the eastern rampart of Hastein's entrenchment, so that the whole of this relic of antiquity is thus cut up by our paternal government.

It would seem that the Viking of old may have beached his long barques, as did the Greek heroes of Homer's *Iliad*, and then cut a trench for his protection landward. This first rough work has grown by degrees, and seems to have been permanently occupied, for remains are found on excavating to the depth of fifteen feet; a detachment, we may suppose, has landed, who would hold this remote corner till further reinforcements arrived, then push inwards.

The Saxons seem to have relied on a moat for defence, there being several good specimens of the moated grange about here; all on a small scale. There is an old building, on the shore, in Southchurch parish, called Camper House, held at a nominal rent. It would seem, by the name, to have been the settlement of a famous kemper, or champion, who, being, perhaps, the first to leap ashore in some engagement, has been rewarded by a free allodial possession on the spot.

The people about here know very little about the encampment, but any intending visitor, who inquires for Mr. Hopkins, government clerk of the works, will no doubt be put on the right scent, as I was, most courteously.

Southend, Essex,

September 2nd, 1871.

A. H.

NOTES ON THE PRE-HISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY OF EAST DEVON.

AT a meeting of the Devonshire Association, on August 24, at Bideford, the Rev. R. Kirwan read a paper on this subject. The origin of bronze, said the writer, could be traced to the fact that copper, from its being more easily recognised as a metal, would be employed for cutting instruments before iron, and to the probability that when copper was short tin might have been employed to supply the deficiency. The mixture once made, it would be found that the remitting metal would have qualities different from either of its parents; and experience would soon dictate the proportions that should be employed. In a barrow at Upton Pyne he had found, in conjunction with Mr. R. M. Lingwood, a bronze pin; a finely-patinated bronze dagger; a small sepulchral vessel or type known as the incense cup, with two lateral perforations for suspension; a grain of carbonised wheat; fifty beads of shale and a bugle-shaped bed of red clay. It was probable that in those beads they detected the first traces of the use of the turning-lathe in England. He had made an investigation of an ancient camp on Peek Hill, near Sidmouth, where he had

found charcoal bones of the pig-deer, sheep, and possibly of the bos longifrons; a quantity of flint flakes and cones; and some implements of bone which were identical in character with those which were discovered in the barrows. Thus he held that the first makers and the barrow builders lived contemporaneously, with or under the same conditions of civilisation. The facts seemed to point out to their being rather a quiet, peaceful people, who erected the forts for the purposes of defence rather than aggression.

A very large collection of bones and other things which he had excavated in Peek Hill were laid upon the table, and inspected with considerable interest.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Pengelly stated his belief that the object of a large number of the bones being split was to make the fragments into implements, not to extract the marrow.

KING STEPHEN'S BURIAL-PLACE, OLD FAVERSHAM ABBEY.

The following appeared as a communication in the *Builder*, the Editor of that publication justly remarking:—"We have no reason to doubt the good faith of the writer, but it is obvious that some additional evidence would be required to confirm this statement."

It may not be generally known that Stephen died at Dover Castle, October 28, 1154, and agreeably to his last dying request his body was conveyed to Faversham, and there laid in the same vault and chantry chapel as that which contained the coffin and remains of his good queen Maud, and his eldest son Eustace. She having been a nun at Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, and dying, was buried in the old abbey here at Faversham, which she so much loved, we are told when living. Her palace is now turned into a greengrocer's shop; the street is still called Court Street, and the house has quite a number of those iron-studded doors, with old-fashioned wooden bolts, curious stringed latches and slides; great capacious fireplace, with old Dutch tiles, and wide enough in the chimney-stack at the back to roast an ox whole. It is panelled throughout with black oaken carved work, representing lilies, vines, &c.; and the windows are of the old style, looking out to the east towards the old abbey, which stood a little further to the south-east in the same street. The site of the church in which the king was buried is now an orchard, with but three or four aged apple-trees growing therein. The little chapel on the north east extremity is still traceable in the grass growing short there, and forming a perceptible square, in which was the king's monument, now shown in the parish church at some little distance from the abbey; but it is, of course, quite empty, being a mere Purbeck square marble raised cenotaph, which was removed from the abbey at the Suppression, when history gives out that the tomb of the king was broken open and his bones turned out on to the abbey floor, whilst the lead of the coffin was sold; the king's bones were then cast into the river or creek which flows close by, up which the flood-tide rolls alternately every twenty-four hours. But, from a careful inspection of the spot wherein the king's body was taken up, I found to my surprise that there was actually not only a perceptible hollow in the crisp grass, which shows whence the leaden coffin of the king was dug up out of the vault, but there were also a few carved stones, mortar, and glazed tiles, left amongst the *débris* thrown out of the vault at the Suppression in 1538; and that curiosity or clumsiness had actually induced the sacrilegious robbers of the king's tomb to leave the two broken upper halves of the king's thigh-bones, with part of collar and shoulder bone, &c., also a piece of the yellow decayed coffin-lid, also a nail or two, behind, sticking in the grass, or in a foot-hole near by, also a piece of his knee-cap, evidently cut by the villains' spades, as also a portion of the king's leaden coffin, which was as large as the palm of my hand, and showed several cuts made by the spade upon it. These precious relics of King Stephen, together with a fragment

of the stained glass from the east window, I managed swiftly to secure, to my infinite satisfaction and delight. It appears quite evident from the "History of Faversham," that the queen's coffin and bones, also those of her son, are still lying beneath the ground of the orchard, which is full of grassy hills and hollows, where the pillars and walls of the old abbey stood, so long since demolished, and all but forgotten. The abbey had three aisles, and was, I find by striding it, over eighty yards in length by forty yards in width; and it had a crypt beneath the choir, also a subterranean passage; also a fishpond, with extensive pastures and park attached. A gold noble was dug up near the old abbey wall a short time ago, some pottery, two or three Roman coins, one of Claudius Caesar's, one of William Rufus, and one of Lady Godiva in the Coventry procession; also a handsome silver one of Caesar Augustus, most excellent ones, in first-rate preservation. I found a portion of King Stephen's chain, treble-dome, steel armour dress, a curious iron Norman twisted hinge, a short Norman table-knife, only four and a half inches in length; also two thin iron monks' plates, part of a Norman black jug, with head of the king gilt, and flowers worked upon it, besides glass of a curious pattern; and also part of an iron hurdle, with chain linked, and a cowhide network seat, of rudest construction, to fasten convicts to when drawn at horses' tails to the gibbet or place of public execution; these two curious barbarous horse-sleds are now lying in the old abbey cart-shed, on Mr. Hilton's farm, and were used for the murderers of Thomas Arden in 1538, whom they had barbarously murdered by tying first a towel round his neck, and then cutting his throat with a broad dagger. They then carried the body out of Mr. Chambers's house, dragged it, bleeding ghastly in dripping gore, through the garden, over the abbey wall, and then cast it into the meadow of the abbey farm, where it was found; and for this they were sentenced to be drawn, and then hanged. I have the two thigh-bones of the king now in my possession.

JOHN MELLOR.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

The following eminent continental archæologists are announced as constituting papers for the next session.

M. Heinrich Brugsch, F. C. Chabas, Clermont Ganneau and the Chev. de Saulcy.

The first part of the society's transactions will be ready early in spring, containing articles by Dr. Birch, J. W. Bosanquet, M. Ganneau, Prof. Lowne, Lieutenant Pridéaux, G. Smith, and H. Fox Talbot, Esq.

A CURIOUS DANCE.—The *Western Morning News* says, that July 25 was the day appointed for carrying out the directions contained in the will of the late Mr. John Knill, of St. Ives, Cornwall. This gentleman, who was formerly collector of the port, prior to his death in 1788, made a most eccentric will. In the first place he directed that an obelisk should be erected to his memory. Around this monument, known as Knill's steeple, ten virgins, resident in the town, two old women, and a fiddler, dance once every five years. The virgins (who, according to the wishes of the testator, must not exceed ten years of age) each receive 10s. 6d., the old women 10s. 6d. each, and the fiddler one guinea. In addition to these bequests, the oldest man (or his widow) in the parish who has brought up the largest family by his own industry, and without the aid of parochial or other relief, receives 5l. The recipient this year was Job Stevens, a fisherman. The last married couple before the quinquennial distribution receives 1l. 1s. After the ceremonies are over, the trustees, the mayor, collector, and clergyman, with their friends, proceed to dinner, on which a certain sum of money, agreeably to the will, is spent. The day was kept as a general holiday.

VISIT OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS TO WALTHAM ABBEY.

MORE than 200 of the members of the St. Alban's Archæological Society and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society assembled in the Shire Hall, at Hertford, on the 3rd ult., under the presidency of Mr. Robert Dimsdale, M.P., for the purpose of holding a joint congress. An opening address having been given by the president, papers were read by Mr. Ridgeway Loyd, the Rev. O. W. Davys, and Mr. Pollard. At the close of the meeting the party was conducted over Hertford Castle, to which the members of the societies were admitted by the courtesy of Mr. P. Longmore, after which an excursion took place to the Rye House, where luncheon was provided in the "baronial hall," and the several points of interest attaching to the place were inspected. From thence, after inspecting Nether Hall, the party divided, some of them being conveyed by water and some by rail to Broxbourne and Waltham; at the former the church and the brasses therein were described by Mr. Waller, and at the latter, where the company was joined by several members of the Essex Archæological Society, a public meeting was held in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Francis, vicar, when the point as to whether there is in the present noble and historically interesting Abbey Church any portion of the building erected by Harold was briefly discussed.

The portion of the archæologists who journeyed by rail reached Waltham at about four o'clock, but those who came down the Lee were much behind the appointed hour for the gathering at Waltham. No time, however, was lost, for on arriving at the Abbey Church the archæologists found the vicar waiting to receive them. The two curates (the Revs. G. F. Batho and A. Workman), the three churchwardens (Messrs. Demain Saunders, John Ashcombe, and John Clayden), Mr. Charles Hunt, and others, were also in attendance, and severally conducted small parties of the visitors over the building, and the magnificent church was looked at with special interest and pleasurable surprise by those of the company who saw it for the first time.

Having made a somewhat hasty inspection of the magnificent church, the company assembled in the dilapidated Lady Chapel (now used as a school-house), for the purpose of hearing a paper read by C. Bailey, Esq., F.S.A., on "The Abbey of Waltham;" but in that they were disappointed, for some unexplained cause that gentleman was not present. The meeting, however, was proceeded with, although in the absence of Mr. Bailey's paper it was shorn of its chief feature of interest.

The Vicar, on taking the chair, in a few remarks welcomed in his own name and also in the name of the parishioners, the archæologists to Waltham Abbey.

The Rev. T. Hugo expressed great regret at the absence of Mr. Bailey; but in his absence would say a few words on the church they had just visited. They were all acquainted with the ancient legend, to the effect that a singularly beautiful cross was found that led first to an enclosure and the building of a church by Harold. A distinguished architect, Mr. Burgess, who was known to many of them, who was a scholar and a gentleman, and whom he felt the greatest pleasure in recommending for the erection of a church or schools, believed that a portion of Harold's church was in the present building. For himself he did not believe it was so. He rather attributed the church to Henry the First, or Stephen. Nevertheless, the church was a very beautiful one—even more beautiful than was that which many of them so much admired, the well known church of St. Bartholomew, London.

Mr. Black said that about fifty years ago, a period before railways, he made a sort of pilgrimage to Waltham Abbey. The fine old church was then in a most wretched and dilapidated condition, being plastered and patched here and there; and he could but congratulate the vicar and the

inhabitants of the place on having put this edifice in its present excellent state of preservation. Harold was said to be connected with the building of a church at Waltham Abbey, and he (Mr. Black) was prepared to receive much of the present building as of that period if it could creditably be shown to be such. He also took it for granted that there was some foundation for the legend of the Holy Cross connected with Waltham, and was not inclined to doubt the story of the cross being found below ground, for he knew it was the practice of the Romans to place that emblem both above and below ground, at geometrical points. He had no doubt there was a cross at the point where now stands the Eleanor Cross long before the present structure; and that it was an ornamental cross that took the place of an older one that was intended to preserve a geometrical point there. They were not to discard all statements as untrue because they were not there to see them. As to the blacksmith who was said to have had a dream, perhaps he did dream and perhaps he did not—similar dreams had happened. Whether without dreams or anything miraculous, the cross was found, and instead of being a religious wonder it ought to have been a scientific wonder, as having been laid down with consummate skill, after perhaps thousands of observations, in accordance with the geometrical system of the Romans to mark their boundary lines. That was his humble view of the legend of the Holy Cross when stripped of its varnish.

Mr. J. G. Waller had not visited the Abbey Church for thirty-three years, and now found that since then great and important changes had been made in the building very much for the better. As to the general aspect of the church, the main features in the building he considered did not look older than Henry the First; but if they examined the building they would find some of the masonry of an earlier period than Henry. He placed the date of the church at about 1170.

A gentleman whose name did not transpire, gave it as his opinion that after discoveries that had lately been made in reference to ancient churches, it was almost impossible now to assign dates to ancient architecture.

Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., of Warlies Park, Waltham Abbey, in a few remarks, observed that the veneration of the parishioners for their old church was such, that notwithstanding what had been stated at that meeting, they would continue to adhere to their belief that Harold had something to do with the building of the edifice now standing.

The Rev. T. Hugo said that he considered Harold was not the author of the pillars and arches.

After a few unimportant remarks by two or three other speakers—

The Chairman said he had heard in that building warm and able discussions between Mr. Parker, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Burgess, as to whether there was any of Harold's work in the present church. Mr. Freeman thought there was; Mr. Parker thought there was not; and Mr. Burgess hoped and believed there was in the lower part of the east wall. That was all he had been able to gather from their discussions. As to the restoration and reparation, the parishioners got permission to do it, and advanced most of the money. In conclusion, the Vicar said the love he and the parishioners had for the church could not be exceeded by any amount of interest the visitors might show in it.

On the proposition of the Rev. T. Hugo, the archæologists and visitors presented to the reverend gentleman who had presided at their meeting a vote of thanks for the kindness he had manifested to them on the occasion.

The meeting was then brought to a close, and the archæologists afterwards went to the Cock Inn, where an excellent tea was provided by Mr. Phipps, and where they were joined by Colonel Palmer and other members of the boating party, most of whom being too late for the meeting went into the Abbey, and, on returning to the Cock Inn, had a renewed discussion.

Mr. N. R. King, the hon. sec. of the Essex Archæological Society, said that on behalf of the Council of the Essex Society he desired to express the extreme gratification they felt at the visit of the members of the London and Middlesex and the Herts Archæological Societies within the borders of the county of Essex, and in the name of the Council he begged to offer them a cordial welcome. He regretted that the Lord-lieutenant of the county, Sir Thomas Weston, the President of the Essex Archæological Society, was unavoidably absent—a regret which he was sure was felt by every one present, as the state of the President's health did not permit him just now to leave home.

Some of the party afterwards went to see the crypt in the Abbey gardens, the ancient gateway, and the so-called Saxon bridge. The party then proceeded to Waltham Cross and examined the beautiful structure erected by King Edward I., in honour of his Queen Eleanor, who died at Harby, in Nottinghamshire. Of all the crosses which were erected at places where the corpse rested at night, only three remain, this being the finest.

EVIDENCES OF HAROLD'S WORK.

A gentleman living in Waltham Holy Cross, has communicated the following interesting remarks on this subject:—

It was a real misfortune to be deprived of Mr. Bailly's paper on our Abbey at the recent Congress of the Archæological Societies, if only that we were thus unable to learn his data and views respecting its antiquity, for while more than one visitor expressed grave doubts of our possessing any work of Harold's period, opinion seemed divided; and our excellent Vicar cited no mean authorities who believe that some of it still exists within the glorious nave.

An unprofessional friend of my own, after having for many years confidently espoused the cause of those who believe we have nothing here earlier than the reign of Henry I., or Stephen, afterwards resided in Normandy, where, influenced by the Abbey of S. Georges de Boscherville, near Rouen, he experienced a change in his views, no longer discrediting the traditional work of Harold at Waltham Holy Cross. Briefly, he reasoned—That William of Normandy founded and nearly completed that Abbey of S. Georges before his conquest in England. That during its erection Harold visited the Norman Court, at which, moreover, Edward the Confessor had been reared. That whereas Durham Cathedral, of the same style as our Abbey, was begun in 1093, *that* was the work of a bishop, *this* of a king; and that Normandy and our district of England were then in much closer inter-communication than Durham was with either. Hence my friend considered, that if architecture corresponding with that of the Abbey at Waltham could be found in Normandy in Harold's day, there was nothing to prevent his borrowing from it, and engaging Norman skill for the purpose of superintending his work. Others may reason that it is much more probable, an Abbey, so erected, or in course of erection, at Waltham, would have been honoured by our Norman sovereigns, than that a pile so noble and costly should during the reign of any one of them have risen from its foundations on a spot identified with the last of the Saxon kings.

I obtrude no opinions of my own—indeed I possess none of practical or scientific interest; but I am most anxious, as are so many to whom our venerable nave is dear, to learn all that any one of authority can teach us; and I do not conceal my hope of proof being adduced, and sustained by unimpeachable evidence in our Abbey, that *prior to the Conquest*, ecclesiastical architecture, like the laws and manners of our ancestors, was already becoming Anglo-Norman.

HAROLD'S CHURCH OF WALTHAM.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Winters, of Waltham Abbey, for the subjoined valuable paper:—

At the joint Congress of the three great Archæological Societies recently held in the Vestry-room, Waltham Abbey, an amount of discredit was thrown upon the existing portions alleged to be King Harold's work, in the renowned Abbey Church, a circumstance which is much to be regretted, and one which must not be passed by unnoticed. As an admirer of this venerable structure, it is my happiness to be able to defend, in some limited degree, the most sanguine belief that there are still visible fragments of Harold's architecture remaining, which must not be attributed to Hen. I. or Hen. II.—in proof of which I will endeavour to point out a few of the more prominent features connected therewith, based upon the most reliable authority.

The *Munimenta Antiqua* by Mr. King, relates some very important facts on the Saxon Architecture of this Abbey Church, in conjunction with certain documentary evidence which is strongly supported by Edward Augustus Freeman, Esq., Professor Stubbs, and other celebrated historians and architects too numerous to name in this limited space. In this antique pile there are decided and unquestionable specimens of Harold's work, or rather that of Edward the Confessor. There is in the above named folio edition several engravings, showing the round-headed windows ornamented with Saxon zigzag, or indented mouldings, still obvious in the south aisle of the Church—which style of building prevailed during the reign of Edward, the son of Ethelbred (*cir* 1041-2) which is so distinguished at Southwell, Rochester, and was once visible in old St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The documentary evidence primarily rests upon two or more very early manuscripts; see *infra*. Harold's Charter recites that the monastery was erected in honour of our Lord and of his holy cross, and in memory of Edward and his Queen Editha. No attempt to dispute this has been made; I therefore need not state more on this point, only that the charter was signed by Edward himself with many noblemen and dignities of the time, bearing date A.D. 1062. It argues that the Abbey must have been built by Harold some time before in consequence of the original donation which has no date. It is noticeable that two of the three indented or spiral columns corresponds exactly with those in Durham Cathedral, built Anno 995. See Willis' Survey.

The date of the nave of the present building has attracted great attention, and has been the subject of profound discussions among the most learned of the day, so that I do not presume nor expect to establish any precise data to its erection. However, William of Malmesbury, writing *cir* 1130, when the Norman style was in its zenith, (see Gents Mag. vol. 9 3rd series, p. 47) clearly considered that Edward and Harold built Norman, and that of a splendid character. He states to the effect that Edward's Church was still looked upon as the great model of architecture when he wrote. Indeed, comparison is made between the remains of Edward the Confessor's building, at Westminster, and the Church of Waltham. It appears, then, that no great change took place in the building between 1060 and 1130.

The eminent antiquary Grose favours the belief of its being Harold's work, although he implies that the Saxon or Roman style prevailed even to the 12th century. Waltham continued a college according to Harold's foundation for about 115 years, from 1062 to 1177, when King Henry II. instituted regular canons in the room of secular; and as documentary evidence proves that no very material change occurred in the building, such as an utter demolishing of the old work of Harold and the building of an entire new church, it may be safely considered "that the Romanesque portions of the present church are really portions of the original church built by King Harold."

The two MSS. above mentioned contain the most detailed account of the history of Waltham that is to be found, i.e. "*Vita Haroldi*" and "*De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis nostræ in Monte Acuto et de ductione ejusdem apud Waltham*," this latter has been printed from the MS. in the British Museum with introduction and notes by W. Stubbs, M.A., 1861.

Some eminent architects affirm that the building looks too late for 1060 and not late enough for 1177. It is worth remembering (says Mr. Freeman) that the author of the "*Vita*," who wrote not earlier than 1205, does not drop a word implying that Harold's Church, which he so elaborately describes, was other than the church he had before his eyes. He mentions the change of the foundations under Henry II. as something which had happened within his own memory. He applauds the change of foundations as a great reform; he tells of buildings erected by Henry II.; but hints not a word of a new church. If the church had been rebuilt he surely would have noticed it. There is therefore documentary evidence that supports the fact that Harold built a church at Waltham; but there is no documentary to show that the church was rebuilt temp. Henry II. One early author writes under the patronage of the Queen of Henry I.; but does not intimate one word as to her rebuilding, enlarging, or completing the work of Harold (see "*Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*," vol. ii. p. 12.) My conviction, therefore, is, that no great alterations took place in this building from the time of Harold until the 14th of the reign of Edward I., 1286.

A very valuable notarial instrument is preserved in the Public Record Office which I have examined. It sets forth a mandate of the Abbot (Reginald) of Waltham and the proceedings relative to the repair of the church, A.D. 1286. This document fixes the date (September 6th) of the great alterations that were made in the fabric of the church when it was found that, owing to the bad foundations, the vaulting of the aisles had pushed out the aisle walls and so rendered the building dangerous. The vaulting was then taken down and the aisles and triforium made equal in height. The architect endeavoured to remodel the great arcade by throwing the nave arch and the triforium arch into one; however, that appeared to be a very hazardous undertaking, and was fortunately given up after the western bays had been thus treated (see introduction to this document by Joseph Burtt, Esq., published in the *Archæological Journal*, xliii. p. 293). This evidently proves to have been the time when the arches of the west end of the nave on either side were so fearfully cut, the marks of which are now visible.

If no material alteration took place (according to those local writers) from the time of Harold to the reign of Henry II., 1177, I would ask, is it possible that the lower part of the nave of Harold's Church and the zigzag mouldings above the windows can be so late as 1286? temp. Edward I. In fact I venture to affirm, according to my scant knowledge of the building, that portions of the nave are the work of Harold. The thickness of the walls at the east end which are filled up with rubble are very early, and which might be adduced in support of the present building being anterior to Henry II.; but to attempt to annihilate *in toto* the certainty of any portion of the existing church being Harold's work is to allow prejudice to overcome reason, and to display an ignorance of the amount of documentary evidence that is couched in the early records of the British Museum.

As to the legend, however credible or incredible the story may now appear respecting the wonder-working crucifix, its virtues were evidently believed in by Harold, and there may possibly be some truth in the legend if stripped of its varnish. Harold probably made choice of Waltham in consequence of the existence of this cross, which was of no small fame, and which had been found in Montacute, Wiltshire, several years before and placed in the little Church there by Tovi in the days of the old king Cnut.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SINGULAR CUSTOM OF THE ORDER OF "THE GATHERING AND YEARLY MAKING OF THE WARDSTAFF OF THE KING," &c., IN THE HUNDRED OF ONGAR, CO. ESSEX.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

THERE were also lands in Harlow in the same county holden by the service of finding two men to watch the wardstaff; of the keeping of the wardstaff; and of paying ward silver, and doing white service at the wardstaff. This ceremony is stated to have been performed in order to "represent the king's person, and to keep the king's peace." The following account of it is from a manuscript written in the time of John Stoner of Loughton, who had a grant of the hundred for his life, in the 34 Hen. VIII. The services and rents are stated to have been such as were "executed, done, paid, used, observed, and kept," not only in the time of Edward III. and Robert Bruce, King of Scots, but also in the time of his noble progenitors, kings of England long before the Saxons inhabited this realm, as may appear by ancient documents made by Humphrey de Bohun then Earl of Hertford and Essex, and constable of England, lord of the said hundred, dated at Pleshey, 10 July, 11 Ed. III., as also by other notable records, extant, written in the Saxon style (see Wright's History of Essex, vol. ii. p. 328).

"First, the bailiffe of the said libertie, or hundred, shall gather and yearly make the said wardstaffe of some willow bough growing in Abbasse Rothering-wood, the Sunday next before Hock Monday, which shall contain in length iii qrters of a yard, and viii inches round in compasse thereabout. And hee shall convey the same ymmediatly into the manor place of Ruckwood-Hall, in Abbasse Roding aforesaid, were the lord of the said manor for the tyme being shall reverently the same receive into his house and shall rowle itt upp in a faire fine linnen cloth, or towell and so lay it upon some pillowe or cushion on a table or cubbard standing in the chiefe or highest place in the hall of the said manor place, there to remaine untill the said bailiffe shall have relieved and refreshed himself. And when the said bailiffe shall see convenient tyme to dep'te [depart] he shall convey the same staffe by sunne shininge unto Ward-hatch Lane besides Long Barnes in Rothering aforesaid, when and where the said lord of Ruckwood-Hall and all and everie other tennant and tennants, land-owners, which by reason of their tenure doe hold their lands likewise by service royall, to watch and ward the said staff thereupon convenient summons and warning to be given unto them yearly by the said lord of Ruckwood-Hall, for the time being, with their full ordinarie number of able men well harnished with sufficient weapons shall attend. Where upon the lord of Ruckwood-Hall shall then and there yearly at his p'per cost and charges have readie prepared a great rope, called a barr, with a bell hanging on the end of same which he shall cause to be extended overthwart the said lane, as the custom hath beene, to stay and arrest such people as would pass by. Att the end of which said barr, not farr from the said bell shall be laid down reverently the said staffe upon a pillowe or cushion, on the grounde which done forthwith the said bailiffe shall severally call the names of all the aforesaid tennants landowners, who shall present their said ordinarie number of men accordingly. Then shall the said bailiffe in the King our sovereigne lord's name straightlie charge and comand them and everie of them to

watch and keep the ward in due silence, soe that the king be harmless and the contrie scapeless, untill the sunne arising, when good houre shall be for the said lord of Ruckwood-Hall to repaire unto the said staffe, who in the presence of the whole watch, shall take the same staffe into his hand, and shall make uppon the upper rind of the same with a knife, a score, or notch, as a mark or token, declaring their loyall service done for that year in this behalf. And soe shall deliver the said staffe unto the bailiffe, sending it unto the lord, or land owner, of the manor of Fiffeild, or unto the tenant resiant, saying this notable narracon of the wardstaffe hereafter written in the Saxon tongue; which done, they may hale up the said barr, and depart at their pleasure:—

"THE TALE OF THE WARDSTAFFE.

<p>"Iche ayed the staffe by Iene. Yane stoffe Iche toke by Iene By Iene Iche will tellen How the staffe have I got Yotlic staffe to me com As he houton for to don Faire and well iche him under- fingst As iche houton for to don All iche ther on challenged That thearon was for to challenge Nameliche this and this And all that there was for to challenge Payer iche him upp dede As iche houton for to don All iche warnyd to the ward to cum That thereto houton for to cum By sunno shining We our roope theder brouton A roope celtan as we houton for to don</p>	<p>And there waren and wakedon And the ward soe kept That the king was harmless And the country scapeless And a morn when itt day was And the sun arisen was Faier honour waren to us toke All us houton for to don Fayre on the staffe we scorden As we houton for to don Fayre we him senden Hether we hownen for to send And zif thear is any man That this witt siggen can Iche am here ready for to don Ayens himself iche one Yother mind him on Yender midtyn feren Als we ther waren Sir by leave take this staffe This is the tale of the wardstaffe."</p>
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After several other watches, this wardstaffe was to be carried through the towns and hundreds of Essex to a place called "Atte Wode," and to be there thrown into the sea.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey, August 31.

THE STOWMARKET EXPLOSION AND THE PAINTED GLASS IN COMBS CHURCH.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—The calamitous gun-cotton explosion which took place at Stowmarket on the 11th August must have been the cause of many and widely different apprehensions. Full accounts have appeared in the papers of the destruction of life and property, but no report has at present I believe been made showing the effect of the explosion on Combs Church.

Combs Church is well known to Suffolk antiquaries as possessing some of the most beautiful painted glass in the country; and, in order to ascertain the amount of injury this church had received, I visited it last Monday.

The factory, now a wreck, stood about one and a-half mile N.E. of Combs Church, and about the same distance S. of Stowmarket Church; and both churches were much exposed to the violence of the shock, no obstacles in the Gippy Valley (in which the factory stood) breaking the shock from Stowmarket Church, and none of importance breaking the shock from Combs Church, which stands upon a hill.

Combs Church consists of chancel (Dec. period), nave, N. and S. aisles, N. and S. clerestories, and tower, all perpendicular.

There are thirty windows in all, fourteen on the N. side of the church, sixteen on the S. As the factory stood to the N.E. of the church, the windows along its N. side are those which chiefly have suffered, all the large northern windows being much broken, and every alternate window in the N. clerestory being broken, which is remarkable. There

are a few fragments of painted glass in the upper parts of these windows, but not much of any account. Most of the best glass appears to have been collected together some years since, and is now to be seen in the middle window of the S. aisle; and, I am happy to say, that owing to the fortunate position of this window no further injury is done to it by the explosion than the loss of a fragment or two here and there, which perhaps had not been well glazed when (as the sexton informed me) it was last "wrought over again."

The glass, which I believe to be of the fifteenth century, is of such great interest and excellence, and has so narrowly escaped utter destruction, that I think your readers may like to have a short account of it. I believe some drawings of it have been sent to the Archaeological Association, but I have no records of their proceedings or any other book just now to refer to. The window is in three compartments—eastern, middle, and western—being divided by two mullions, which run through to the top.

Taking the middle compartment first, we see at the top—

- (1.) — son."
- (2.) "Salmon."
- (3.) Composite.
- (4.) An angel watching man giving food to a cripple: on a scroll—

Brodyr . gauz . metz . anow . p^t ...

For . merye . f . hugg . sort ...

- (5.) Composite: including bended figures with a discipline.

- (6.) Decil, remarkable figure, bat-like wings, blue grey colour, tinged yellow, looking on a scene. Perhaps David and Bathsheba, or some such subject.

Next, the compartment to the west:—

- (7.) Figure, "Booz."

- (8.) Figure, "Obr."

- (9-10.) Composite.

- (11.) { Figure, "Manasses Rex."

- "Josiah Rex."

- (12.) Scene—A female being dragged into castle, followed by four men, one carrying sword.

- (13.) Scene—A female brought by a man to large tub of liquid; a second man with fork brings wood together for a fire.

And, lastly, the compartment to the east:—

- (14.) Figure—"Aminabab."

- (15.) Figure—Aram or Abram.

- (16-17.) Composite—her bene...sut t. tde.

- (18.) { Figure—"rias rex."

- Figure—"Cyrchias rex."

- (19.) Scene—Angel watching man giving a basin of soup to another man; behind, a woman with jug in one hand and basin in other, on scrolls—

"I am thursty . t . ful . drge . y . wgsse (? likewise)

"Haut . { b } er . drgke . pp . for . { b } y . p^t . doth."

- (20.) Scene—A bishop holding in left hand pastoral staff blessing with right hand font filled with water. Woman behind him. Man on one side of font; on other a second woman holding a nude child for Holy Baptism.

Besides this windowful of painted glass, figures of O. T. Kings may be seen in some other windows, all probably of the same date, and all showing the same excellence in design and execution.

W. H. SEWELL.

Yaxley Vicarage, Suffolk, Aug. 16, 1871.

THE COIN ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—A letter of introduction from any local magistrate or benefited clergyman, introducing G. R. H. as a respectable person in *their knowledge*, addressed to the keeper of

the coins at the British Museum, will suffice for the purpose of inspecting any particular coin, coins, or even series of coins; but no person can obtain power to examine the collection *freely*, except by especial favour of the department. It would take a very long time to go *seriatim* through the coin room.

It is a great pity that the coins are not more freely shown, but they run up to a great value, possibly two millions sterling, and the trustees are proportionably jealous of their safe custody.

It appears to me that all purposes would be served by showing some thousands of coins enclosed within double frames of thick glass, closed with iron rims and with metal divisions, so that obverse and reverse might be alternately inspected by turning the frame; which, in point of fact, would be a transparent tray. Eight such trays might be swung by stout iron rods to an upright standard and made to revolve at will.

All persons are familiar with that useful piece of furniture called a "dinner waggon;" well, two lofty dinner waggons, self-connected, with shelves rising or falling like a "lift," and with a motion from one "waggon" to the other, will give a clear notion of the "coin-shower" I have in view. But, further, each shelf must be socketed into a pair of movable or jointed elbows, so that it may be reversed, or viewed at a different angle for the sake of light, without disturbing the series.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A. H.

August 29, 1871.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—A gentleman in the country has kindly sent me a coin for my acceptance. Though I do not collect modern coins, but only ancient Greek, this one has so puzzled all those to whom I have shown it, that should any of your correspondents be able to give an account of its origin I shall be glad.

The coin is evidently of modern date, and probably struck at the end of the last or beginning of this century, and has all the appearance of a token, and may be a colonial one, but there is no specimen of it in the British Museum.

I annex the description of this copper coin.

Obv.—MAXIMVS. Small star under bust. Naked head looking to left.

Rev.—NON PIVS VLTRA. Size, 5½.

Your obedient servant,

C. FOX.

P.S.—The coin was dug up near the rectory of Wylecaston, in Lincolnshire.

September 4, 1871.

COINS AND MEDALS OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I shall be glad to hear from any collectors of English coins and medals who may possess any relating to, or with the bust of, Oliver Cromwell. Having now printed a brief descriptive list, I will forward it postage free, upon application, to any one who is willing to aid in my object of collecting materials for a complete description of Cromwell's coins and medals.

This short catalogue is intended for comparison with the specimens in other collectors' cabinets, in order to ascertain the varieties which now exist.

I subjoin my address, so that the readers of "THE ANTIQUARY," who take an interest in the subject may be enabled to communicate direct with me.

HENRY W. HENFREY.

15, Eaton Place, Brighton.

ADMISSION TO MEDAL ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Your correspondent "G. R. H." wishes to know to whom he ought to make application for an order to view coins in the British Museum.

Let him address a letter to J. WINTER JONES, Esq., F.R.S., British Museum, stating what class of coins he desires to inspect, and enclosing a letter of recommendation from some well known person.

If the recommendation is deemed satisfactory he will probably obtain immediate admission to the medal room, for a more business-like, gentleman-like man than Mr. Winter Jones, never presided over a Government Department.

I enclose my card, and am, sir,
Your constant Reader,

ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE OF OFFICIALS
WHO STUDIED "HOW NOT TO DO IT."

September 2, 1871.

PROVINCIAL.

CHICHESTER.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN THE LADY CHAPEL.—A discovery of some interest has just been made during the progress of the restoration. During the last visit of Mr. Scott, the architect, he directed that some brickwork should be removed, which seemed to fill up an old window on the northern side, immediately over the monument of Bishop Bickley, and a curious coved recess has been opened out, wherein vestiges of very ancient paintings may be traced. The subject seems to have been floral, treated conventionally and it is regarded as belonging to the twelfth century.

DEVON.

SOUTH BRENT.—The work of restoring the parish church of South Brent, Devon, has been brought to a termination. The original church, of the Norman period, was built in the 11th century, cruciform in shape, the present tower being the centre, and a curious old building on the south side, now used as a vestry, the transept. The other portion of the church is of more recent date, built in the 15th century. A curious fact in connection with the church is, that originally stone benches around the pillars, portions of which still remain, and stone seats in the windows, afforded all the sitting accommodation deemed necessary.

ESSEX.

DISCOVERY OF A STONE COFFIN AT HIGH ONGAR.—A few weeks since, as some labourers were cutting a trench on a farm road at High Ongar, they discovered about 6 in. from the surface a stone coffin, the lid of which was 6 in. thick, and 6 ft. 8 in. long by 2 ft. 2 in. wide. The lid has a slight ridge in the middle, but no inscription. On examining the interior of the coffin, three or four bones were found. The coffin appears to have been chiselled out of a block of Portland stone, of the size of the lid, and about 18 in. deep, leaving the sides, ends, and bottom, 4 in. in thickness, the inside of the coffin measuring 6 ft. by 18 in. The spot where the discovery was made is nearly a quarter of a mile from the church, and nearly one mile east of Ongar Castle Mount, on the summit of which a few bricks only now remain.

ELY.

WISBECH MUSEUM.—The following additions have been made to the collection :—A bronze crucifix, found at Crowland Abbey, mounted on a piece of the old oak door of 1452; portrait of Charles I. on a panel found under the lead of the roof of Walsoken Church in 1858; bronze celt, found at Peterborough; bronze relics found on the site of the Wisbech Corn Exchange, 1858; mediæval head and jug found in the Nene; Roman vase found at March; a peculiarly-shaped bottle, from the collection of Sir Algernon Peyton; china cup and saucer, and a bronze tinder-box, from Dunton Hall, 1774; crystallized quartz with carbonate of iron, from Cornwall; and a copy of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, July 12, 1811.

HASTINGS.

FACTS FOR GEOLOGISTS.—As a large pile, used in the construction of a new pier at Hastings, was being driven into its position, it came upon a substance so hard as to break off the massive screw at the end of the pile. The obstruction was found to be a large trunk of oak in the submarine forest which exists off the town. It was afterwards drawn up, and measures three feet across at the widest part, by twenty-four feet in length. It weighs about two tons, and is said to be the largest yet found. The pier-head is evidently in the very heart of the forest, as several smaller trees have been previously taken up, and many others are scattered about.

LINCOLN.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARY-LE-WIGFORD CHURCH.—The restoration of this edifice progresses under the supervision of the architects. The cleansing and reparation were much needed, the earth in the interior being full of human bones to within a few inches of the boarded floors. About fifteen inches deep of this earth having been removed, some ancient sepulchral slabs were exposed to view, at the original floor level; one, of Purbeck marble, contained three inscribed brasses. Several fragments of slabs have been found, with many parts of inscriptions, commemorating former Mayors of Lincoln. A stone coffin, with its occupant, was discovered under the western arch of the chancel arcade. The west end, and western portion of the aisle wall, are built nearly wholly of broken pieces of hewn stone. The shafts, and elaborately-carved caps to the interior of some of the windows, seem to be portions of a more ancient building, of which the arcade pillars are a specimen. Pieces of similar moulded shafts, fragments of beautifully-carved caps, in excellent preservation, were found used as rubble in the walls taken down. A number of intricately-moulded arch-stones, found in the walls, are being utilised in the arches over two of the windows on the north side; they harmonise with the shafts and caps to the inner jambs of the same windows, and will be an interesting feature in the restoration. To exemplify the reckless manner in which the north wall was put together, the base of one of the window shafts was found, when taken out, to be an abacus belonging to a cap, turned upside down, and used as a base; it is now put to its proper use in the restoration of the north doorway. The lower part of the chancel aisle wall, and the deep courses of facing-stone adjoining, are built of old stone coffins. The nave and chancel walls present more of these features, and the materials used in their construction do not appear to have been disturbed. On the arch of an ancient walled-up doorway is an effective looped kind of decoration, painted in deep red, and on the walls are remains of a diapered pattern, formed by chocolate-coloured diagonal lines. Many scraps of the ancient stained-glass have been picked up.

MAIDSTONE.

A GIFT TO MAIDSTONE.—Through the kindness of the late Mr. Randall and other gentlemen, aided by the Town Council, Maidstone possesses a museum. Since the opening of the new wing at Chillington House, gifts have poured in from all quarters, so that the present building is becoming insufficient for its purpose. The natural history collection of Mr. Julius Brenchley has been for many months unavailable to the general public for this reason, and has been stored in the unused wing, which, through the liberality of the executors of Mr. Randall, and the Messrs. Mercer, has been presented to the town. An effort has been made to raise a sufficient sum to entirely rebuild this portion of the structure, and gentlemen have come forward for the purpose. It is now proposed by Mr. Julius Brenchley to present to the town some four acres of land adjoining, originally, a portion of the grounds of the ancient Manor House. A road is to be constructed, leading into Week Street, through Bone Alley; and St. Faith's Green, which is the property of the town, is to be thrown in, and the whole will be laid out as a public garden.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The work of restoring the cathedral, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott, is proceeding with good speed. The decayed clerestory windows of the nave are now being restored. The earth has been removed around the east end of the building to ascertain if the foundations are in a proper state, and it has been found that they are quite safe. In several parts of the cathedral ancient windows were blocked up with stone, and in other cases former "restorations"—if such a word can be used in connection with the work—consisted of making windows, &c., not consistent with the original character of the building.

STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

No doubt the awful calamity which recently occurred here must have affected everything near it, and it was not likely that the interesting buildings connected with archaeology would escape. The fine old church which must have been reared many centuries ago, has suffered sadly. The injuries were much more extensive than was at first sight supposed, every window having to come out, and the tower is also cracked very considerably on the east side, rendering it very dangerous if something is not speedily done. It is a cathedral-like building, of the early English decorated style, and is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary; but its chief fame consists in a monument to Dr. Young, who was once vicar of the parish and tutor to the immortal Milton. In 1865 it underwent a thorough restoration at a cost of 2000*l.* There is, however, another object of antiquarian interest near by, which, perhaps, is even more attractive. This is the vicarage, part of which dates before the reign of Elizabeth. Here is the room in which Milton visited his tutor, and which (thanks to the good sense of its subsequent owners) is still kept up in the olden manner. In the garden also there is a mulberry tree of large size which still bears the poet's name. As far as we can ascertain, no damage has been done to the rectory.

SCOTLAND.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT URN.—A few weeks ago an ancient urn, containing human remains, was turned up in a field on the farm of Burrance, Lochmaben. Mr. Scott, the tenant of the farm, attempted to remove it, but in doing so it fell to pieces. It appeared to be capable of holding from two to two and a half gallons of water. It was surrounded by two rings, and the space from these to the top was ornamented. It was found in an isolated position, not

more than six inches below the surface. The ancient Roman road from Carlisle is in the neighbourhood.

A CIRCUMSTANCE probably unexampled in the history of longevity is related from Edinburgh. There is now living in that city a child one year old "whose father and mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, and four great grandfathers and four great grandmothers are all living." The ages of one of the couples of the child's great grandparents are respectively eighty-three and eighty-six years, and they have been married for sixty-one years. The ages of another couple are for each eighty-one years; a third couple are respectively eighty-one and seventy-seven years old, and the youngest of the four great grand-parental couples are seventy-one and seventy-three. In addition to these direct lines of ancestry, the child in question has "four aunts and five uncles, and thirteen grand-aunts and eight grand-uncles, all in life." With so many rills of healthy blood running into his veins, what a paragon of high health ought not this favoured child to be.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

THE VENUS OF MILO AT THE LOUVRE.—The following was the manner in which this *chef-d'œuvre* came into the possession of France:—In 1820, a Greek peasant of the island of Milo—the ancient Melos of the Cyclades—in digging the ground, found it buried, and broken in three fragments, in a recess about 7 or 8 feet below the surface. The French consul at Milo was then M. Brest, whom the peasant informed of his treasure, and offered to sell it for a small sum. The functionary, who knew little about the fine arts, referred to M. Duval d'Ailly, commander of the French Government transport, the *Emulation*, then at the island. The latter proposed to purchase the statue immediately and remove it to his vessel. But this proceeding was too hasty for the formalist, M. Brest, who wrote a letter to the Marquis de Rivière, Ambassador for Louis XVIII. at the Porte. This communication was lost on the way, but, fortunately for France, M. Dumont d'Urville arrived at that moment in Milo to conduct a hydrographical survey. He saw the statue, recognised at once the value of it, and sent a special courier to the Marquis de Rivière. The ambassador despatched Count de Marcellus to Milo, with instructions to effect the purchase. But all those formalities had taken time, and when the count arrived in the island the Venus had been shipped on board a Turkish brig, and was about to leave for Constantinople. He immediately applied to the primate, who, pressed by his insistence and even menaces, ordered the statue to be landed and sold by auction. This was what Count de Marcellus desired; and having become possessor of the treasure, he started for France with it, and did not stop until he had reached Paris. He had bought it in the name of the Marquis de Rivière, who transferred his bargain to Louis XVIII., and the King presented the statue to the nation. Such is the history of one of the most exquisite specimens of Greek art in the world.

THE TUILERIES.—It is stated that an American, Mr. Harris Posler, has just made M. Thiers an offer to rebuild the Palace at his own cost. The only conditions put forth by Mr. Posler in return for his royal generosity are these:—1st. One of the wings of the monument to be named after him. 2nd. Apartments looking over the gardens to be reserved to him for lifetime, and also a standing invitation to all the ceremonies and fêtes that will be given by any governments that may hold the place in succession. Mr. Posler is waiting for a favourable reply. His architect has already exhibited plans and estimates, amounting to about 310,000*l*.

THE *Union* states that the magnificent Abbey of La Trappe, near Montagne (Orne) has just been partly destroyed by fire.

WHERE were the *virtuosi* who haunt the sale-rooms of Christie and Manson, and prow about the regions of Wardour Street, when the sale of Auber's effects took place the other day in Paris? The things went, they say, for "next to nothing," the highest bid for any single lot being only 322*fr*. There was *inter alia*, a portrait of Madame Anna Thillon, painted by Horace Vernet, which was knocked down for 38*fr*., and another of the Duke of Orleans, by Daubigny, which went for 225*fr*. People who are fond of picking-up bargains ought to look out for the sale of the late Emperor's property, in the event of M. Alfred Naquet's proposal before the Assembly being carried, that the property in question "be sold for the benefit of the poor."

BOOK-HUNTERS may find some sport in Paris just now. The Americans, who are greedy collectors of old books, are flocking to Paris in the hope of securing cheaply a harvest of ancient tomes spared from the flames of the Communists. Old parchments are also being raked out of the ashes, and pounced upon by the covetous of such wares. Among the most persevering collectors of parchments is Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the ex-President of the Confederate States. They say that three agents are just now employed by that lady to buy up all the vellum manuscripts they can lay hands on. Some of M. Thiers' property is turning up in unexpected quarters. A volume entitled "*Les Guerres de la Chine*," containing a famous set of engravings executed for Louis XV., and which was considered the gem of Thiers' Indian collection, was purchased lately in the street by an American gentleman for "little or nothing," both buyer and seller being quite unaware of its market value.

THE Missal of Jacques Juvenal des Ursins, one of the most precious gems of French mediæval art, has been destroyed by the burning of the Hotel de Ville of Paris. This missal was for some time in the possession of M. Ambroise-Firmin Didot, to whom we owe the fact that some trace of this valuable MS. is still preserved, through a *brochure* published in 1861, in which he gave a detailed description of it. The Missal, which was also known under the name of Missal Pontifical, was begun by John Duke of Bedford, brother-in-law of the Duke of Burgundy, third son of our King Henry the Fourth, and Regent of France during the minority of Henry the Sixth; and the MS. was only completed by Jacques Juvenal des Ursins, whose name was given to it.

REVIEWS.

The Bookbuyer's Guide, 1 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

THIS quarterly serial has just been issued, and manifests evident signs of improvement. Its judicious comments on new books are impartially and concisely written, and will prove extremely serviceable in directing students and general readers in their selection of works for perusal. In its typographical appearance and entire getting-up, this literary guide is far superior to any similar publication. Its great utility renders it indispensable in every library, and must largely increase its home, foreign, and colonial circulation.

Debrett's Titled Men: a Pocket Companion to the Peerage, Baronage, and the House of Commons, 1871-2. London: Dean & Son, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

THIS annual publication has recently made its appearance, and will be found a very handy book of reference respecting the aristocracy. It is carefully compiled, giving all the leading facts ordinarily required, and it is corrected down to the day of publication. No other shilling work gives so much matter, and the heraldic emblazonment of borough arms, with engravings of corporation seals, greatly enhance the utility of this convenient court guide.

MISCELLANEA.

SALE OF CURIOSITIES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—"To-day Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sell by auction a collection of miscellaneous antiquities and curiosities, including, among other things, relics of the first Napoleon, the 'head of a New Zealand chief, finely tattooed, in case, rare;' a Fiji idol, a German executioner's axe, 'rare;' and the 'heel bone (*calcis*) of King Edward IV., found in forming the royal vault under St. George's Chapel, Windsor, under glass shade, fully authenticated.' The catalogue does not add the usual 'rare' after this item. It cannot, of course, be called unique; one other is known, in private possession—viz., the fellow-heel which still rests in the tomb at Windsor. The writer of the London *Guardian* 'Table Talk' asks, 'Can nothing be done to restore this relic, which we fear is really authentic, to the place from which it came?' The writer adds, 'While on this pleasing subject we may add a note which will give satisfaction to the minds of some of our readers. The head of Sir Thomas More, of which his daughter Margaret Roper contrived to obtain possession, still remains in her tomb at Canterbury, under St. Dunstan's Church, where it was placed by her dying directions. It originally lay on her breast wrapped in lead; but some fifty years ago, the vault being opened, it was removed to a recess in the wall at one side; and there it is now, having been seen by our informant, a distinguished F.S.A., not very long since. The body of Sir Thomas was buried in Chelsea Church, in a tomb which he is said to have made in the days of his prosperity.'"

ART EXHIBITION AT LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool has now an Exhibition of Paintings in oil and water colours in many respects superior to anything previously shown in the town. Formerly there were art exhibitions under the auspices of public societies, but latterly the only opportunities afforded of inspecting works of art have been provided by private firms or individuals; and though in some instances the collections have contained paintings of a very high order of merit, many of the works shown have been but little above mediocrity. In this Exhibition, however, the Town Council guaranteed that the collection should comprise only works of high order. Four capacious rooms in the Free Library and Museum have been devoted to the Exhibition, which opened on September 4.

THE RECORDS OF THE ARTILLERY.—Captain F. Duncan, who holds the appointment of Superintendent of the Royal Artillery Records, and who is about to write a history of the regiment, obtained some months since the necessary permission from the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State to inspect and make use of any manuscripts that might be found in the offices of the Royal Artillery or in the Tower library. In prosecuting his researches Captain Duncan chanced upon some highly interesting papers connected with the American War of Independence, which throw quite a new light upon that subject. The importance, in a literary point of view, attached to this discovery is so great that Captain Duncan has sought and obtained permission to proceed to America, in order to investigate any documents that may be found in Boston or at West Point.

In the neighbourhood of Barking Creek, and just below the opening made for the Dagenham Dock, a discovery has been made of some interesting remains of an ancient forest, which appears to have at one time occupied part of the river bed. The roots and trunks of the trees, which are only disclosed at low spring tides, are in process of conversion into peat, and form an admirable study for geologists.

The skull and antlers of what must have been an elk of very large proportions were dug out of a waste bog, which is being reclaimed in Cornula, near Dungannon, a few days ago. The horns were very massive, measuring 20 inches round the base, and 6 feet from tip to tip. They were imbedded in marl, and were in a good state of preservation.

THE CROMWELL ARMS, ELY.—This well-known inn will soon cease to be such, the proprietor, Mr. J. Rushbrook, having sold it as a private residence without the brewing plant. This is the house in which Oliver Cromwell is said to have resided; hence, the title of the inn.

OBITUARY.—Professor Wilhelm Zahn, who acquired celebrity in reference to the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii, died at Berlin on the 22nd ult.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HANOVER SQUARE.—This very fashionable church, built 1724, is undergoing extensive alterations, under the superintendence of Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A. The old-fashioned sittings are reduced to a more modern height, the pulpit and reading desk lowered and made smaller, and all the old obstructions, such as curtains and screens, cleared away, leaving many of the beauties of the church visible, which have in former years been allowed to be covered up.

WE regret to learn that, in consequence of a great fire at Vathi, in Samos, the large collection of antiquities formed by Mr. Marks, the English Consul, during many years, has been destroyed.

THERE is a prospect of the Government of Madras taking measures for the examination of the antiquities of the Neigherry Hills.

A COIN of the Emperor Licinius has been dug up in Madras.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., rector of Llanymawddwy, Merionethshire, it is understood, has been appointed to succeed the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones as editor of the "Archæological Cambrensis," the journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

THE discovery is announced to have been made at Milan of the porphyry sarcophagus containing the bones of St. Ambrose, which were deposited therein, along with the remains of San Gervasio and Protaso, in the year 1014—that is, six centuries after the death of the great archbishop. The sarcophagus was concealed in the crypt of the Basilica, and came to light the other day when the position of the high altar was being changed.

REYMER'S CHRONOLOGY furnishes the following information:—"Holy water was first used in A.D. 120; penance was introduced in 157, monachism in 348, the Latin mass in 394, extreme unction in 550; belief in purgatory was first inculcated in 593; invocation of the Virgin and the Saints began in 715; kissing the Pope's foot dates from 809, the canonization of holy persons deceased from 993, the baptism of bells from 1000, the celibacy of the clergy from 1015 (but not generally insisted on till 50 or 60 years later); indulgences were introduced in 1119; dispensations and the elevation of the Host in 1200; the Inquisition was established in 1204; auricular confession dates from 1215, and Papal infallibility was proclaimed in 1870.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN PAVEMENT.—During the past week some workmen engaged in excavating for the foundation of a new building in Bishopsgate Street, opposite Crosby Hall, came across a piece of Roman pavement, some two or three yards in extent. A portion of it is still exposed to view. It is the common red tesserae, and though, on that account, is not remarkable for beauty—as was the portion found some time since in the Poultry—is interesting, as all "finds" of a similar character are, as indicating that the spot was a part of the Roman City. The depth at which the pavement was found is about fifteen feet below the present footway, and some fifty or sixty feet distant from it. Pavements have been found at different times under Crosby Hall, and at the corner of Camomile Street, Bishopsgate, in Threadneedle Street, and other places in the vicinity.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23rd, 1871.

ON AN INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB
AT LITTLE HORSTED, SUSSEX.

IN the churchyard at Little Horsted, or Horsted Parva, as it is sometimes called, about six miles north-east of Lewes, are the fragments of an incised grave-slab of the early part of the sixteenth century, which, when perfect, must have formed a good specimen of this kind of memorial. It was found when the church was restored, or rather rebuilt, about nine years since, through the liberality of Francis Barchard, Esq., of Horsted Place. The fragments had been built promiscuously into the wall of the vestry, and those who had originally constructed or repaired that wall had evidently treated the slab with entire disregard. Fortunately all the pieces into which it had been broken were built in the wall, so that the whole of the slab was recovered, but some pieces are so worn away and disfigured that the complete design can only be ascertained by supplying what is lost from the corresponding and decypherable portions of the memorial.

When found, the slab was in four pieces, but it appears to have been further broken, as the fragments are now seven in number. They are placed on the north side of the churchyard, being arranged as near as possible in their proper relative positions. When unbroken the size of this slab seems to have been about 4 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

A short time since, I made some rubbings of those portions of the slab where the incised lines are legible, and in some parts very distinct. Round the edge of the slab runs the inscription in black letter characters, of which more presently. The space thus enclosed is occupied by a cross on three steps. The two horizontal and the upper vertical limbs terminate in *fleur de lys*, while at the lower point of the head, adjoining the stem, is a thick globular band. In the centre of the head there was probably some kind of ornamentation; it is possible that this space contained the sacred monogram *I. H. S.*, but the stone here is quite worn away. Above and below the horizontal arms of the cross are quatrefoils, four in number, within which it appears that the names of the four evangelists were inserted. The word *Mathe'*, a contraction for *Matheus*, is very distinct within one of the lower quatrefoils. Finally, on each side of the stem are scrolls, one bearing the words, Junior, and the other *frat. frut.* The word before Junior is broken away; perhaps the name *Delve* should here be prefixed.

A great portion of the border inscription is easily read, and the date as well as the surname of the person whom the slab commemorates has fortunately been preserved. The letters are large, being 2½ in. long, and are deeply cut into the stone. The inscription, commencing at the upper sinister corner of the slab, may be read as follows, the

words within brackets being supplied from the usual formulae in similar instances:—

[*Hic jacet Maria*] *Delve* *uxor Ricardi Delve* *que obiit*
xpo [*die mensis*] *decemb' a' d[omi]ni m°* *cccc°* . . . [*clitus aie*
ppiciet' Deus Amez.]

Here may be said a word as to the *exact* date of this slab. Fortunately, the reading *cccc°* is unquestionable, but the numerals, if any, that followed have been broken away. Mr. M. A. Lower, the Sussex antiquary, considers that the date reads 1502. I cannot myself see any data for ascertaining the *exact* year in which the wife of Richard Delve died, but in researches of this kind a few years' uncertainty is really unimportant, and hardly worth the risk of hazardous conjectures. What we know for certain is that this slab belongs to the early part of the sixteenth century.

Then again, as to the *exact* day of the month: one of the fractures passes just before the *x* of the *xpo*, so that it must remain doubtful whether the day was the 15th or the 25th.

I have also one word to say concerning the suggested Christian name of the wife of Richard Delve. When I examined the stone I considered both the upper fragments to be illegible, but, having doubts on one or two points, I communicated with the rector of the parish, and was, in consequence, favoured with the sight of a sketch of the slab. On this sketch I found it stated that on that part of the slab where the name should be, the faint and worn incisions looked like *Maria*. As the drawing was probably made soon after the discovery of the slab, when the letters may have been more distinct, and the stone not in such a crumbling condition as it was when I saw it, I gladly adopted that name in the full reading of the inscription previously given. Although the various fragments into which this slab has been broken are in some degree protected from the weather by other pieces of stone being placed over them, still their exposure to heavy rains and frosts necessarily tends to make still further illegible those portions of the inscription which, when found, were already in a very mutilated and foggy state.

I have been unable to find any clue as to the ancestors of Richard Delve or of his wife. The slab being of a date prior to the establishment of parish registers, there is but little chance of ascertaining anything respecting the person it commemorates beyond what we find cut on the stone itself. Had it been a burial later in the century, the registers might have given us some information, since they are in a perfect condition, dating from 1540. Further, I have been informed that the name Delve does not occur in these registers, so that none of that family seem to have been subsequently connected with the parish.

Sept. 14, 1871.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

PROFESSOR ERNEST CURTIUS, the historian of Greece, and the late tutor of the Crown Prince of Prussia, will set out in a few days on an archaeological expedition to Troy and Jerusalem. The Professor will be accompanied by Major Regely, and the well known architect, Adler, and enjoys the protection of a gunboat especially placed at his disposal.

THE model (by Noble) of the proposed statue to Oliver Cromwell, recently placed in front of Palace Yard, has been removed. The statue will be erected in Manchester.

ANTIQUITIES OF WESSEX.

II.

AVEBURY and Silbury, with scores of barrows all around, belong to Marlborough Downs; here, with evidences of a ruder age, and a more reserved, secluded, and mystic life than at Amesbury, we find huge stones, that metal never shaped, deposited naturally when the ground was soft, transported by water or dropped by ice.

It is a peculiarity of the neighbourhood, as at Carnac, "the place of stones" in Brittany—an open quarry field of disjointed stone. Here and there, in the at one time open Downs, they lie thinly scattered; but at other places the rushing waters have collected them by thousands into a narrow gully, or heaped them up on the rise of an opposing barrier, down which some few have toppled over to the other side.

Approaching Avebury from Marlborough we find on the right side of the road-way, at Clatford Bottom, an overthrown cromlech called the Devil's den; it stands at the entrance of a valley of stones collected in the hollow towards Linchett's, thence they rise by Fifield, and are found again on the left hand of the roadway, scattered along the Lockridge towards Alton—locally called "large stones," "grey-wethers," sarsens; this last word appears to mean saracens: "stony-hearted" pagans. The word is known in the Channel Islands. At Avebury these local collections have been systematised; the stones are exceptionally large, with indications of a circular arrangement; but this effect is manifestly aided by the circumstance of the place having been entrenched for habitation; it is, in fact, an enormous enclosure with mound and ditch, the whole of which may still be traced along their entire course.

Avebury was "discovered," so to speak, by John Aubrey, a gossiping diarist of the seventeenth century; these names are convertible, since Avebury is pronounced as A'bury in the neighbourhood; in this sense it is obviously a form of *Auld-bury* [old]. But here is a dried-up source of the river Kennett, so it is just possible that an older name may be Avon-bury, Celtic *asfr* = river. Old Aubrey, a gentleman of the Court of Charles II., so interested the King in the matter, that his "discovery" made a sensation. It is on record that he counted sixty-three stones in 1648; but Stukeley, a credulous clergyman, found only twenty-nine standing in 1743; yet, from this obvious destruction of thirty-four in the interval of a century, he argued a previous destruction of hundreds; and depicted an imaginary temple with upwards of 600 stones symmetrically grouped. That Stukeley was credulous is shown by the hoax successfully played on him by Prof. Bertram, of Copenhagen, who imposed on him a forged itinerary, said to be by Richard of Cirencester; it was sent to Stukeley for publication in England, and the bait was greedily swallowed.

Now I count the remains of twenty-five only; the destruction has been effected for farming and building purposes; it is easily done by means of fire and water, without blunting the chisels; the stones are in the way, and the profits of sight-seeing do not pay for their preservation.

Silbury I think more recent; the name is probably from the A.S. adjective *sel*, and it means the "best" barron; it is the very biggest known in England. I do not think it was there when the Roman road, from Cunetio to Aqua Solis [Bath], that runs so very close to it, was constructed; but that it is certainly posterior.

The river Kennett runs on to Marlborough, near where was *Cunetio*, the names are obviously identical, the prefix being the Celtic *Cun*, leader or chief, as in *Cun-obelinus*, the British Cymbeline. Before the Romans formed their station here, the Britons had a lofty *dune*, still standing north of the river, in full view of the Marlborough white

horse. *Cunetio* lay low, east of Marlborough, at the village of Mildenhall; but they must also have had a "look out" south of the river, for Roman pottery is found at folly-farm; "folly" being a form of the Latin word *vallum*.

There is another *cromlech* near Marlborough laid down in the ordnance survey, number 34, as at Temple farm, Rockley, but it has disappeared; it was destroyed about six years since, as I was informed, by the tenant farmer who rents the estate. Here in the name of Rock-ley [field], we have a recurrence of the native peculiarity of the place, for this particular field, called Temple bottom, where the cromlech formerly stood, is still heaped with large boulders; it forms an offset of Stukeley's, so-called, "snake's head avenue" to Hack-pen, but its natural character is clear at a glance. I fancy that the name "Temple" it is, that has misled him and Aubrey; for here was, in Henry III.'s day, a preceptory of the Knights'-Templars; and the name thus bequeathed by Christians has been ante-dated to Pagan times.

Topographical books note the existence of a *menhir* at Broom Manor, about one mile south of Old Swindon, which has disappeared for several years; the site is still indicated by the name of "long-stone field," applied to a large tract of arable and pasture land. Here are still immense numbers of the same kind of boulder-stones, scattered about the demesne, which is an ancient monastic foundation; but there is no appearance of cromlech or circle.

This district must, indeed, at one time, have been a veritable *Trachonitis*.

A. H.

Sept. 16, 1871.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.*

THE 23rd annual volume of these Collections bears testimony to the indefatigable diligence, literary ability, and scientific knowledge of the members of the Society by which it is published. The immense personal inconvenience and exertion to which the various writers have manifestly subjected themselves, prove that their self-imposed task is a labour of love. Without further preface we will briefly describe the nature of some of the articles.

The first is a description, in an archæological point of view, of the village of Racton. It consists principally of a genealogy of Colonel Grounter, who figured conspicuously in the escape of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. Some particulars respecting that event are also given. It appears that the family of Grounter came over at the Conquest, and is still in existence. Accompanying this article is an engraving representing the punch-bowl presented to Mr. and Mrs. Symons by the king. Its capacity is, apparently, by no means inconsiderable.

"On the Domestic Habits and Mode of Life of a Sussex Gentleman in the 17th and early part of the 18th Century," by the Rev. E. Turner, consists of extracts from the diary of this gentleman, and gives us a good idea of the condition of the community—local, at any rate—at that time. It is remarkable that the spelling has all been modernised, or else the gentleman in question was acquainted with the purest 19th century orthography, and used a very modern contraction for Brighthelmstone.

"The Sussex Election Poll Book of 1734," by Hugh Wyatt, Esq., LL.D., is printed *in extenso*, and will be interesting to those who wish to know the political opinions of their ancestors.

"On a Vessel found near Glynde," by the Rev. W. de St. Croix, Hon. Sec., is a description, with an engraving, of a small cup or vase found near some graves which have

* "Sussex Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County," published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Vol. 23. Sussex. George P. Bacon, High-street, Lewes.

been discovered at the chalk pit near the Glynde railway station. It is supposed to belong to the very earliest Anglo-Saxon period, or the very latest Romano-British.

"Hastings Documents," by T. Ross, Esq., is a long article, interesting to archaeologists. The most interesting article to the general reader, is one entitled "Chimney Back of Sussex Iron," by S. Evershed, Esq., which we quote at some length. This chimney back is at present in the Pavilion Museum, Brighton. The article is accompanied by a capital engraving, also by the contributor.

"This chimney back is one of the finest specimens of art, as applied to iron decoration, which has heretofore been discovered in Sussex. It measures 3 ft. 4 in. in height, by 2 ft. 7½ in. in width. It was sold twenty years ago by Mr. Stuberfield, a blacksmith, at West Grinstead, to a Mr. Harwood, with a quantity of old iron, and subsequently to Mr. Steele, of Lewes, who . . . was unwilling that it should be broken up at the foundry, as many a fine chimney back has already been."

In short, by his instrumentality it was installed in the Pavilion.

"Speaking of the subjects of our chimney backs generally, they appear to have been, for the most part, either sacred, mythological, or heraldic; though I have seen in West Sussex very fine specimens covered entirely with fruit and flowers. The central device of the subject of our present article is the rape of Europa; and surely no mythological subject was ever before set in a more absurdly funny manner. The anachronisms it displays are beyond the reach of caricature. Jove appears as a gay cavalier of the reign of Charles I., with a felt hat on his head, adorned with an ostrich plume, a huge Carolian collar, a velvet mantle, braided trunk hose, points, boots of the period, spurs, and heavy riding gloves. Europa is walking off leaning on the gentleman's arm. In her head gear she has ostrich feathers also. She wears a gown of velvet, covered with a luxurious cloak, and the train is borne by a tiny boy in jerkin and puffed breeches. On her arm she carries a large oval reticule. A male attendant walks behind her, who, like the page, is bare headed, and has long ringlets. Over the head of the fair lady he holds an umbrella of a very primitive construction. Just behind the principal figures is a groom with a scull-cap on his head, and having the hereditary "horsey" type of countenance, holding a fine horse with a flowing mane. The horse is represented as curving his neck, and pawing the ground as if impatient to be off. Whether the horse carries a pillion for the use of the lady, behind the saddle on which the gentleman is to ride, it is impossible to say, as his body does not appear. He is issuing from between the pillars of a stately portico of the Doric style of architecture, and the fore-part of him is all that is seen. How Jupiter and Europa were to be accommodated on one horse is left for the imagination to fill up. Jove in his gallantry, had, doubtless, pre-arranged all this. Truly prudent then was it of the artist to inscribe on the ground, in front of the heroine, and at her feet, the word *Europa*, for who could otherwise have for a moment supposed that a classic story was hereby intended to be set forth. And yet the designer was, notwithstanding, an artist, for there is much dignity displayed in the bold Cavalier, and much Titian-like grace in Dame Europa. The bordering of fruit and flowers, masks and scroll work, is in the usual style of the early part of the 17th century. There is a fragment, apparently by the same hand, in the Castle Museum, at Lewes. The composition in the case before us is surmounted by a couple of dolphins of a somewhat spirited design. . . . I have no doubt that this chimney plate was cast at the iron works belonging to Charles I., which were destroyed by the Parliamentary forces about the year 1643. These were situate on St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham.

This interesting article concludes with an anecdote, which relates that the late Prince Albert once purchased an old

chimney back which had been cast in Sussex, and, finding it after he got to Windsor, too small for the chimney in which he intended to place it, he himself designed the outer border, and a drawing of both the ancient back and the modern border may be seen in one of the portfolios at Windsor.

An article on "Brasses in Sussex Churches," is from the pen of the Rev. E. Turner, M.A., Maresfield. No less than eighty Sussex churches are described in this article, giving some idea of the pains-taking assiduity shown in its preparation, and leading to the inference that Sussex is tolerably rich in these ancient memorials. The following is the description of "the most beautiful of all our Sussex monumental brasses," in the nave of Cowfold Church:—

"Upon a slab, 9 ft. 10 in. in length, and 4 ft. 8 in. in width, are the effigies of Thomas Nelond, Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, who died May 14, 1433. He is habited as a Cluniac monk, and is standing under a tabernacle of Gothic work, on the top of which, in the centre, is a figure of the Virgin and Child. The Virgin Mother has a coronet on her head. On the right, mounted on a pinnacle, is the figure of St. Pancras, the patron saint of his house, trampling on a warrior, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a book in his left; and on a similar elevation to the left is St. Thomas-a-Becket, of Canterbury. He is clad in a mitre, and in his pontifical habit. His right hand is raised in a preaching attitude and holds a scroll, and in his left he holds a crosier. Over St. Pancras, on the dexter side, is an escutcheon, on which is a description of the Trinity; on the sinister is the matrix of another escutcheon, the brass of which is gone. Nelond's hands are clasped upon his breast, and from them, as a centre, issue three labels, on which are inscribed, in Monkish-Latin verses, two supplications to the 'Holy Mother of God,' and one to 'Holy Thomas.'"

Another article on "Wall Paintings in All Saints' Church, Hastings," by Thomas Ross, Esq., will be read with considerable interest by archaeologists, from the fact that the very best of these paintings is of such excellence that Mr. Ross and the editor differ as to what it is intended to represent, the former supposing it to be the Last Judgment, and the latter the casting of Satan out of Heaven. Another picture is believed to represent some naval scene connected with the Armada, but we merely refer to it as an instance of the annoyance which an enthusiastic archaeologist must make up his mind to endure. Mr. Ross intended to have this picture copied, and had taken the necessary measures with that end in view, when, on paying a preliminary visit, he found that the gallant ships had all sunk in a sea of whitewash, and "only the mast was visible." The workmen, whether in remorse or derision, is not very clear, had scribbled the word "ships" on the scene of the disaster with a piece of charcoal, perhaps that the inquirer might not lose the pleasure of viewing the spot where the object of his search had been.

In the "Notes and Queries" department, Mr. S. Evershed asks for any information respecting Roman roads or remains in the county, being desirous of preparing a history of "Roman Sussex." The Rev. W. de St. Croix calls attention to a fact which may prove of considerable importance. He states that the stone spear heads, arrow heads, knives, and saws, which have recently been found in South Africa, bear a very remarkable resemblance to those which have frequently been discovered in Sussex and other parts of England. This gentleman also sends a report, written by Mr. Dudeney, of Milton House, Lewes, on the leaden coffin discovered last March at Wellingham, and now placed in the Museum, at Lewes.

EARL RUSSELL has accepted the presidency of the Historical Society of Great Britain, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Grote. His lordship will deliver an inaugural address to the members in March next.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE first paper read at the evening meeting at Weymouth, on Thursday, the 31st ultimo, was by Augustus Goldsmid, Esq., F.S.A., "On the Municipal Institutions of Hungary and Transylvania, and their Parallels in this Country."

Apologising for his subject not being in any way local, the lecturer proceeded to enlarge upon the municipal institutions of Hungary and Transylvania, which, he contended, were in many important respects analogous to our own. In the countries he had mentioned there was shown to be a greater resemblance to our constitutional and municipal institutions than to those of any other European nation. He gave a short geographical outline of the situation and peculiarities of those countries, and also of the characteristics of the inhabitants. Previous to the year 1848, he showed that the Hungarian county and municipal regulations were very similar to those of early English times, there being Lords Spiritual and Commons. The peers were hereditary like ours, with but this exception—that all the sons of peers, lord lieutenants, and bishops were allowed a seat. The Commons were elected by open voting, and although, as in this country, bribery was not recognised, still treating was resorted to *ad libitum* and distinctive colours worn. Throughout the land there were fortress churches, or castles of refuge, for the protection of men and cattle during the incursions of the Turks. The language, customs, and dress of the people were treated upon, and, in conclusion, Mr. Goldsmid expressed a wish that Hungary might become better known and understood in England.

The paper was productive of a short discussion, after which Mr. Gordon M. Hills, in the absence of Mr. J. W. Grover, read a paper "On Roman Christians in Britain; Evidences at Frampton, Devonshire."

Professor Buckman then gave his lecture "On the Flint Implements and Weapons of Dorset." He commenced by observing that he had been a resident in the county of Dorset for eight years, and during that time scarcely a day had passed in which he had not found two or three flints, which at first puzzled him, as when he came to Dorset people had very slightly considered the matter of flints. Although they had observed a quantity of flints in every direction, they did not know that they had been manufactured by man's hands, but thought the marks on them had been caused by accident. He, however, should show that a great number of flints picked up in Dorset had been most elaborately worked, and that they belonged to a period when flint did as much for the people as iron and steel did in the present day. His farm was situated between Yeovil and Sherborne, on the inferior olite formation, and not covered with any flint-drift at all. All the flints he had with him had been picked up on his farm, and he must say that some of them had not found their way there by accident; but it was not a locality where geologists would recognise a flint-drift. It was curious, he remarked, that flints were scarcely understood or recognised at all, until "Flint Jack" showed people how easily flint instruments could be made. This set people thinking, and they came to the conclusion that they must have been made by people long before "Flint Jack" could imitate them. The specimens which he had to show were of great age, and their colour would prove that they could not have been made in modern times. He did not believe in the idea that many of them were formerly gun flints, as they had not the facets and sharp edges of gun flints. At Lyme Regis he once

came upon a mass of flint implements in every process of manufacture, showing that in all probability it was a place where they had been made. At Peddlerentide he had inspected a flint which from its marks showed must have been struck off at some very remote period. Although the specimens he had with him were very rough, he thought if further search were made others would be found in a most perfect condition, like those in Wiltshire. At one time he felt disappointed at not finding a manufactured battle-axe, or perfect arrow-head, and the conclusion he arrived at, therefore, was that the specimens found on his farm were of a much earlier period than before arrow-heads or celts were made. He, however, afterwards found some curious specimens, which proved to be portions of celts. These had a very sharp edge indeed, and bore evidence of having been carefully polished, and used for various purposes. Although he had no large celt in his possession, he had pieces showing that they were manufactured and scattered all over the country just like other flints. Two arrow-heads he had were very beautifully formed indeed—one being a barbed arrow and the other of a leaf pattern. He had never yet seen any arrow-heads ground down or polished; they appeared only to have been chipped. Some of these must have taken days to have made them in the delicate manner in which he now saw them. He had also found another set of flint implements, known as "scrapers," flat pieces of flint with a point, which was supposed to have been used for the purpose of scraping the dirt off animals' backs and preparing the hides for garments. These were found in proportion of ten to one of any other truly recognised form, and were of two or three types. He then called attention to a very curious set of implements remarkable for having a notch at the side, which in all probability was for the purpose of being tied to a stick, as the notch was always on the same side. He thought these were used as small arrows for delicate work, such as fine arrow-heads. Another set consisted of "flakes," which appeared to be pieces stripped off from larger flints. These, he thought, were used as knives, for they had sharp edges, and some seemed as if serrated, so as to form saws. The next objects he had to show were some round stones, probably used as sling-stones. In conclusion, Professor Buckman said he had only endeavoured to show some few objects which a few years ago were hardly considered as belonging to archæology at all; but which, he believed, the more they were looked into, the more curious would they be found. But they must be content for the present to collect more specimens before they could see what each country would produce, then classify them in different collections, and he was sure something very curious would be the result. He was sure, if the Congress would do him the honour of examining his flints, they would get rid of the idea that every little piece of flint they might pick up was not shaped by accident, but that the roughest of them could not have got into its form without handicraft.

On Friday, a numerous party met at the railway station, where, by a special train they proceeded to Dorchester, from whence they drove in carriages to Piddletown, a village about five miles distant. At the village the church and its noble monuments were explained by J. R. Planché, Esq., of the *Somerset Herald*. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble structure, having an embattled tower partly in the decorated and later English styles. The church contains a series of monuments, there being several effigies of the Marten family. There are also a number of altar tombs and crosses which formed objects of great interest and curiosity.

After the church had been thoroughly investigated the party proceeded to the Manor-house of Athelhampton, said to be one of the most ancient residences in the county, where they had the privilege afforded them of inspecting it, through the kindness of Mrs. Wood, the present occupier. The peculiarities of the mansion were ably explained by Edward Roberts, Esq., F.S.A.

Piddletown was again reached, to enable the company to partake of luncheon at the village inn. After more than an hour's rest the party again took carriage for the purpose of visiting the Roman camp of Chilborne St. Andrew, locally known as Weatherbury Castle, which may be described as an oblong double entrenched camp. After the principal points connected with the place had been discussed, the party proceeded to Bere Regis, where the church formed an interesting object for examination, the peculiarities of which were ably described by the vicar, the Rev. F. Warre. This edifice is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of rather large size, and of very ancient architecture. The roof, which is of carved oak, is a prominent object of beauty, and is said so have been placed there by Cardinal Morton, who also founded a chantry in the church. The edifice contains the remains of some canopied tombs of Purbeck marble, belonging to the Tuberville family, the ancient lords of the manor, and others.

On the return homewards a halt was made at another ancient mansion, Woodsforde Castle, now a farm-house, occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

In the evening the following papers were read:—J. R. Planché, Esq., "On the Family of Robert Fitzgerald, the Doomsday Tenant of Corfe;" Edward Levein, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., "On Wareham and its Religious Houses;" and W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A., "On Wareham, and the Earliest Historic Monuments in Dorset."

On Saturday the excursion to Wareham and Corfe Castle was very numerously attended, the special train being filled with ladies and gentlemen. The train first stopped at Bindon Abbey, the ruins of which were closely examined. This abbey is of the Cistercian Order, and was founded in 1172. The history and architecture of the place was described by G. M. Hills, Esq.

The company then re-entered the train, and proceeded to Wareham, where they were met by Freeland Filliter, Esq., who acted as *cicerone*. The chief features of interest in the town are the earthwork fortifications, the church of St. Mary, and the ruins of St. Martin's. The church of St. Mary is, with the exception of Sherborne and Wimborne, the oldest in the county. It contains several beautiful monuments, and a chapel in the south aisle is said to have been the burial place of the Anglo-Saxon kings, whilst here was interred the remains of Edward the Martyr, who was murdered at Corfe Castle. After visiting the churches the parties proceeded to the residence of Mr. Petre and examined a collection of curiosities found in the clay pits near the town. Then followed luncheon at the Corn Exchange. There were few toasts. Mr. Levein, in proposing the health of the president, said that he had attended many congresses, but never one where a president had been so assiduous as Sir William Medleycott. The compliment was duly acknowledged.

The afternoon was devoted to the examination of Corfe Castle. The time at which the castle was built is uncertain, but most probably the foundations were laid in the reign of Edgar. The castle must at one time have been one of the most magnificent fortresses in the country. The architecture and history were explained by Thomas Blashill, Esq., and T. Bond, Esq.

The party returned to Weymouth about seven, and at the evening meeting papers were read by Joseph Stevens, Esq., on "Newly Discovered Roman and Saxon Remains at Tinkerley, near Andover," and by H. Godwin, Esq., on "The Bishops of the West Saxons, more particularly those of the diocese of Sherborne."

The Congress was brought to a close after the usual votes of thanks to the president and secretaries.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society has just been held at Crewkerne under signally propitious auspices. The presence

of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord A. Hervey, as well as the fact of the weather being all that could be desired, lent considerable *clat* to the proceedings. There was a full attendance at the inaugural meeting at the Town Hall, where the president, E. A. Freeman, Esq., D.C.L., took the chair, amongst those present being the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. F. H. Dickinson, and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. W. A. Jones, Mr. M. Bere (Recorder of Bristol), Prebendary Scarth, Canon Meade, Mr. G. Bullock, Mr. G. B. Troyte-Bullock, Revs. H. D. Wickham, Newell, Stubbs, Edwards, Voulss, J. Hancock, Colonel Pinney, Rev. Mr. Ellicomb, General Mumbee, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Penny, Prebendary Fagan, Prebendary Coles, Mr. Warren, Mr. W. Bond, Prebendary Bond, Mr. H. Hoskins, Mr. Sparks, Mr. Cuff, Mr. Harris, Mr. Colfox, Mr. J. M. Allen, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Parsons, Peters, Mrs. Parsons, &c.

After some routine business, Mr. Freeman proceeded to deliver his inaugural address.

He commenced by observing that their society was a society for the study of certain branches of scientific research. But it was also a local society. Its sphere was not the whole world nor the whole isle of Britain, but the one shire of Somerset. They lived in a shire which really had a history. The shire of the Sumorsætas, like the other West Saxon shires, was not a mere artificial division—it was a district with a being of its own—a substantive part of the West Saxon people. There were other shires in which, in later times, at least a greater number of the leading events of English history took place. But save the shires of Kent, the first English possession, and of Hampshire, the first West Saxon possession, no part of the land had a greater share in the work of turning Britain into England. Glancing over the early history of Britain, he observed that the Roman city of Bath, the King's town of Somerton, the Abbot's town of Glastonbury. Taunton springing into being as a border-fortress of the English against the Briton, Dunster rising at the foot of a fortress reared by the Norman to crush the Englishman; Bridgwater keeping in its corrupted name the memory of its personal founder—all these and a crowd of others had each their tale to tell. Wells and Bridgwater again, the heads of two great classes of ecclesiastical foundation, suggested the vast stores which were open in the ecclesiastical buildings of the county. But ecclesiastical dwellings were not the only form of architecture in which Somersetshire was especially rich. Their ancient domestic dwellings, their manor-houses, and their parsonages, chiefly of the 15th and 16th centuries, were among the buildings which were least understood and the least valued. The wanton havoc which had been made in the one city of Wells was enough to make one tremble for the buildings which had still been spared. Mr. Freeman next referred to the abundant supply of stone in Somerset for building purposes, observing that among their rich quarries a wooden church was something which seemed as strange as a stone church was among the thick woods and chalky soils of Essex. And as with churches so with houses. Whilst in a large part of England the houses were largely of wood, in Somerset and in Northamptonshire for the same reason stone was freely used. The mention of houses naturally brought them to consider those who lived in them, and they were thus brought to the subject of family history and genealogy. Nothing could be more repulsive than the study of genealogy and heraldry as they are commonly studied; but the fact that from the 12th century onwards men did make their shields with certain devices, which became hereditary in their families, was worthy of attention, as enabling them to fix the dates of buildings, and to obtain other points of historical detail. A knowledge of the customs of various ages giving exactly the same help, like heraldry, like the knowledge of prevailing customs in any age, rightly took its place among the secondary branches of historical study. Nothing could be

duller than a pedigree, as they commonly saw it in a county history, with the mythical generations at one end, and the obscure generations at the other. But family history could have life wreathed into it, as well as any other subject. The mere list of names, the extravagant names, surnames, and titles used at various stages, the causes of their adoption, and the various forms which they took, all formed contributions to the study of nomenclature, and even to the direct study of history, and the real records of a family, whenever they could get at them, their manner of life, their correspondence, their private quarrels, their lawsuits, their wills and inventories, all combine to throw a light on social and legal history, on the way in which men lived, and thought, and acted, which could hardly be thrown upon it by any other means. The slightest notice of local feelings and local customs never came amiss. It was something when they read in the life of the first Earl of Shaftesbury a letter addressed to his illustrious friend Locke, in which he says, "Somersetshire, no doubt, will perfect your breeding—after France or Oxford, you could not go to a more proper place. My wife finds you profit much there, for you have recovered your skill in Cheddar cheese, and for a demonstration have sent us one of the best we have seen." Then came a sentence from his lordship. "Thus recommending you to the protection of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose strong beer is the only spiritual thing any Somersetshire gentleman knows." It were heresy to doubt, that "zider" was known and valued in these parts for ages, before the times of Shaftesbury. Were they then to suppose that the Palace ale, in the time of Bishop Peter Mews, was of such special strength and goodness as to drown in the minds of the gentlemen of Somerset, not only the thoughts of things spiritual, but the very memory of their native drink?

The President concluded with an eloquent review of some of the grand memories of the wooded hill of Montacute, and concluded a deeply-interesting address amid much applause.

The Bishop, who had only a few minutes to spare, said he would devote them to thanking their president for the extremely able, interesting, and eloquent address, which he had just delivered. It was rather tantalising sometimes to those whose reading was less extensive than others to see what an enormous mass of instruction, interest, and pleasure, there could be derived by those whose minds were stored with an extensive stock of information. But though they felt they had lived somewhat unprofitably in having derived only a small amount of information they ought not to feel discouraged, but rather to take comfort that a well-stored mind could convey much pleasure to others. He could not but be struck with the observation that the great centre of interest of all these subjects was, their relation to man. The subject of greatest interest was man himself, from the close relationship in which he stood to his Creator, who had endowed him intellectually, morally, and spiritually. Certainly it offered a magnificent view to them if they carried their thoughts back to the time when the prescient mind of the Creator was preparing the earth for man; and rock, and sea, and sky were being formed to make man what he had shown himself capable to be. It certainly did throw a most interesting view on the subject when they saw there was a relation between the battles and conflicts of history with the series of geological revolutions which have formed the earth. He had now only to thank their president for the great pleasure he had afforded them all by his excellent address.

The Rev. Mr. Ellicomb next read an exhaustive paper on bells and their marks. He had explored 475 churches in Devonshire, and gone into the towers of all except two, the keys of which had been carried off by the parsons. It occurred to him that Somerset (which had no diocesan kalendar) should be taken in hand, and he addressed a large number of letters to incumbents, from many of whom he got answers, from some thanks and offers of hospitality. Then he "tipped" the clerks, and for the remainder consulted the

churchwardens, who all gave him information readily. He thought he had got information of the contents of nearly every tower. He congratulated them on possessing two celebrated post-Reformation bell founders, one living at Chewstoke, the other at Clossworth. He exhibited casts of bells founded by Robert Semson.

PENDOMER CHURCH.

Mr. Bond read a paper on the figure in Pendomer Church, which he said he had satisfactorily found to be a representation of Sir Jno. de Dummer, who flourished in the reigns of the 1st and 2nd Edwards, and was a knight of the shire for Somerset, and was paid for attendance in Parliament. He added some interesting particulars connected with Sir Jno., and created special interest by referring to the actual purchase of a wife by one of his connections.

There was a discussion on the signification of the figures of animals at the feet of the recumbent figures on tombs. Preb. Scarth had been informed of a custom in the Isle of Man to place a dog at the foot of such figures. He was inclined to regard it as springing from a heathen custom.

The President.—That was a much more heathen custom—that of selling a wife. I never before heard of a wife being treated as a villein in gross.

One gentleman was inclined to think the dog was connected with some monkish practice. Throwing dust on a coffin was one of them.

Another gentleman observed that in some parts of Ireland they always placed a coin in the mouth of the deceased to pay for "carrying him across."

The President, in closing the discussion, referred the members to Tyler's History of Primitive Culture, where they would find the whole thing worked out.

WELLS CATHEDRAL STATUTES.

Mr. F. H. Dickinson informed the meeting that whilst examining some books in the Lambeth Palace Library he discovered a copy of the ancient statutes of Wells Cathedral. They consisted of about 104 pages, rather more than half of which were occupied by a code, very similar to the "*De officiis ecclesiasticis tractatus* of Salisbury." The remainder contained very nearly the same matter as the Harleian MS. 1682, the contents of which were given in Dugdale. He had had access to all the MSS. at Wells, in the possession of the Chapter Clerk, but could not find the original. As therefore they seemed to exist complete in no other than the Lambeth copy he suggested the advisability of printing them in the Proceedings of the Society. Referring to one of the rules relating to the colours of vestments, which they were now told were to be worn, he found that on Saints' days the colour worn by the priest was to be red; on Christmas Day, white; and through Advent, blue.

SOMERSETSHIRE RECORDS.

The above paper was followed up by one from Mr. Serel on this subject, and an expression as to the desirability of obtaining a calendar, or index, of each repository where they were to be found. The speaker referred to a mass of documents, 1000 in number, which were accidentally discovered to be in the possession of the Chapter Clerk of Wells. Mr. Dickinson inspected the contents of the box, communicated with Sir Thomas Hardy, and the result was that Mr. Riley, the assistant commissioner, was deputed to examine, and report upon them. Amongst these were several Pope's Bulls, and Saxon Deeds, Charters, including several grants by William de Crokehorn (Crewkerne), Abbot of Muchelney, and an order to assess money (100*l.*) on Wells, made at a Council of War, held at Crewkerne (9th April, 1644), in the presence of Prince Maurice, Lord Paulett, and others. Mr. Serel suggested that the society should take some steps to preserve these papers.

CREWKERNE CHURCH.

The party next proceeded to the church, the architectural features of which were explained by Mr. Freeman. He said it was one of those great cross churches of which there were so many in Somerset. The west front was the best thing about the whole church, and well worth studying. In many cases there was no attempt to make an artistic finish, but the nave here was finished by turrets, to which the ends of the aisle roof were joined with great care. He compared it with Yatton, where, however, the window had a clumsy mullion. Both inside and out the President called attention to the great difference between the work of the chancel and that of the nave, the latter being higher and better, showing, he thought, that in the 16th century the district was rich, and the parishes seem to have outshone the ecclesiastics who did the work of the chancel. A large niche at the south-east corner of the church gave rise to much speculation.

Mr. J. C. Buckley stated his opinion that it was a pulpit for preaching to the people in the market. The president thought it a great outside niche which would not serve the purposes of a pulpit at all. Some one suggested that it was intended for a statue.

In the church the disproportion between nave and chancel and the richness of the former were more apparent, and Mr. Freeman observed that the nave was a striking and singular composition. The height was very great, and there was an extraordinary width in the pier arches which were but three, and might have been four or even five.

Attention was called to the figures of two pigs, with a shield before them, and to the figures of two angels.

Mr. W. Sparks said the tradition was that they went in pigs and came out angels.

The company then adjourned to "The George," where a capital dinner was provided. In the evening there was a meeting for the reading of papers.

Wednesday was given up to an excursion, the attendance being more than usually numerous. The party first visited Montacute House, the seat of the Philips family. The mansion is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The hall and other rooms were examined. The paintings are very fine—the principal ones being portraits of the family.

A move was then made to Montacute Church, which has recently been restored. The president described the building, and also referred to the history of Montacute. He pointed out the hill where the Holy Cross was found, which was offered to the Monasteries of Glastonbury and Athelney, but declined, and which afterwards was fixed at Waltham. The Holy Cross of Waltham became the war cry of the ancient Britons. The hill was now covered with timber, but formerly it was bare. The Priory was founded by Earl William, son of Earl Robert, brother of the Conqueror. Mr. Freeman said that the tower of the church was very elegant in its workmanship, and the work singularly graceful. It belonged to that class which was found at both ends of the country—about Bristol, and in the neighbourhood of Crewkerne. The old Norman arch dividing the nave and chancel stands, and is in excellent preservation. The church is one possessing many features of interest, and the members occupied some time in examining the antiquarian relics.

The remains of Montacute Priory were then inspected. It now forms the Manor-house—a farm-house, and the only noteworthy part of it is the ceiling over the entrance.

The church of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, one of the most interesting churches in the country, was next visited. Mr. Freeman said that it was a simple church, but every stone of it was worthy of study. It contained specimens of all the styles of architecture which prevailed from the 12th to the 15th century, and showed that, though additions were made, the church had never been rebuilt. There were several interesting specimens of Norman moulding, particularly the

chancel arch, which is one of the most beautiful specimens in the country. There are two windows on both sides of the chancel, and their object led to some discussion. Mr. Buckley thought that they were fixed in that position in order that the light from the high altar might fall upon the graves in the churchyard. He referred to the practice now existing in Brittany, where such windows were inserted. The altar lights were invariably kept burning, and these acted as beacons for travellers. He instanced a case in point in his own experience.

A move was then made to Ham-hill, where Roman and ancient British remains have been found. The Rev. Mr. Scarth explained the construction of the fortifications of the hill and the ramparts, and gave it as his opinion that a Roman camp had been formed there to protect the main road leading from Seaton to the northern parts of England. This was confirmed by the fact that an amphitheatre existed just outside the camp, and which was used, no doubt, for the gladiatorial games common in those days. Mr. Scarth stated that the hill was inhabited long before the Romans. One of the largest querns or hand-mills he had ever seen was found upon the hill, as well as a chariot-wheel belonging to the Romans, who undoubtedly occupied it. Mr. Scarth referred to the destruction of the camp at Bower Walls, opposite Clifton-down, on the Somersetshire side of the river Avon. A building committee had taken it, and had annihilated the centre camp. He asked them why they did it, and they replied that it was because the material was so valuable. If those historical associations had been preserved, it would have rendered the houses in the neighbourhood doubly attractive. He wished that the attention of the leading men belonging to that company could be drawn to the circumstance, so as to induce them to preserve these relics of the early inhabitants of Britain. Mr. Scarth also stated that the quarrying for the Ham-hill stone was destroying the face of the ramparts, and in a few years it would be doubted whether there had been any ramparts there at all. He hoped that the Prince of Wales would give instructions that the most interesting part of the hill should be preserved for the information of posterity. Every trace of Roman occupation would be gone in a few years if a stop were not put to the quarrying.

Luncheon was taken at Norton-sub-Hamdon, the church of which was also inspected. It is a noble pile, of one uniform style, and was restored in 1862. Mr. Buckley drew attention to the singular circumstance that the whole of the upper lights in the windows were filled with female saints, among them being St. Catherine of Alexandria and St. Barbara. He thought that it was worthy the attention of the Archaeological Society to ascertain the names of the other saints.

Wigborough farm-house, an old residence containing several good rooms with elaborate ceilings, was next visited, after which the excursionists journeyed to Hinton-house, the seat of the Poulett family, but now occupied by Lord Westbury. The rooms were thrown open, and the members examined the various paintings and curiosities with great interest. Lord Westbury was present, and conducted the society through the rooms, explaining the objects most worthy of notice. At the invitation of his lordship the society took tea. A paper was read by Mr. H. W. Hoskins, which had been written by the Hon. Miss Bethel, upon the Poulett family, with especial reference to Sir Amias Poulett, who lived in the time of Elizabeth, and who was the gaoler of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. The President tendered the thanks of the society to Lord Westbury and to Miss Bethel, which his lordship acknowledged.

Hinton and Merriott churches were then inspected, and the company returned to Crewkerne.

An evening meeting was held at the Town-hall, when more papers were read—by Mr. Morris, upon a leaden heart-case found at Merriott; by Mr. Dickinson, upon the boundaries; and by Mr. Jones, upon Wigborough.

On Thursday, the party visited Odcombe, and thence to Brympton, to the residence of Lady Georgina Fane, which formed an interesting object of study, and was minutely inspected by the archæologists. After taking some light refreshment at her ladyship's, the party drove to West Coker, and thence to East Coker, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. W. H. Helyar. A vote of thanks to the donor of the feast was proposed by the President and passed unanimously, and the archæologists were again jogging on their way to Pendomer, at which place the only object of interest was a monument. Here the proceedings were brought to a close by votes of thanks to the President, and to Mr. Jones, the hon. secretary.

Thus finished one of the most successful and largely-attended meetings the society has ever had.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE committee of the above Society, having in view the recent congress of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at Cardiff, within easy reach of this county, and the more recent gatherings of the Archæological Association of Great Britain in the still nearer county of Dorset, have exercised a wise discretion in abandoning their intentions to hold a general meeting this year. The more zealous archæologists of Wiltshire, must, therefore, curb their antiquarian impatience for another twelve months, for it is not without prudence that the officers of the Wiltshire Archæological Society shrink from surfeiting their members with too large a dose of antiquities; and, after their successful and largely-attended gatherings of late years, decline to run any risk of summoning an assembly of the members to which they might, perhaps, respond with less than their usual ardour.

THE AZTECS' CALENDAR STONE.

THE American Minister to Mexico has forwarded Governor Baker, of Indiana, a valuable and curious contribution to the State library, in the shape of a model of the calendar stone of the Aztecs, the discovery of which shows how accurately those ancient people of Mexico measured the lapse of time. Mr. Nelson says the calendar stone was discovered on December 17, 1790, not far from the centre of the principal square, and directly in front of the entrance to the palace. It was lying flat, with its sculptured side downward, and the upper part only 18 inches from the level of the ground. By order of the viceroy, and at the request of the authorities of the cathedral, it was delivered to them, on condition of being placed in some position easily accessible to the public.

The material of the calendar stone is an exceedingly hard basalt, found only at a great distance from the city of Mexico. It is 11 feet 8 inches in diameter, and about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. The Aztec civil year consisted of eighteen months of twenty-five days each, to which were added five complementary days that were not considered as belonging to any month, and were regarded as unlucky by the Aztecs. At the expiration of each cycle of fifty-two years, twelve days and a half were interpolated to compensate for the six hours annually lost. The conclusion of each cycle was a memorable event in Aztec annals. The perpetual fires in the temples and all the fires in the private dwellings were extinguished; they destroyed much property, and literally "clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes." At midnight of the first day of the new cycle imposing religious ceremonies were celebrated by the people *en masse*, including the sacrifice of human victims, and the lighting of a new fire by friction from a wooden shield placed on the breast of a victim. This fire was then communicated to torches borne by thousands of runners who conveyed it to the remotest settlements of the Aztec empire.

Mr. Gallatin draws from the detailed examination of the hieroglyphics the following conclusion:—"We find, there-

fore, delineated on this stone all the dates of the principal positions of the sun, and it thus appears that the Aztecs had ascertained with considerable precision the respective days of the two passages of the sun by the zenith of Mexico, of the two equinoxes, and of the summer and winter solstices. They had, therefore, six different means of ascertaining and verifying the length of the solar year, by counting the number of days elapsed till the sun returned to each of these six points: the two solstices, the two equinoxes, and the two passages by the zenith."

A DRUIDS' TEMPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to a Druidical temple at Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, which is not generally known. The Temple, and most of the country round it, are the property of the Harcourts of Swinton. It is situated about three miles from Swinton, one mile from Leighton, and four miles from Masham. The roads to it are exceedingly rough and hilly, and it is difficult to get very near it in a conveyance of any kind. The plantation is rather more than a mile round, and the approach to the Temple was evidently on the north-west side of the hill, for at intervals, beginning from that side, single stones of an enormous size, supported by smaller stones, appeared to be landmarks directing to it.

At some distance from the front of the Temple are three immense stones, with one stone at the top, forming a sort of gateway. The following is a rough measurement of the Temple:—Round the walls outside, 132 yards; round the walls inside, 62 yards; round the dining-hall inside, 22 yards; round the walls of the inner chamber inside, 14 yards. Just in front of the entrance stands a column composed of large stones piled one on the top of another. The outside walls are composed of enormous single stones, with steps round the outside supporting them. Inside the Temple are a huge block, probably for sacrifice; a column; an altar beneath an oak at the end opposite the entrance; there are six recesses, formed by two gigantic stones, with one at the top; on each side six single stones, near the walls; four large blocks of stone, two on each side, stood near the centre. Leading out of the Temple is a dining-hall, with a long stone table and four stone seats at each side of it. Leading out of this again is an inner chamber, covered over, containing eight stone seats. On the top of this inner chamber large stones are piled and oak trees are growing. Farther on, beyond these trees, stands a single large stone with many small holes bored in the top of it, supported by smaller stones. Farther on still stands a gigantic column, about 30 feet high, composed of sixteen large stones; round this column is a double circle of twelve stones.

Everything is in the highest state of perfection and preservation—the stones do not appear to have been even moved from their places.

STEPNEY CHURCH.—For many years past the condition of the exterior of the venerable Church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, has pointed to the necessity for systematic and extensive restoration; and, at the instance of the Rev. J. Bardsley, the present rector, a restoration fund has been established, which has already reached upwards of 2000*l*. The work has accordingly been commenced, great care being taken to avoid injuring the objects of archæological interest with which the building abounds. Stepney Church occupies the site of one of the earliest of the Christian churches erected in this country; the present structure is believed to have been erected about the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. Matthew Paris says that Stepney Church was re-built by St. Dunstan in the year 952, and the old chronicle records that the church which Dunstan replaced was dedicated to All Saints, and that the new church which St. Dunstan erected was, after that holy monk's death and canonisation, re-dedicated to him; hence its present name of St. Dunstan's—a title which it has borne for more than 900 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

"A PICKLE FOR THE KNOWING ONES."

BY TIMOTHY DEXTER.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

THE author of this very singular little book bearing the above title, was born (as stated "by a distinguished citizen of Ould Newbery,") at Malden, January 22, 1747. After serving an apprenticeship to the leather trade he commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-one, in Newberyport, in which he prospered. In 1770 he took to himself a wife who possessed a moderate fortune, six years later he took into his establishment the eccentric and noted Jonathan Plumer, jun., who afterwards distinguished himself as a "travelling preacher, physician, and poet." In addition to old Timothy's regular business of selling leather breeches, &c., he engaged in commercial speculations, and was unusually successful, especially in selling *whalebone* and *warming-pans*, which enabled him to live in style, taking the title of Lord Dexter, because he said it was "the voice of the People at Large." He died October 26, 1806, at his own residence, in his sixtieth year. A word about his book may be amusing. There appears to have been, at the end of last century, many heresies and schisms abroad in the land regarding punctuation, and as many systems appeared for the location of commas, semicolons, periods, &c., as there were works published (see Cyclop. of Literary Anecdote, by W. Keddle, p. 287.) To obviate this difficulty, and to give every reader an opportunity of suiting himself, his lordship left out all marks of punctuation from his book, but added a page at the end of nothing but stops and pauses, with which he said the reader could pepper and salt his dish as he chose. At the end of the 4 Ed., 1848, is an extract from the Providence Phoenix, of December, 1804, "Marquis of Newberyport" (as he was sometimes called). "On Monday last arrived in this town the most noble and illustrious Lord TIMOTHY DEXTER, of Newberyport, Massachusetts, who has, since his arrival, requested the publication of the following stanzas in this day's paper, as a humble tribute to the incomprehensible majesty of his name. While they serve as a brilliant specimen of the gifted talents and admirable sublimity of the Laureat, from whose pen they flowed, the virtuoso in genealogies, and the worshippers of noble rank and boundless fortune may derive a rich and delicious satisfaction from the subject to which they are devoted!"

"ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA OF THE CELEBRATED LORD DEXTER.—The first verse will suffice:—

"Lord Dexter is a man of fame,
Most celebrated is his name;
More precious far than gold that's pure,
Lord Dexter live for evermore."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—The copper coin described by General C. Fox, in your last number, does not appear to be unique, although there seems to be much uncertainty as to its origin. I have before me a coin or token, which is probably of the same kind as that given to General Fox. It came into the possession of my father about thirty-five years ago, and is in good condition, but rather more worn on the reverse than on the obverse. On the reverse, in the centre, are traces of a plain shield, which the general does not notice, around which is the legend *NON-PLUS-ULTRA. In the general's letter the second word—PLUS—was printed PIVS, but this I conceive to be merely a typographical mistake.

A friend of mine, who is well versed in numismatics, is inclined to consider this coin as the trial-piece of some apprentice, a few copies of which have, by some means or other, been issued. I shall be happy to send General Fox a rubbing of it if he will furnish me with his address.*

I am, Sir, yours truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

14, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath.

Sept. 20, 1871.

THE "KEYS" OF THAMES STREET, LONDON.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

THAMES STREET is a place of considerable trade on account of its convenient situation near the river. A Key is a term used in commerce to denote a bank raised perpendicular from the water, or a wharf made use of for shipping and unloading goods. A few of these Keys run as follows:— "Brewer's-Key, Chester's-Key, Galley-Key, Wooldock, Custom House-Key, Porter's-Key, Bear's-Key, Sub's-Key, Wiggan's-Key, Young's-Key, Rafe's-Key, Dice-Key, Bortolph's-Key, Hamon's-Key, Smart's-Key, Somer's-Key, Lion's-Key, Gaunt's-Key, Cock's-Key, &c." Some of these may have assumed another name.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I should be obliged to any of your readers could they inform me the dates of the birth and death of John Louis Roulet, a famous engraver of the 17th century, also whether there is any work published giving the dates (with or without any account of their lives) of the births and deaths of engravers.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. D.

Sept. 14, 1871.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

"It is remarkable," says an old writer, "that in digging the foundation of the new church (in 1497), St. Mary-at-Hill, in London, the corpse of Alice Hackney, who died *cir.* 1322, was discovered in a very rotten coffin, and that the skin was sound and flexible, and the joints pliable, though buried about 175 years. The body was kept above ground three or four days without any noisome smell, but then beginning to be tainted, was again laid in the ground. This church was partly destroyed by the great fire in 1666, but everything combustible in it was consumed."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

SCOTLAND.

DR. ANGUS SMITH, of Manchester, who has been exploring in a large moss on the shores of Loch Etive for a few weeks back, has discovered the remains of a lake dwelling, the platform of which is 60 ft. in diameter, with the dwelling in the middle 50 ft. in length, by 28 ft. in breadth. He also discovered in a large cairn a megalithic structure, consisting of two chambers, each 20 ft. in length connected by a narrow passage nearly as long. The Rev. R. J. Malletton, of Dumbarton, who, along with several others, has visited the remains, believes no other cairn like it has been as yet discovered in Scotland. It allies itself, he thinks, more to that of New Grange, in Ireland, than any other, although it is much smaller. One broken urn and the remains of four others were also discovered.—*Scotsman*.

* The address of General C. Fox is 1, Addison Road, Kensington, W. It should have appeared at the foot of his communication.

PROVINCIAL.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

THE ABBEY RUINS.—We hear that the Most Hon. the Marquis of Bristol is about to take steps to preserve the principal portion of the Abbey Ruins—viz., the Abbot's Parlour—by enclosing it with an iron railing. Antiquarians will be grateful to the noble marquis for his efforts to preserve this interesting ruin from the destruction with which it was threatened by the ravages of children rather than those of time. With the protection proposed there appears no reason why the parlour should not remain one of the glories of the town for an indefinite period. During the excavations for the alterations in the vicinity of the churchyard the workmen have come upon the remains of the south boundary wall of the monastery, a part which it was necessary to remove. The wall appears to have been demolished as far as the ground-line, leaving the foundation of the part below the surface intact, with the exception of the removal of most of the carved stonework.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—During some excavations which are being made on the site on the Old Magpie public house in this town, the workmen came upon some Norman basements at a depth of between five and six feet, which were, in all probability, the remains of St. Margaret's Gate. There were, likewise, some portions of flint foundation, which is intimately associated with the Abbey wall, flint being its characteristic, and is of immense strength. St. Margaret's Gate was the southern entrance to the monastery, and was taken down in the year 1760. It is peculiar to note how the accumulation of ages has raised the surface of the soil both here and at the Great Gate of the Church of St. Edmunds, or the Norman Tower, as it is now called. For centuries the ground in its vicinity has been used for the purpose of interments, and the surface has now risen about five feet. "Dust to dust."

CAMBRIDGE.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.—In the second report, just issued, of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, we read:—"Among the records preserved at Clare College (formerly Clare Hall), Cambridge, its ancient minute book or register, claims especial notice. Information as to the early history of the College is to be derived from it that has probably been lost sight of for centuries, throwing light more especially upon the munificent provision made for its Chapel by the foundress, and the history of some of its early masters and benefactors. The collection of Letters, carefully preserved by the College, is interesting, those of Tillotson, while still a Fellow of this College, and at a later date, occurring in considerable numbers. Among the other writers are to be found the names of Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle; Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln; Pearson, Bishop of Chester; Henchman, Bishop of London; and Moore, Bishop of Norwich. There is a letter of Robert Lover to Mr. Blythe, afterwards Master, descriptive of the ravages of the plague in Cambridge, in 1665. The College Order Book contains many entries indicative of the state of political feeling in Cambridge at the beginning of the last century. At Gonville and Caius College is preserved that MS. History of the College written by Dr. Caius, its third Founder. The oldest Computus or Bursars' Account-book of this College now in existence, begins in 1423, and contains matters of antiquarian and topographical interest."

LAYER MARNEY, ESSEX.

Few Essex churches of such small dimensions as the Parish Church of Layer Marney—especially when considered in

connection with the fine old Tower (as it is called) near by, which originally formed the gateway or principal entrance to the family mansion of the Lords de Marney—can boast of so much attraction for the antiquary. This church has lately been restored in a most praiseworthy manner, and a bazaar has been recently held and made to clear off the remainder of the debt incurred in effecting the improvements, and also to make a further restoration of the nave. It consists of opening into a western tower, a chancel with a fine carved wooden screen across the point of division, instead of the usual arch, and a north aisle, extending along both nave and chancel. This opened formerly into the nave by two arches—now built up—and into the chancel by a single archway, in which is built a fine monument of terra-cotta, consisting of a canopy over, and a base under an effigy of one of the Marneys. There is also a fine carved wooden screen between the east and west parts of the aisle, similar to that dividing the nave and chancel. In the centre of the chancel formerly stood a square effigy tomb of alabaster, but this has now been removed to the centre of the north aisle, and together with the remains of two other tombs in the aisle present a picturesque effect unusual in Essex churches. This aisle also has a flat roof—a massive panelled and moulded beam ceiling of oak. It is a curious and notable feature that at the west end of the aisle is a room fitted with an enormous fireplace. A similar fireplace is situated at the east end of the aisle, and it has now been restored and made available for warming that part of the church. Altogether, the church and tower would well repay a visit from any of our readers if ever they should be travelling anywhere in this vicinity, and if any should do so perhaps, among others, they will peruse the following inscription:—

"Here rests Nicholas Corsellis, Esq., who is not lost but gone before, having exchanged this life for a better, A.D. 1674, 19 day of October, aged 70."

"Artem typographi miratam Belicus Anglis,
Corsellis docuit, regis prece munere victus
Hic fuit extremis mercator cognit us Indis,
Incola jam coelis, virtus sua fama q vivent."

Here is evidently a reference to the introduction to the art of printing, but as the date mentioned is 200 years later than the time when printing was first practised in England, it must have been one of his ancestors, and the honour is evidently claimed for the name, not this individual himself. The tale runs thus—"Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of considerable learning, persuaded Henry VI. to despatch Robert Townour, an officer of his household, privately to Haarlem, where a printing press had been set up, to make himself secretly master of the invention. Townour persuaded Frederick Corselli, one of the Dutch compositors, after much delay, to carry off a set of letters, and fly with them in the night for London. Corselli consented, and on arriving in England was set to work by the Archbishop of Oxford, where a guard was placed over him to prevent his escape. Printing was here practised by Corselli before a press was set up at Westminster." Probably this printer was the founder of the Corselli family who was located here and at Wyvenhoe for about 200 years. Layer Marney is about seven miles from Colchester.

HULL.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL.—This, one of the largest and most ancient parish churches in England, is undergoing an entire external restoration. Some time since the workmen employed at the west end of the fabric, beneath one of the windows in the nave on the south side, near the vicar's porch, discovered a fine monumental arch, it had been bricked up and plastered, and beautiful remains of some mutilated sculpture. On each side of the arch are carvings of three ancient ships; on the east side of the

monument is a figure of a priest, on a bracket, in the act of praying, and looking upwards to the centre of the arch, fixed to which is a crucifix, it being held by a figure, coarsely carved in comparison to a smaller one of the Saviour, which is a beautiful work of art. The faces of all are defaced or destroyed. There are portions of a dove. The larger figure represents the Father, the crucifix the Son, and the remains of the dove, Holy Ghost. The gilding on the figures and colouring when first found was bright; the flesh-tints on the Saviour were very natural. Rumours were rife as to whose honour this ancient monument has been erected. Several old local benefactors were mentioned. Mr. J. Symons, M.R.S.A., of that town, ventured to express an opinion that the arch was the remains of a chapel or chantry, because he noticed the remains of a doorway adjacent, through what is now called the "vicar's porch," but also bricked up. The subject remained dormant for a time, but thanks to the Surtees Society, Mr. Symons found a clue to the founder. The above society have recently published the diary of the old Yorkshire antiquary, Abraham de la Pryme. Mr. Pryme, writing to the Rev. R. Banks, vicar of the church, in February, 1702, says, "But as for Bishop Alcock, the most learned and pious man of his time, I have somewhat further observable of him. Bishop Goodwin, and from him others, says that he was born at Beverley, which seems not at all probable to me, first, because that his ancestors, Wm. Alcock, Thomas Alcock, sheriff in 1468 and mayor in 1478, and Robert Alcock, the bishop's father, who was sheriff in 1471 and mayor in 1480, were all of them famous merchants of this town, and lived here; secondly, because that old records of the town positively say that he was the son of the aforesaid Robert Alcock, mayor; thirdly, because that when he founded the great free school in the town of Hull, he founded it upon his own lands that had descended to him from his grandfather, William Alcock, merchant, of the same place, being a great garden, fifty-five royal ells in length, which he had bought of John Grimsby, merchant, in 1432, and fourthly, because that it was most commonly the custom of those days to build the chantries and chapels and schools and such like in the towns where they were born." Mr. Symons quotes local records which set aside the old antiquarian's notions; they say that this very Dr. Alcock was first Bishop of Rochester, and then of Winchester, in 1476. While he sat there in 1484 he founded and built a little chapel upon the south side of St. Trinity Church in Hull, joining upon the great porch, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, erecting two altars therein, the one to Christ and the other to St. John the Evangelist, and fixed a perpetual chanter to chant psalms and prayers every day to the souls of King Edward IV., his own parents, and for all Christian souls. About fourteen years after this, before his death, and at the request of Alderman Dalton, who had married one of his sisters, he founded a great free school adjoining, and is there to this day. Consequently there cannot be a doubt that this monumental arch is the remains of Bishop Alcock's chapel, who was born at Beverley, that town being only nine miles from Hull, and where his parents might have been temporarily residing.

EAST HARLING, NORFOLK.

CHURCH restorations are very frequent in these days, and we take the opportunity which presents itself on such occasions of bringing any provincial churches of note under the attention of our readers. The object of this notice—East Harling Parish Church—is now undergoing a restoration of the spire and roof, and reseating, at a cost of about 1500*l*. Mr. J. H. Brown, of Norwich, being the architect. It is situated about twenty-one miles south-west from Norwich. The exact date of its erection is apparently not known, but it is calculated that it was built between the years 1435 and 1462. The style of architecture is, however, Gothic, and the

church contains a chancel, nave, and aisle; a chapel north of the chancel, and south porch, and a beautiful western tower. It also contains two fine canopied tombs, one of the date of 1462, to the re-founder, Sir Wm. Chamberlin and his wife, in the north wall of the chancel; the other is in a chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle, and consists of a rich high tomb, which supports two fine recumbent effigies of Sir Robert Harlyng, who departed this life in 1435, and his wife. Above them rests a beautiful ogee canopy, doubly feathered, with heraldic badges in the mouldings, cusps, &c. The nave is covered by an open roof, of very high pitch for its date, and of the gayest beauty. There is a splendid coloured glass window in the east of the church, which represents twenty different illustrations from Scripture.

ROCHESTER.

THE work of restoring the cathedral under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott, is proceeding with good speed. The decayed clerestory windows of the nave are now being restored. The earth has been removed around the east end of the building to ascertain if the foundations are in a proper state, and it has been found that they are quite safe. Scaffolding is being erected at the east end for the restoration of that part of the edifice, which is now in a lamentable condition; much of the stonework is broken or decayed, and in many places, at some former time, the stonework was patched in the most hideous manner. In several parts of the cathedral ancient windows were blocked up with stone, and in other cases former "restorations"—if such a word can be used in connection with the work—consisted of making windows, &c., not consistent with the original character of the building. If the cathedral is now to be thoroughly restored by Mr. Scott it will involve a very large outlay and a vast amount of work. It is understood that the Dean and Chapter have large funds in hand applicable to this purpose.

THE BLACK LETTER PRAYER BOOK OF 1636.—Mr. Sanders, assistant keeper of public records, gives in his annual report an account of his superintending for the Ritual Commissioners the photozincographic *fac-simile* of the Black Letter Prayer Book of 1636, with the manuscript notes and alterations made in 1661, from which was fairly written the Prayer Book subscribed by the Convocations, and annexed to the Act of Uniformity. Mr. Sanders thinks the Black Letter Book will be found to differ from the "Sealed Books" throughout in punctuation and the employment of capitals; and as it is evident, by the alterations made by them in this respect, that the Commissioners appointed to examine the Sealed Books with the original manuscript copy attached great importance to punctuation, the inference appears to Mr. Sanders to be that the MS. copy is not a true copy of the Black Letter Book, at any rate as to punctuation and capitals. In spelling the Sealed Books differ from the Black Letter Book throughout. The revisions made in the Black Letter Book are not always consistent. Passages intended to correspond with one another contain differences of expression; a MS. rubric directs the priest so to order the wine that he may with the more readiness take the cup into his "hands;" but when this act is to be done a MS. rubric directs him to take the cup into his "hand." The Gospels and Epistles, being ordered to be "all corrected after the last translation," differ greatly from those in the Black Letter Book. Sufficient unto the day is the travell thereof," is, in the modern version, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" in the 68th Psalm, "Praise him in his name, yea, and rejoice before him," is now changed to "Praise him in his name, Jah, and rejoice before him:" in the Sealed Book, however, the original reading is preserved. The Black Letter Book has been returned to the Library of the House of Lords.

MISCELLANEA.

AN accidental discovery, of great importance to lovers of the fine arts, has just been made at Zurich. Professor Vogeli, while engaged in examining the public library there, found a table-top painted by the celebrated Holbein, a piece of work which has long been believed to have been lost.

LONGEVITY.—On the 2nd inst., Mr. Robert Harvey, of Felthorpe, Norfolk, attained the good old age of 100 years. He had never been more than sixteen miles from his native place, Ashwelthorpe.

THE first part of the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology will be ready early in the spring, containing articles by Dr. Birch, J. W. Bosanquet, M. Ganneau, Prof. Lowrie, Lieut. Prideaux, Messrs. G. Smith, and H. Fox Talbot.

IN Ceylon, the Government Archæological Committee, accompanied by a photographer, have been successfully exploring Sigiri and Anaradjapoor. At Sigiri, life-size paintings have been found at a height of nearly two hundred feet. The colours are so rich and well preserved, that it is difficult to understand how the pictures of kings and queens can have been so long overlooked.

A VACATION ramblor who has just visited Stonehenge, after a lapse of thirty years, writes to express his sorrow at the demolition which has been effected by the hand of man. There were many visitors whilst he was there, and a constant chipping of stone broke the solitude of the place. He suggests that some means may be taken to preserve the most remarkable monument of antiquity in this island.

WINDERMERE.—The east window of the ancient parish church of St. Martin, Bowness, Windermere, has recently been restored by Messrs. Ward & Hughes, of London, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, C. Watson, Esq. The window is famous for containing portions of the ancient stained glass window formerly belonging to Furness Abbey.

ADDITIONS TO THE PAINTED HALL AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—An admirable portrait of the late Admiral Sir Edward Parry, who held the office of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has just been presented by the relict of the deceased, and placed in the Painted Hall of the above establishment. It is hung at the extreme end of "The Nelson Room," and has been inspected by many who sailed under the gallant admiral and those to whom he was personally known, and is deemed a very accurate portrait, having been painted at an early part of his life. Another addition will soon be made to the number of pictures exhibited in this hall, by the hanging of the portrait of the late Admiral James Ross, which was on view at the late Royal Academicians' Exhibition, having been specially painted for presentation to Greenwich Hospital.

THE Liverpool Fine Art Exhibition is now open. It contains nearly 1000 works of various kinds, the greater portion of which have been already seen in London. The Exhibition will continue open during the present and the following month.

THE LATE MR. GROTE.—A bust of this celebrated historian is to be placed in Poets'-corner, Westminster Abbey. The commission has been entrusted to Mr. Charles Bacon.

IN consequence of a great fire at Vathi, in Samos, the large collection of antiquities formed by Mr. Marks, the English Consul, during many years, has been destroyed.

CAPUAN VASES.—The British Museum has just effected an important purchase of twelve vases found recently at Capua. These are all of them finely-preserved examples of a rare and beautiful class—generally assigned to an epoch a little lower than that of Alexander, and distinguished by large size and supreme and subtly varied elegance of form. They are principally *amphoræ* and *crateres*, without figure designs, but with their bodies painted black, and fluted in the manner which indicates an intention of imitating the forms of metal vases. The neck is generally adorned with a wreath of leaf sprays, picked out in gold.

MILES STANDISH, the ancient Puritan warrior, who in the early days of New England commanded the army of offence and defence of seven men, and whose history is somewhat mythical and obscure, has just been commemorated by a monument on "Captain's Hill," Duxbury, Massachusetts.

MR. G. SCOTT is now engaged on the most important part of the Class Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum, namely, the arranging in chronological order of all the State papers and letters in the national collection, from the Conquest to the latest acquisitions. The first Calendar of the Rolls Series, that of Henry VIII., does not begin till 1509, but we have a large number of letters, &c., before that date. Mr. Scott has been able to supply several omissions, and correct some mistakes in the Rolls Calendar, excellent as that work is.

FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.—We believe that a very curious volume of early records of English history, collected and edited by Mr. T. Wright, will soon be completed. These documents are understood to be now first brought to notice and explained by Mr. Wright. They consist of rolls of vellum, of considerable length, on which are written what are the proper manuals of English history in feudal times, compiled for the use of feudal gentlemen, and no doubt intended to be used as authority on questions on English history brought into discussion in the feudal hall, or elsewhere in the feudal household. These documents have a special interest of their own, because they not only preserve facts of English history, but they give us the political feelings and opinions on English history of the classes for whom especially they were written, during the period to which they belong, namely, during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and earlier half of the 15th centuries. The earliest of them, and what may be considered the types, are written in French, which was everywhere the language of feudalism. A small number are written in Latin, no doubt for feudal families of the ecclesiastic order. Still fewer are English. These belong to the later period, when, as feudalism was dying out, the English language was finally taking the place of the French. There are other interesting points of difference among these records. As they were made more for domestic than for public use, they give the political feelings of different parts of the kingdom. The Latin ones, edited by Mr. Wright, seem to have been compiled for feudal families on the borders of Wales, and give curious illustrations of the international feelings between Welshmen and Englishmen, and of the events to which these gave rise. The only English manual is Anglo-Scottish—belongs to the international feelings between England and Scotland—and, as far as regards its interest, it will be only necessary to say that it belongs to the age of Wallace and Bruce. We believe that Mr. Wright's volume will contain six of these manuals, three in French, two in Latin, and one in English. It is only right to state that we shall owe their production in a useful form to the enlightened zeal of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, at whose expense this volume is printed.—*Athenæum*.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7th, 1871.

DE LA PRYME, THE YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARY.

ONE of the recent publications of the Surtees Society is an interesting volume, edited by Charles Jackson, Esq., of Doncaster, "The Diary of Abraham De La Pryme," who was once Vicar of Thorne, and an antiquary of considerable celebrity. He was a close observer, and, apparently, a shrewd critic of passing events, political and social, and his diary appears to be a perfect storehouse of information on topics of national and local interest. The quaint and vigorous style in which this information is preserved in De La Pryme's Diary is not the least pleasant feature of the volume.

The following extracts will, no doubt, be appreciated by our readers:—

Charles De La Pryme, grandfather of our Diarist, was one of those Huguenots of Flemish Flanders, who took refuge in the Level of Hatfield Chase in 1628-9, and the Diarist himself left collections for the history, natural and civil, of his native place, the Level. On settling in England, Charles obtained from the king a licence for a religious service in the French and Dutch languages, which was celebrated in his house until a chapel was built at Sandtoft; indeed, the emigrants continued the use of French and Dutch for two generations. Abraham was born on the 15th of January, 1671, and began his diary at a very tender age; thus he notes, under the year 1679: "My father can speak Dutch, and my mother French, but I nothing yet but English." He was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, on the 2nd of May, 1690, and scholar, 7th November of the same year. He studied, in addition to the ordinary course of that day, natural history, chemistry and *magic*. He took the degree of B.A. in January, 1691, and soon afterwards became curate of Broughton, near Brigg, where he made researches into the antiquities of that part of the country, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1696 he removed to Hatfield, in order to write its history. His investigations for this purpose led him into a correspondence on geological questions with Sir Hans Sloane. In 1698 he was appointed curate and divinity reader of the High Church, Hull, where he arranged and catalogued the records of the town, and drew up the history on which all subsequent accounts have been founded. Though his private income was good, the expenditure caused by his researches taxed it to the utmost: "My zeal," he says, "for old manuscripts, antiquities, coins, and monuments almost eats me up, so that I cannot prosecute the search of them as I would. I am at very great charges in carrying on my studies of antiquities, in employing persons at London, etc., to search records, etc., even to the danger and hazard of my own ruin, and the casting of myself into great debts and melancholy." In 1701 the Duke of Devonshire appointed him to the living of Thorne, near Hatfield, and he was elected F.R.S. On the 13th of June, 1704, he died of "the new distemper or fever," which he caught in visiting the sick.

Our extracts from the diary (which is most carefully edited by Mr. Charles Jackson, and can be purchased separately) are taken in chronological order.

February, 1684-5 (pp. 6, 7): Death of Charles II. "He is mightily lamented by every one, as well by his enemies as friends; and I heard a gentleman say that came from London, that the city was in tears, and most of the towns through which he came. Yet, perhaps, it may be that they wept not so much for the love they bore to him, as for fear that his brother who now reigns should be worse than he. Good God, prevent it!"

1686 (p. 9): "Mr. Reading being now come from London, was at my father's. I heard him say that he saw Oates, that discovered the popish plot, whipt according to his condemnation, most miserably; and as he was haled up the streets, the multitude would much pity him, and would cry to the hangman, or him whose office it was to whip him, 'Enough! enough! Strike easily. Enough!' &c. To whom Mr. Oates replied, turning his head cheerfully behind him, 'Not enough, good people, for the truth, not enough!'"

July 20th, 1687 (pp. 12, 13): "God be thanked, the bishops are delivered out of prison and are cleared, and people at London show the greatest joy that ever was, and the soldiers at Hounslow Heath are so glad of it they know not what or how to show it. They tossed up their hats into the air, and made loud huzzahs for two hours together. Now our eyes begin to be opened, and every one sees that we are yet in danger of our lives and religion. God defend us, and take both or none."

October 2nd, 1687 (p. 14): "Great talk of the Prince of Orange. He is making great preparations beyond sea, and 'tis thought that they are designed for England. God's will be done." October 3rd: "They say that he has one hundred thousand men which he designs to bring over, amongst which twenty thousand are *anthropophagi* (i.e. cannibals); Laplanders clad in their bear skins, that never lay in beds in their lives, but always, like beasts, under the open canopy of heaven."

Under 1689 is an interesting account of a force of six or seven thousand Danes, "mighty good-natured, and kind, and civil," who were quartered at Hull; their religious services and a religious play acted by them, "Herod's Tyranny."

May 2nd, 1690, Pryme's admission at St. John's (pp. 19, 20): "First I was examined by my tutor, then by the senior dean, then by the junior dean, then by the master, who all made me but construe a verse or two a-piece in the Greek Testament, except the master, who asked me both in that and in Plautus and Horace too. Then I went to the registrar to be registered member of the college, and so the whole work was done. We go to lectures every other day, in logics, and what we hear one day we give an account of the next; besides we go to his chamber every night, and hear the sophs and junior sophs dispute, and then some are called out to construe a chapter in the New Testament; which after it is ended, then we go to prayers, and then to our respective chambers. . . . In this my freshman's year, by own proper study, labour, and industry, I got the knowledge of all herbs, trees, and simples, without anybody's instruction or help, except that of herbals—so that I could know any herb at first sight. I studied a great many more things likewise, which I hope God will bless for my good and His honour and glory, if I can ever promote anything thereof."

In January, 1691-2 (pp. 22-3), when Pryme asked for a magical book, at Hall's, the bookseller, he was taken to see a man who had lost many cattle by witchcraft, and who declared that when he and others had been set to guard a witch, she changed herself into a beetle and flew out of the chimney.

February, 1691-2 (p. 23): "There is one, Mr. Newton (whom I have very often seen), fellow of Trinity College, that is mighty famous for his learning, being a most excellent mathematician, philosopher, divine, &c. He has been

fellow of the Royal Society these many years, and amongst the other very learned books and tracts that he has written, he has written one upon the Mathematical Principles of Philosophy, which has got him a mighty name, he having received, especially from Scotland, abundance of congratulatory letters for the same—but of all the books that he ever wrote there was one of colours and light, established upon thousands of experiments, which he had been twenty years of making, and which had cost him many a hundred of pounds. This book which he valued so much, and which was so much talked of, had the ill luck to perish and be utterly lost just when the learned author was almost at putting a conclusion at the same, after this manner. In a winter morning, leaving it amongst his other papers on his study table, whilst he went to chapel, the candle, which he had unfortunately left burning there too, caught hold by some means or other of some other papers, and they fired the aforesaid book and utterly consumed it and several other valuable writings, and, that which is most wonderful, did no further mischief. But when Mr. Newton came from chapel and had seen what was done, every one thought he would have run mad, he was so troubled thereat that he was not himself for a month after."

July, 1693 (pp. 28-9): "This year there was admitted of our college one Needham, a freshman of about twelve years old, a mere child, but had indeed been so well brought up that he understood very perfectly the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. But this is nothing in comparison to one of our present fellows, called Mr. Wotton, who when he came up to be admitted was but eleven years old, and understood (as I have heard from all the college and multitudes of hands besides), not only the aforesaid languages, but also the French, Spanish, Italian, Assyrian, Chaldean, and Arabian tongues. When the master admitted him, he strove to pose him in many books but could not." Both Peter Needham and William Wotton (Bentley's friend) maintained their reputation for learning as grown men, which precocious children have seldom done.

Under December 19th, 1693, Pryme records the "sport" of the "lads" (undergraduates) with an enthusiast with a long beard and shepherd's crook, who went about singing psalms, and was taken into the kitchen and hall.

Under May 19th, 1694, he gives an account of a house reputed to be haunted, and the device by which some of the fellows of the college frightened away the impostors. But a greater exorcist passed by (p. 42): "There being a great number of people at the door, there chanced to come by Mr. Newton, fellow of Trinity College, a very learned man; and perceiving our fellows to have gone in, and seeing several scholars about the door—'Oh, ye fools,' says he, 'will you never have any wit? know ye not that all such things are mere cheats and impostures? Fy, fy, go home, for shame, and so he left them, scorning to go in.'"

July 3rd, 1694 (p. 45): "I got to Cambridge, and was very well pleased to find all my friends and acquaintance in health. I blessed God for my being got out of the country, for when I was there they wearied me almost of my life, by saying that all learning was foolish further than that would make the pot boil. So little praise and thanks had I for studying so much at Cambridge."

June 29th, 1695 (p. 59): "I agreed with Mr. Hammersley, minister of Roxby, to be his curate in this shire. He asked me what I would have a year. I told him no more than others, viz., £30 per annum, out of which I gave £10 a year for my table."

The diary teems with other interesting notices, historical, political, scientific, industrial; anecdotes of Jacobites, Quakers, fortune tellers, apparitions, witches, clippers and coiners, the London "bullies or beaux;" it contains the fullest account extant of James Dugdale, the pretended demoniac of Surey, near Whalley; and glimpses of Archbishop Sharp, Dean Gale, William Penn, Richard Baxter, Hugh Peters,

Father Peters, Valentine Greatrakes, the stroker, who imposed on so many men of deserved reputation for sagacity.

Our last extract shews the diarist's loyalty to the Protestant succession (pp. 48, 49): "This year (1694), though it begun and continued well, yet it ended the most to our sorrow that any one ever did since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that by the death of our dear Queen Mary, which caused an universal sorrow in the whole nation, as well in the malcontents as others, for she was universally well beloved of every one, and the most esteemed of any that ever was since the death of Queen Elizabeth; and by her prudent management of all sorts of affairs got the love of every one, she being generally observed to be a woman of very great wit, prudence, and cunning, yet of a free, liberal, and open behaviour, but never to her own hurt and dishonour, by blabbing out of things that ought to be kept secret. She brought a fashion into England that was as rare here as it was excellent; that was, that though she had no need of working, yet she hated nothing more than idleness; so that wherever she was going, in her coach or afoot, she would either be knitting or making of fringes. And when she had occasion to visit any one, she would always take her work with her, and work and talk faster than any four or five people else. So that this sedulity and laboriousness of her's became a custom or rather fashion in London, and every lady followed the same, and wrought at their fringes, networks, and knittings, as they rid in their coaches along. They have a characteristic saying here of the King, Queen, and her brothers and sisters, and that is, that—

King William thinks all,
Queen Mary talks all,
Prince George drinks all,
And Princess Ann eats all.

But this excellent Queen Mary of our's died of the small-pox, a disease that has been fatal to several of the family, and her death so affected the king, that he laid it most to heart that ever was seen, and fell into two swoons when he was taking his last leave of her. Her funeral obsequies are appointed to be in March; and it is certainly thought that there will be the greatest mourning for her that ever was for a king or queen in Europe. Black cloth, that was but ten shillings a yard one day, got to be twenty the next, and well were those that could get it so. I hear that, up and down the country everywhere, all that can afford it do intend to be in mourning."

THE CITY OF SAMARIA.

THE following letter was addressed to the editor of the *Times* :—

Sir,—As the tourist season in Syria is about to open, will you allow me through your columns to recommend for the attention of travellers the "City of Samaria, called Sychar?" My friend and companion, Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake felt convinced, with myself, that it is represented by the modern village 'Askar—despite the difficulty of the initial "Ayer." The Greeks, however, could not have pronounced the latter, and therefore may have given it up. No one doubts that the ancient Comochara is the modern Kâra. We found the few huts approached by a long necropolis of cut and quarried caverns, pierced in the southern folds of Tebil-Site Sulazmanizzah (Mount Ebal). 'Askar also lies, as Eusebius describes it, by the side of Luga (Lûzeh); while his Sychim would be represented by the hamlet Sallâtel, distant from Sychar about 900 yards. A little to the west of both villages are mounds of ash-coloured earth, the "gray matter" which in these lands always points to ancient ruins. The fact is, that the whole ground about Mâbléz requires careful working; and it is so rich, archæologically speaking, that even a casual observer may do good service.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD F. BURTON, F.R.G.S.

Howlett's Hotel, Manchester Street, September 25.

ANTIQUITIES OF WESSEX.

III.

BADBURY and Burbury are the names of two earthworks of considerable magnitude, at opposite points of the hilly range, overlooking Swindon to the south. Formidable alike from size and position, their general characteristics are similar; they are large entrenched camps, but whether British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish, is not clear. Both are now bare, bleak, exposed sites, given over to the hawk and hare. Bradbury beacon-hill, sometimes called Liddington Castle, has been pitted for flints. The prefix "Bad" is probably the Welsh *badd* for "bath." Burbury (q.v. *bur*=furze) is used for trial leaps of the Wroughton training stables, over fixed hurdles; both overlook the Ridgway or Tekleton street.

Chisbury (*Chis*, probably = Cissa) camp, between Great and Little Bedwyn, is in remarkably good preservation. It is a conical hill, now overgrown with thick underwood, surrounded with a lofty bank, and double ditch. A goodly farm nestles among the trees within the ancient enclosure. *Bedwyn* would be a purely British word for "birch-tree," but the Saxon name of this place was "Bed-gwyn," the grave of Wynne or White. Great Bedwyn, a decayed parliamentary borough, that has fallen so low as to have its ancient town-hall pulled down, and not replaced, has been identified as a Roman station, called *Leucomagus*. *Leuco*=white, *magus*, for Celtic, *magh*, "a field." This would give us the "White-lands" of modern farming, otherwise, in differing dialects, "Whitfield," "Brightley." It is said to have been refounded by Cissa, the Saxon, where the men of Wessex defeated the Mercians.

Chisbury lies near the line of Roman Road, leading from Winchester to Cunetio, and it certainly formed part of that defensive boundary, of which the Wansdyke, which extends right up to its banks, is evidence. The Wansdyke, which is very conspicuous just here, proceeds onward in a S.E. direction towards Andover. Westward it may be traced from Saverlake forest to a junction with the old Roman road at Morgan's Hill, near Devizes. These Roman roads were formed for a double purpose, as affording a ready means of communication between station and station, and to open up the country, being intentionally driven right through the most hostile districts.

The Ridgway is a very remarkable object, running for many miles, without a turnpike along its whole route. Symmetrical, level, it is here a grassy thoroughfare, like a race-course, marked by a low mound on either side, between which twenty men might march easily abreast. Drovers boast that they could guide their cattle up to market cheap before the rail cut them out. Graziers now have to pay for the carriage, but they find the extra expense saved in the time so gained. The animals, however, come to market heated, and in far inferior condition. It has now lost its uses; those portions which are required should be merged in the various local trusts; the useless parts might well be enclosed, and ploughed over.

Passing by this trudge-way, from Wilts into Berks, we find Waylands Smithy on the left hand, a mere step from the roadway; it is, of course, a subsequent construction. A fallen dolmen, of considerable magnitude, once surrounded by an entire circle of stones, within a sweetly pretty beech-grove, and enclosed in the circle of a low outer embankment. Some army has rested here on its march, and buried a beloved hero by the roadside, *i.e.*, on the Ridge—"wayland." It is near two entrenched camps, that command the road on either side, just at the approximation of the Port-way with the Ridg-way.

We are now near the classical ground where Alfred defeated the Danes, and where our troops did not campaign this autumn. Down hill lies Uffington, below the Berkshire White Horse. Offa is a name that does not belong to Wessex annals, but to Mercia and the Angles. Of these

two entrenchments, Hardwell camp lies to the west, the other, called Uffington Castle, is to the east. This hill commands one of the finest views in England. Looking northwards, we see Faringdon beacon-hill, called the Folly, a form of *vallium*, Badbury Hill, Lord Radnor's, with a so-called Danish camp; and, for miles beyond, over the valley of the Thames. This famous "white horse" must once have been a dragon, altered to suit the requirements of a conqueror's taste. Witness the local name of dragon-hill, *cf.*, *pen*-dragon, still preserved on this very spot. 'Tis a pity that we have three other white horses in England to confuse matters, but this of Uffington is said to be the real original. It can scarcely, however, be called Saxon, being rather Danish; the emblem belongs more to the Jutes, whom Horsa led.

Close in this neighbourhood, on the top of the range of hills that run south of the valley, is a curious anomaly called the "blowing-stone." It is a large block of sand-stone, pierced with several water-worn channels, that intercommunicate, and serve as a trumpet. The orifice is kept closed under lock-and-key, but, when opened, a powerful man, having the knack of it, may produce a tremendous blast. It was, most probably, originally used to call cattle, but it is mentioned in the tavern-lease as entailed, and is valued at 500*l.*, as a curiosity (?). Singularly, the parish is named "Kington Lisle," which the *natives* will have it means *King's-stone*. The local legend is that the "blowing-stone" was used at the election of a king; all comers were admitted to the contest, and he who could blow the loudest blast was king; at any rate, he might be king of pipers.

Cherbury, or Charlbury, camp, between Abingdon and Faringdon, shows five or six acres of ploughed land, enclosed within two rings; it has a high embankment, and double ditch. It is in Kingston Bag-puize parish, adjoining Pusey, famous for the Canute hunting-horn. Pusey, *Berks*, is not to be confounded with Pewsey, *Wilts*. The former is apparently corrupted from *Pefesige*, its name in Saxon times: *pefe*=*pfeifen*, "to blow the horn," *i.e.*, to *fi*; *sige*=*sieger*—"victor," the man who could blow the loudest. Puize is evidently an old form of the same word, intermediate between *pefesige* and Pusey, and these allied parishes represent an old interest. It was, probably, always, since the day of its first being cultivated, a hief held by pipe-service (cornage). Kingston Bag-puize is a funny name, the king being Canute. It would seem that the original tenant must have played on the bag-pipes. Among the old inhabitants of Berks are named the *Bibroces*. It would be remarkable if this word could be accepted as a corruption of the Gaelic *giobaireachd*, *i.e.*, *piobrach*=*B-ibroc-es*.

September 26th, 1871.

A. H.

IN Sir T. Duffus Hardy's first Appendix to his Public Records Report of this year are many interesting illustrations of old English customs and laws. Thus, in 1361, the escheator of the Duchy of Lancaster is ordered to restore to widow Emma le Norreys her lands, which she had forfeited to the Duke because she had married one of his villains, or *nativi*; she had afterwards obtained a legal divorce. In 1355 the sheriff is ordered to pay the knights (or M.P.s) elected for the commonalty of the duchy 4*24* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament at Westminster. In 1382 a carrack, or small ship, is wrecked on the coast, and, because the crew escape alive, proclamation is made that the goods of the ship are not to be seized. In 1383 the sheriff is ordered not to put Adam de Prestall, of Salfordshire, on juries, because he is so deaf that he can scarcely hear a sound, &c.

THE burgesses of Hastings, for 500 years past, have been exempted from serving on juries at the assizes, by the terms of their charter. An Act of Parliament, last year, arrogated the privilege; and lists of the persons qualified to serve on juries have been published.

THE WESTERN FAMILY, OF FELIX HALL, KELVEDON.

THE recent coming of age of Mr. Thomas Charles Callis Western (son of Mr. Thomas Sutton Western, and grandson of Sir Thomas Burch Western, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Essex), and the unusual festivities consequent on that event, afford occasion to give a brief notice of this family, with some account of their residence.

The young gentleman whose majority has just been celebrated with so much *éclat* is the scion of a family of very ancient date, which even claims to be descended through Catherine Le Gros, of Crosthwaite, Norfolk, a co-heiress, whose arms they quarter, from Lady Anne Plantagenet, wife of Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy, granddaughter of the famous Edward III.

The Westerns were settled in London in the time of Henry VII., and a Thomas Western purchased the manor of Rivenhall, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and thenceforth the family became seated at Rivenhall Place, until Charles Callis Western, created Baron Western in 1833 for his parliamentary services, purchased Felix Hall in 1795, and made it his principal residence. The title was limited to heirs male of his body, and on his dying unmarried, in 1844, it became extinct. He was succeeded in his estates by the present popular baronet—then Mr. Thomas Burch Western, son of Rear-Admiral Western, of Tattingstone Place, Suffolk. The hon. baronet was born in 1795, and married in 1819, Margaret Letitia, third daughter of Mr. William Bushby, of Kirkmichael, county Durham, the heir to the estates being their only son, Mr. Thomas Sutton Western, born in 1821, the father of the young gentleman who attained his majority on Tuesday the 29th August, and who is an only child, his mother having died in 1850. The county and parliamentary services of Sir Thomas, and of his son, Mr. Sutton Western, who for many years represented Maldon in the liberal interests, are well known.

And now a few words respecting the family seat, and its art treasures. Soon after the Conquest we find a family named Filiol in possession of the estate, and in 1381 it is described in records as Filiol's Hall. In 1630 it became the residence of a branch of the Abdy family, having been purchased in that year by Mr. Anthony Abdy, an alderman and sheriff of London; but in 1733 it passed by marriage to Sir John Williams, of Tendring Hall, who rebuilt the mansion, to which additions were afterwards made by Mr. Daniel Matthews, who purchased it in 1761. Thirty-four years afterwards it passed by purchase to the late Lord Western, who completely changed the whole character of the building. The front towards the east consists of a centre and two wings, the whole 160 feet in length; and the grand door is entered by a raised portico, modelled from that of the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome, and consisting of six columns of the Grecian Ionic order, with two corresponding pilasters. The remainder of the building is in perfect harmony and keeping, and is perhaps the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in the county. The gentle eminence on which it stands gives it a pleasing view; for, around, the eye can mark the progress of the busy husbandman, and feast on the waving crops, now fast falling before the harvest sickle.

Nor is the scene in the mansion itself, whose every room is adorned with trophies of ancient and modern art, less pleasing and interesting than the landscape without. Perhaps the chief attraction is the rich collection of classic statues, busts, and vases, which were principally gathered by the late Lord Western during his travels in Italy. The floor of the hall is of black and white marble, tessellated, the centre being adorned with a mosaic representation of the head of Medusa, dug out of the ruins of a villa in the Via Appia, at Rome. This laborious production of ancient art was found, as here, in the centre of the floor of the apartment, and was purchased by his lordship in 1825. Relics and statues stand on all sides, but we can only glance at the

most interesting as we pass along. Here are two, the first discovered in a vault at Cestia in 1825, and which, in fine preservation, is untouched by the hand of the restorer. It represents at one end the descent of Diana on Mount Patmos, to visit the shepherd Endymion, with attendant nymphs and cupids; at the other end she is stepping back to her car, while Apollo is seen in his chariot as the rising sun. From the inscription it appears to have been erected by Aninia Hilara, to the memory of her husband Claudius Arria. The figures are formed with great spirit, and stand out in singularly high relief. The other is a fine head of the goddess Roma, and highly ornamented. It is evidently very ancient, and is rather defaced, either by accident, or by the rude hand of ignorance. Next, the attention is attracted by two beautiful antique white marble cinerary urns on two pedestals; and in the centre, on an antique bracket, rest the fragments of an ancient statue of Bacchus—the head and part of the arms and trunk remaining to tell how the air of life once appeared to breathe through the sculptured form. Near by are two fine marble columns of the Grecian Ionic order, the shaft of each cut out of one single block of fine Carrara marble, and an original antique bust of Augustus at the age of twelve years, found at Albano, in the Campagna di Roma. Perhaps one of the finest objects among the busts is Annia Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius. In addition to the admitted fact of the head being a correct likeness of that extraordinary female, the drapery is of agate, of an amber tint, and transparent, which, though not in the purest taste when contrasted with the other busts, has a good effect. There is also a head in fresco, painted upon a tile. It is a Roman work of art in the style of those discovered at Pompeii. The tile has had a surface of plaster, upon which the head has been drawn with a hard point; it has then been painted. The picture is a fine female Roman head of great excellence, as well as of antiquity so high as to exhibit a specimen of Roman art of a period at least coeval with the works which remain to us at Herculaneum, and is one of the finest specimens of its class in this country. The head was found in Rome by Trentanove, the distinguished sculptor.

No classic antiquarian can visit Felix Hall without gazing admiringly upon two antique tazzas or vases—the first four feet three inches and a half high, and three feet seven inches in diameter. Its peculiar beauty is the gracefulness of its form. It stands on a single stem, and has the handles formed of swans' necks and heads entwined. There is not in England any vase of this character—nothing in fact, like it, even in the British Museum. It was used, it is conjectured, in the religious ceremonies of the ancients. The late lord obtained possession of it at Rome in 1825. The other is equal in height and beauty of execution, but differs in shape from that before noticed, being a tripod, on which are various rich specimens of antique sculpture. Round the exterior of the cup in bas-relief appears flowers, griffins, and other ornaments, and the stems bear leopards' heads executed with great spirit. This also was purchased at Rome in 1825, and was formerly in the possession of Franzine, director of the museum of the Vatican under Popes Pius VI. and VII.

There are also two Etruscan vases, composed of burnt earth, from the style of the workmanship supposed to be of the time of Alexander. The embellishments are peculiarly elegant and rich. They were purchased, we believe, at Naples. There also lie scattered around various other precious relics of perished empires.

A REPRINT of Sebastian Brand's (Brandt's) "Narrenschiff," with woodcuts of the first edition, 1494-1495, is to be published by Herr F. Lipperheid, of Berlin. "The Ship of Fools," is known in England through the translation of Alexander Barclay, or rather his version founded on the German original, and published by Pynson, 1509, and again by Cawood, 1570, and through the version of H. Watson, printed by W. de Worde, 1517.

THE DE LA POLE FAMILY.

THIS family flourished in the reign of Edward II. William de la Pole, an eminent merchant of the old Scandinavian settlement of Ravenspurne, at the mouth of the Humber, in consequence of the decline of commerce, he took up his abode in Hull, where he carried on an extensive mercantile business, and acquired much wealth. He had three sons. Richard transacted business with King Edward II.; the brothers, De la Pole, were likewise the king's bankers. Richard died in 1348, and was buried at Hull, and his son, William, succeeded to the possession of his wealth in 1352. Edward III. paid a visit to Hull, and was entertained by William with much magnificence; the monarch knighted his host before departing; the king, also, changed the form of government of the town from a bailiff to that of a mayor, and four bailiffs. Sir William de la Pole was the first mayor of Hull in 1333, and again in 1335. During the war with France, in 1339, the king, being reduced through want of money, having borrowed 76,180*l.* of foreign princes, Sir William, in order to raise this extraordinary sum to serve his royal master, mortgaged the whole of his property. This act of devotion was rewarded by Edward in various ways; he made the Hull merchant a knight banneret in the field, and conferred on him and his heirs 500 marks per annum in crown rents, &c.; he also made Sir William first gentleman of the bed-chamber, then Lord Seignor of Holderness, and afterwards advanced him to other places of honour and emoluments, and at length made him a baron of the exchequer. In every stage of his progress this princely merchant continued a constant benefactor to the town of Hull. Before his death, which happened in 1336, he founded a monastery and hospital there, but died before completion, but his son, and successor, Sir Michael de la Pole, completed the piecework. Sir Michael was no less a favourite with Richard II. than his father with Edward III.; he married the daughter of Sir John Wingfield, Knight, of Wingfield, whose mother was heir of the Earl of Suffolk, and in whose right the earldom was afterwards conferred upon Sir Michael. When the war broke out between France and England, Sir Michael in the train of the bravest warriors of the land, did battle for old England. In 1375 he was summoned to Parliament, in 1376 his name is mentioned as mayor of Hull, and in the same year he was summoned to Parliament as the Admiral of the King's Fleet, from the mouth of the Thames to the north; in 1383 Richard II. made him Lord Chancellor of England; thus he became one of the most powerful men in the kingdom. In 1384 Sir Michael built a mansion in Hull, known as Suffolk Palace; in 1385 he was created Earl of Suffolk on account of his merits, he was likewise granted 500*l.* a year out of the public revenue for the support of his new dignity. He became obnoxious to the people, with other court favourites. The king was no longer able to protect his favourite, and the earl was not only removed from his office of chancellor, but also summoned to give an account of his administration; he was accused of high treason, condemned to exile, and his property confiscated. Hurling from his high state, Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, retired into France in 1389, and died in Paris, in the same year, of a broken heart, at the age of fifty-three. A local paper thus alludes to the Statue:—

"The statue of Michael de la Pole has just been fixed in the Town Hall by Mr. Keyworth. His present contribution to our local statutory is the gift of W. Leatham, Esq., who, with a generosity equal to that of his predecessors in office, has added another marble tribute to the memory of one of Hull's most celebrated men. Mr. Leatham may also be complimented for his taste in the selection. The De la Poles were great merchants in their day, and what can be better than a merchant of the present day showing his regard for the mercantile glories of the past. The work is of magnificent proportions, and of the purest Sicilian marble. It is entirely free from

veins or other discolorations, and we have been informed that the block was specially selected by Mr. Keyworth for the work. The earl is in the costume of the period, his robes of office richly embroidered with fur, being confined at the waist by an ornamented girdle, to which is suspended his pouch. He also wears his chain of office. The drapery is most artistically worked, and falls as it were in a natural and most effective way over the symmetrical figure of the wearer. In the *minutia* of the work Mr. Keyworth has been particularly careful. Even the fine fur on his robe is represented, and the rings and jewels on the collar are most beautifully finished. The earl is represented in an attitude of thought, the head resting, or appearing to rest, on the fingers of the left hand, and the body being supported in an unconstrained manner by the left leg, while the right rests on a higher step; the descent being assisted by the right hand resting on a support. The face is strikingly expressive, and although no authentic likeness of the original is known to exist, we think Mr. Keyworth must have studied his subject phrenologically, as the traits of the original appear to be somehow discoverable by the effigy. The work, upon the whole, is one of the sculptor's most successful achievements, for which we offer him our hearty congratulations. As it is on one side of the entrance hall it can be seen from the pavement, and we have no doubt but that all who see it will readily endorse our opinion. We also hope, as there is an empty place opposite, that some other townsman will be induced to follow Mr. Leatham's munificent example, and thus be the means of doing two good things at once, that is, completing the beauty of the entrance to the Town Hall, and giving another high-class work of art to the borough."

CHRISTCHURCH, TWINHAM.

THERE are not a few objects in the world which have altogether lost their original names, and have taken a name from some incidental circumstance. Thus in French the fox has wholly lost his real name of *volp*, and has taken the new name of *renard* out of the famous beast-epic in which he plays the chief part. In England an animal of quite another kind, the little redbreast, has not wholly lost its real name, but is called by it far less commonly than by the personal pet name of Robin. Among places, the fact that the town of Kingston stands on the river Hull, and is distinguished from other Kingstons by the name of Kingston-upon-Hull, has caused the name of the river to supplant the name of the town everywhere except in formal documents. In the place of which we now speak the real name of the town has been wholly forgotten; we do not know whether it survives even in formal use, but it is quite certain that, if we speak in ordinary talk of the town of Twinham, in Hampshire, no one would know what place we meant. The dedication of the church has wholly driven out the name of the town, and the place is never called anything but Christchurch. The change is not unreasonable, for, except as the site of its minster, Twinham plays no prominent part in history. In early days it was a royal possession; as such it is casually mentioned along with its neighbour Wimborne, when the Ætheling Æthelwald rebelled against Eadward the Elder. This rebellion may pass as a very early assertion of the doctrine of hereditary right. Æthelwald, the son of Ælfred's elder brother, clearly thought himself wronged by the election of Ælfred's son. But Twinham—*Twecorneam*, as it appears in the Chronicles played only a secondary part in the business, while Wimborne stood something like a siege. In Domesday *Thwinham* appears as a royal lordship and as a borough, but a borough of no great account, containing only thirty houses. It is a suspicious fact that Christchurch was not represented in Parliament till the time of Elizabeth, and it is not likely that it would be represented now, had not the first Reform Bill, while docking it of a member, enlarged its boundaries,

It stands, like several of the neighbouring towns, as the centre of a large parish in a thinly inhabited region of heath and wood. The great minster on a comparative height, the stump of a small castle, and, more precious in its own way than either, a ruined house of the 12th century, form altogether as striking a group as can often be found. They are indeed helped by their position, rising as they do above the Avon, the southern Avon which runs by Salisbury and Ringwood, and which is here spanned by a picturesque mediæval bridge. But the minster of course soars above all; it is so completely the all in all of the place, both in its history and in its present being, that we can neither wonder nor complain that it has driven out the earlier name of the town. But when we come to examine the church in detail, we feel something about it which is not wholly satisfactory. The parts taken separately are splendid, but they do not hang well together. A building of great length, not of course of the length of Winchester or St. Alban's, but of a very great length among churches of the second rank, has only a single western tower, and that one which, as the single tower of such a church, is utterly insignificant. Nowhere do we more instinctively and bitterly cry out for the central tower. It is not merely any personal or national fancy for the peculiar outline which distinguishes English and Norman minsters from those of the rest of the world; we do not miss the central tower at Bourges or at Alby, we are not sure that we miss it even at Llandaff. Bourges and Alby were designed on a plan which altogether forbade the central tower, and the question between them and the churches of England and Normandy is not a question between particular buildings, but between two rival systems of ground-plan and outline. But Christchurch, of all churches in the world, asks for a central tower and does not get it.

The part of the church most deserving of detailed study is naturally the Romanesque nave. This, according to all local tradition, was the work of the famous or infamous Ralph Flambard or Passeflambard. It appears from Domesday that this man was one of the strangers who found their way into England and became possessed of English lands in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the time of the Conqueror he appears as the subject of legend, rather than of history, but legend represents him in much the same light as history does. He appears as laying an unjust task on the district where he was afterwards to rule as bishop, and as mightily punished by the patron saint for his evil deeds. In the reign of Rufus he appears as the chief agent in all the king's iniquities, and as raised to the see of Durham as the reward of his misdoings. His imprisonment under Henry I., and his daring escape from the Tower of London, form a picturesque incident in all the histories of those times. Restored to his bishopric, he reigned as a great and magnificent prelate, and especially was he a mighty builder. He is said to have defrauded his monks of their lands, but he is also said to have built them new houses to dwell in. He is said to have amused himself by tempting them to the grossest breaches of their rule; but the passage in which William of Malmesbury once brought this charge against him was left out in his later edition, either as untrue or inexpedient to be remembered. It is more certain that he built the noblest work of Romanesque architecture, the mighty nave of Durham. He built it as a direct continuation in a more ornamented form of the choir of William of St. Carilef, despising the plainer and feeble work which the monks had meanwhile done in the transepts. This is the point which gives his name a special interest in connection with Christ Church. The two local histories in the Monasticon gives two distinct accounts of his relations to the place, which, however, do not necessarily contradict each other. One simply mentions that he had been Dean of the Church of Twinham before he became Bishop of Durham, but it gives no account of any buildings. The second version says nothing about his former connexion with the place, but describes the Bishop of Durham as getting a grant of the

church and town from William Rufus, and as there doing great works. According to this account Twinham had then twenty-four secular canons presided over by one Godric, who however, was not called Dean, but only "Senior et Patronus." Twinham, we are told, must then have looked more like Glendalough or Clonmacnois than like anything which we are used to in England. Besides the principal church, there were nine others in the churchyard, as well as the houses of the canons. All these Bishop Ralph swept away. He built new prebendal houses, and, if we rightly understand the story, he made ten small churches give way to one great one. Of this building the nave or transepts still remain.

The lack of a central tower tends to throw the transepts into insignificance, especially as that arrangement is followed which was so common in Romanesque minsters, by which very little projection was given to the eastern and western piers of the lantern, in order to make a better backing for the stalls, the choir, of course, occupying the crossing. The later change of arrangements, as usual, moved the choir into the eastern limb, leaving the crossing practically a part of the nave. The rood screen of this latter arrangement is still standing, and forms the great difficulty in the arrangement of the church for modern purposes. Under this we pass into the perpendicular choir, and the effect is singular indeed. We pass from a minster nave into what seems to be a college chapel. For the great importance given to the clerestory makes the pier arches so low that they hardly rise above the canopies, and go for nothing in the general effect. The high altar still keeps its steps, and its magnificent reredos. Less vast than those of Winchester and St. Albans, it shows more real grace in its sculptured representation of the Root of Jesse, the fellow of that which has been defaced in Cuthbert's Church at Wells, and of the kindred work in glass in the east window at Dorchester. North of the altar stands the stately shrine, doubtless the cenotaph of the martyred Margaret of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, over whose murder Mr. Froude for once forbears to jeer, hard put to as he is to find an excuse for her murderer. It may, perhaps point to the existence of local forestallers of Mr. Froude's views, that the shrine has itself been basely burrowed into by modern tablets, and that it is balanced on the south side of the altar by a more portentous erection still. A pleasing domestic group, but one which is strangely set to balance the memorial of the daughter of Clarence, and mother of Pole, is formed by a modern lady, surrounded by a group of children, one of whom, we were creditably informed, represents the present Earl of Malmesbury, in the act of learning to spell.

The ancient foundation of secular canons, with their seal "Sigillum Ecclesie Trinitatis de Twinham," gave way, about 1150, as in so many other places, to a body of regular or Austin canons. Christchurch remained a Priory of that Order till the Dissolution, when, among the buildings set down as "superfluous," we find "the church, a cloister, dormitory, a chapre-house, frayer, infirmary, the subpriours lodging too the utter cloister and gallery, the chapel in the same cloister, and all the houses thereunto adjoining." The lead of the church and cloister, besides abundance of gold and silver plate, and two of the seven bells, were reserved by the King's Majesty, five being left for the parish. This might suggest that Christchurch also was an example of a divided church, and that the church referred to in the above extract means the eastern part only; but the arrangements of the interior do not confirm this idea. The rood-screen is palpably a rood-screen, and not a reredos. But it is, of course, possible that a parish reredos may have stood across the western arch of the lantern.

Among the merits of this remarkable church, we may set the ease and comfort with which it may be examined. All manner of vergerdom and showmanship of every kind has been improved away, and the antiquary may study and sketch without let or hindrance. The custodian of Christchurch, by letting one alone, earns a far more willing fee

than is ever given to a garrulous tormentor. It would be well if this good example were followed by the mother church of Winchester, where, before pencil may be set to paper, the visitor has to go through the ridiculous ceremony of sending in his name to some official or other, on the plea, not very clear to the non-capitular mind, that somebody once hurt the canopies of the stalls, not by the harmless act of drawing them, but by the ruder process of covering them with plaster.

Besides the minster, the twelfth-century house by the river must not be forgotten. Though unroofed, it is nearly perfect, and it would hold a worthy place among the kindred remains at Lincoln, Dol, and Bury St. Edmunds. It is, however, much to be wished that it were cleared from the disfiguring ivy, which hides nearly every detail.—*Saturday Review*.

THE ARMS OF CARDIFF.

At the last half-quarterly meeting of the Town Council at Cardiff, the Mayor read the following letter from Capt. Bedford, R.N. :—

"The seal of the Corporation of Cardiff is the white within the red rose, unrecorded as to date, but supposed to be about the time of Elizabeth. In reference to the red rose it may be mentioned that Henry VII. was the grandson of Owen Tudor, a Welsh soldier, of princely origin, who married the widow of Henry V. Henry VII., born at Pembroke Castle, by marriage with Elizabeth, of York, united the Roses in 1486." This was illustrated by copies of the arms of Cardiff surmounted with the rose, and also illustrations of the arms which form the anomalies to be seen in Cardiff.

"*Argument*.—The desirability of having a recognised authority for, and uniformity in the display of the arms of so important a town as Cardiff will be generally admitted. From the want of any record as to when and under what circumstances the arms, viz., a shield with three chevrons, were first adopted, a doubt has existed as to the correct colouring, resulting in two or more different ways, according to the opinions held by assumed authorities in such matters. Thus, those who maintain that the arms were derived from the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester, as lords of the soil, have adopted *or, chevrons gules*, as their acknowledged arms; whilst others, without disputing the statement, reverse the colours, recognising the earliest documentary evidence, and the admitted fact in heraldry, that coats of patronage or adoption have ever been subject to considerable alterations, both in the charges and colour. Others again assert that the old county town of Glamorgan should use the favourite shield of the British race of Ap Gwrgan, *gules, chevrons argent*. The advocates of the first theory ignore the illustrated evidence of Speed, Edmondson, and others, ascribing their arrangement of colour to a transposition, an error said to be of very common occurrence. I think this, by many, will be considered an unsatisfactory way of getting over a difficulty, especially as in earlier times heraldic signs were held of more importance than in the present day. Those who have urged the adoption of the second, or reverse arrangement, may have been assisted also to the same practical result, as the third party by time; age, with other circumstances, producing the not unusual change of white to yellow. If, therefore, from the want of earlier records and the apparent hopelessness of an undisputed settlement, only to be founded upon such evidence, I respectfully submit that the time has arrived when the authority of the Mayor and Corporation should settle the difficulty, so far as the establishment of the future arms of Cardiff. By the adoption of the present emblazonment of the Mayor's badge of office, they will be supported by such authorities as Speed, the *Herald's College*, by two distinct documents and dates, Burke's "*Armoury*," and, with others, the weighty opinion

of that eminent county archaeologist, G. Grant Francis, in favour of *gules, chevrons or*.

"Anomalies at present to be seen in Cardiff.

"*Or, Chevrons Gules*.—Crown Court, Civil Court, St. John's Church, Engineer's or Town Surveyor's office, Cardiff Arms Hotel.

"*Gules, Chevrons Or*.—Town Hall flag; Concert Room, Town Hall; the Mayor's badge; seals of the county and borough justices."

The Mayor said Capt. Bedford had taken a great deal of trouble in the matter, and it was an important question to decide which were really the true colours of the Arms of Cardiff. On the Mayor's badge it was one colour, and at the Crown Court and St. John's Church, and at the Cardiff Arms, the chevrons were another colour. It seemed absurd that there should be such difference, and it was really high time to establish a uniformity.

The letter was accompanied with copies of the Arms of Cardiff, as seen at the various places mentioned in Capt. Bedford's letter.

On the motion of Dr. Taylor, the Mayor, Aldermen Pride and Reece, were appointed a committee to decide the point in dispute.

THE ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY RESTORATION FUND.

In reference to this Fund the *Athenaeum* remarks :—

"We are very glad to hear that not half the sum necessary for the 'preservation' of St. Alban's Abbey Church has been collected, or even promised. The cause of so great a failure in subscriptions, a failure which is, of course, assumed to signify lack of public sympathy with the grand and historic edifice, might be hard to discover. We should be over-sanguine did we suppose that it is due to a growing sense of the irreparable mischief which, under the pretence of 'restoration,' has been effected in nearly every cathedral and great church in England, and in more than one in Scotland and in Ireland. Public disgust has not been aroused even by proceedings which have utterly ruined the most precious carvings on the front of Lincoln Minster, dealt so unfortunately with St. Patrick's, Dublin, and destroyed for ever so much that was venerable, if not for its art, at least for its associations. It appears that vast sums of money have been found for this and other, it may be less, injurious operations on churches in many districts. Worcester Cathedral will soon be quite 'as good as new,' and does but represent, in an extreme manner, what has been done all over England and France.

"The British craze for mere 'tidiness' has been indulged under the pretence of love for art, and honour for antiquity. The end of this is at hand, for there will soon be no more churches to spoil—an end which was assured when once it was recognised that 5 per cent., on the outlay for such works, was to be devoted to the architects employed. The cost of simply repairing and maintaining ancient edifices, which is all that artists and archaeologists wish for, and all that ought to have been done, would have been nothing compared with the operations which have yielded employment to many sorts of tradesmen. Fifty thousand pounds, the sum proposed to be expended on St. Albans, has not been obtained. It is very hard to understand how such enormous an amount can be required for the mere preservation of the noble church; that half of 50,000*l.*, which is, we hear, available, ought, one cannot but think, to be amply sufficient. If, however, 'restoration'—which means renovation—is proposed, any sum of money might be expended."

ST. MILDRED, POULTRY.

THIS church, which it is proposed to pull down, is one of those erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, which was destroyed by the Great Fire, 1666. On this occasion, the parish to which it belongs was united with that of St. Mary Colechurch. The two parishes were served from that time by the existing structure. Now they will be united with St. Olave's, Old Jewry.

The second church of St. Mildred is the work of Wren, and by no means one of his good designs. Its interior is a simple room, with a flat covered ceiling, "remarkable for nothing but a strange want of symmetry at the west end. On the south side of the organ, which stands in a gallery, a column is introduced, in order to carry the belfry, which occurs at that corner of the building; but, inasmuch as there was no similar weight to support on the other wide, a corresponding column was not deemed necessary." The interior is very small, being 56 feet long by 42 feet wide, and 36 feet high. Externally, the tower—a very plain, but not ungraceful portion—is 75 feet high. The cost of the work was 4654*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Of the old church of St. Mildred-in-Cheap, which this building replaced, and which is not to be confounded with that placed under the same invocation, and standing in Bread Street, likewise rebuilt by Wren, Stowe says that it was erected in 1457; but there must have existed a still earlier church in this place, and with this name, for John de Aswell was rector in 1325; and it is recorded that the church in which he served had become decayed, so that the one destroyed by the fire was built in its place.

Peter of Colechurch, who (1176) in part built Old London Bridge, is stated to have been chaplain of St. Mildred's, Poultry, but more probably of St. Mary's, Colechurch, which was united to it long after his time: *obit* 1205. He was buried in the Lower Chapel of St. Thomas, of his own designing, on Old London Bridge.

In the Church of St. Mildred, destroyed by the fire, was interred (1580) Thomas Tusser, of the "Five Hundredth Pointes of Good Husbandrie." His epitaph is preserved in Stow's *Survey*, with the names of other city worthies who were commemorated by their tombs in his day, including John Garland.

From the produce of the sale of the materials of St. Mildred's Church, and of its site, 9000*l.* is to be expended for the erection of a new church in Clerkenwell; 2000*l.* for a rectory house to St. Olave's, Old Jewry; 4000*l.* for re-seating and keeping in repair the church of this parish; with benefactions to those of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann, Blackfriars.

THE CASTELLANI JEWELRY.—This famous collection of products of ancient goldsmith's work is now to be seen in the British Museum. It is, as it were, on view pending deliberations as to the expediency of adding it to the national treasures in the Jewel Room. The price asked is 24,000*l.*; and whether this sum be given or not, it is earnestly to be hoped that the chance of acquiring an assemblage of objects so precious will not be thrown away. Such a collection could not fail to have a world-wide reputation. Its formation was begun more than forty years ago by Signor Castellani, of Rome; who, with a taste in advance of his time, conceived the idea of improving the modern manufacture of jewelry by reverting to antique design. He perceived that such of the models as the Greeks and Etruscans had left us transcended in taste everything of modern make, inasmuch as to suggest the adoption of ancient design, which has been done so judiciously and successfully, that the name of Castellani has for years been an unquestioned guarantee for the classic elegance of every object that passed from his hands.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

BURIALS IN CHURCHES.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—The custom of burying the dead in churches is now almost out of date. The good old divine Joseph Hall, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, was much opposed to this mode of burial, as appears from his sermon preached at Exeter, at the consecration of a burial ground there (Aug. 24, 1637). From his will it may be inferred that he did not "hold God's house a meet repository for the dead." His will begins—"In the name of God, Amen. I, Joseph Hall, D.D., not worthy to be called Bishop of Norwich, &c.—First, I bequeath my soul, &c. My body I leave to be interred, without any funeral pomp, at the discretion of my executors; with this only monition, that I do not hold God's house a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest saints." (See his life by J. Jones, 1826, p. 418.)

An old writer of the early part of last century writing to a "Dutch Spectator," calls such interments "a certain abuse," which has entailed upon us some reliques of the Romish superstition, even since the Reformation. "Much rather ought we in imitation of the ancient Jews and Romans to bury our dead not only without the walls of our churches, but even without the walls of our cities. For what communion have the dead with the living. Diogenes was not in the wrong, who, when the great Alexander finding him in the charnel-house, asked him what he was seeking for, answered, "I am seeking for your father's bones and those of my slave, but cannot find them because there is no difference between them." The spectator declares himself of the same opinion with the letter writer, *supra*, as to the offensive smells rising from the dead bodies buried in churches; he adds, "the judgment of one of the greatest physicians that France ever produced, who, though a zealous Roman Catholic, had given orders in his will for his own burial out of the city, and for inscribing these or such like words on his tomb. 'Here lieth N. N. who desired to be interred in his own ground rather than in the church, lest he who studied to promote men's health while alive, should be detrimental to it when dead.'" (See *Lond. Mag.*, 1736.)

Burns tells us in his "Ecclesiastical Law," vol. I, p. 237, that anciently the custom was "expressly prohibited," but afterwards when the "burying in churches came to be allowed, and practised the canon law, directeth that none but persons of extraordinary merit shall be buried there; of which merit the incumbent was in reason the most proper judge, and was accordingly so constituted by the laws of the Church, without any regard to the common law notion of the freehold's being in him, which if it proves anything, proves too much; that neither without the leave, may they bury in the churchyard, because the freehold of that is also declared to be in him." I have before me an old "Table of Surplice and Parochial Fees," which gives every item about the charges for such interments, and also mentions the fee for "a burial in an *iron* coffin," viz., for an inhabitant, 6*s.* 1*s.* for a non-inhabitant, double. Can any reader give instances of persons being buried in coffins of this kind?

Waltham Abbey,
Sept. 27.

W. WINTERS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—John Louis Rouillet, the engraver, was a native of France, born 1645, at Arles in Provence. He learned the first principles of drawing and engraving from John Lenfant,

and completed his studies under the direction of Francois de Poilly, whose manner of working he adopted with very great success. After he quitted the school of Poilly, he went to Italy, where he resided ten years. He returned to France, and settled in Paris, where he died A.D. 1699, aged 54 years. Rouillet may be very properly placed (says his biographer) among the most capital French artists. He handled the graver with great facility, and drew the human figure very correctly. There are very many fine portraits by him; several of which are scriptural subjects; one, among others, is that of Louis XIV of France, a half-length, half the size of nature. For an account of a few of his engravings see Strutt's "Dict. of Engravers," vol. II, p. 278. There is a chronological series of engravers from the invention of the art to the beginning of the 18th century, by C. Martyn (plates), Camb., 1770, see Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, and "Vertue's Catalogue of Engravers," by Horace Walpole, 1794.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

AN INSCRIBED CROMLECH.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I beg to draw your reader's attention to a unique object, namely, an *inscribed cromlech* mentioned in the "History of Anglesea" published in 1775, as a supplement to Rowland's "Mona Antiqua." It was situate in the southern part of that island, in the parish of Newborough, about five miles from Carnarvon. The inscription is said to have recorded that . . . FILIVS VLRICI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM. I am afraid no traces of it now exist, as it is not described by recent authors, or by the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in his account of the cromlechs of Anglesea, published in the *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. III.

Had a facsimile of the inscription been preserved, it would have been easy to decide its approximate date. It appears, however, to belong to the Romano-British period.

The only question is, whether the word *cromlech* may not be a misnomer in describing this Anglesea monument. Stukeley, for instance, in his work on Stonehenge, calls the large monolith, known as "The Friar's Heel," a *cromleche*, or bowing stone, when it is really nothing more nor less than a massive single pillar, and not what antiquaries of the present day, at least, understand by the word *cromlech*. It is possible, therefore, that at Newborough, the so-called *cromlech* was only a memorial pillar or *ménhir*, when, of course, there would be nothing remarkable in its being inscribed. The use of the singular form—HUNC LAPIDEM—will confirm the feasibility of the above suggestion; still, I should be sorry to say, without further evidence, that the *cromlech* at Newborough was not of the same kind as other *bonâ fide* cromlechs in the same island.

I should be much interested if any of your readers can cite another instance of an *inscribed cromlech*.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Sept. 30, 1871.

RAY'S NOTICE OF STONEHENGE.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Some of your readers may not be aware that the great naturalist, Ray, saw Stonehenge on two occasions, and on his second visit he made the following brief, though interesting, note in his *Itinerary*.

"Monday, July the 14th, 1662, we set forward to Amesbury, from whence I again visited Stone-henge, about a mile and a half west of the town. It consists of four rows of stones, the outmost high stones standing in a circle, and having stones lying upon them from stone to stone; each upright stone hath two tenons, which fill the mortices of the

incumbent stones, and so they all together formed a circle. The stones within these are of a smaller size, and the inner ones are set in an hexagonal form, and are very large, two standing upright and pretty near together, having tenons, and one stone laid upon them with two mortices; together they represent the Greek letter w. Six there are of these, standing like the latera of an hexagon, with a good void space between for the angles. We counted these stones, and found the number of all (small and great pieces and all) ninety-four."

It would be curious to ascertain how many stones, fragments and all, can now be counted after a lapse of more than two hundred years.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Sept. 30, 1871.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I should be obliged if any of your readers could inform me of the meaning of the following inscription cut on the keystone of a Norman doorway in Loxbeare Church, Devon.

+ A I L M A
R F E C D
O M Y

Yours sincerely,

JOHN H. BUCK.

39, Finsbury Circus, London,
October 4th, 1871.

PROVINCIAL.

BIDEFORD.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—One day last week while some men were engaged in excavating on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Lee, in High-street, for the purpose of lowering the shop, a discovery was made which leads to the supposition that at some former time a person or family of distinction resided on the site of the present premises. The article discovered—a not very valuable one—was a small thick plate of solid brass, measuring about four inches by two, very handsomely engraved. Having had considerable wear, the engraving is not very distinct, but it is evident that it was executed about the time of Elizabeth's reign, and that it has been used either on a plate chest, or cabinet, or the door of some private closet. The family arms, surrounded by the garter and motto thereof, and surmounted by a nobleman's coronet, occupy the centre of the plate, while on either side are devices which are not very intelligible. The family motto, in Latin, which forms a kind of border to the arms and devices, is also not very clear, but its interpretation is to the effect that God giveth to us all that which is necessary here, and after death eternal life. It probably belonged to one of the nobles of the Elizabethan period. The plate is now in the possession of Mr. Councillor Down, the owner of the premises on which it was found.

CORNWALL.

SOUTHILL.—The ancient church at Southill has been reopened. It is one of the oldest in Cornwall. While a part of the foundation was being removed during the restoration, a quantity of Norman work was found. A Norman building at one time occupied the site of the present church, which was erected in the fourteenth century. The tower has not been touched by the restorers, but the other parts of the church have more or less undergone alteration.

DEVON.

BERE FERRERS.—This beautiful Devonshire church, built by Sir William and Lady Matilda Ferrers, in the year 1333, and which had fallen into decay, has now been thoroughly restored. The principal objects of interest are, the painted glass window of the fourteenth century; the canopy tomb and effigies of Sir W. de Ferrers and his wife in the chancel, and that of one of the Champerdowne family in the north transept; the deeply-carved oak bench ends, ancient font, the carved marble reredos, hagioscope, and the new organ by Nicholson, of Worcester. The work of restoration has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. E. P. St. Aubyn.

SALISBURY.

THE restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton, is now proceeding rapidly. It has been found impossible to remove the yellow wash covering the large painted circular medallion on the roof. The paintings of the vault and spandrel are to be restored delicately, and with as much reserve as possible. It has been proposed that the stalls and subellæ shall be restored, and a new throne be provided, with new pavement, sedilia, &c.

SUFFOLK.

AN UNREWARDED SEARCH.—At a village in Suffolk, called Iclingham, there are situate, within about 400 yards of each other, two large mounds. Looked upon with a high degree of curiosity, that curiosity for prying into the secrets of the past, which lies concealed in every breast, the mystery concerning these tumuli, although many have, no doubt, had a strong inclination to explore them, was not cleared up till recently. Carefully, and with an anxious heart, and careful hand, were they then examined; the first one selected for exploration being over 80 ft. in diameter, and about 5 ft. high at the centre. Both the mound itself and the ground beneath it were thoroughly examined, but only one burnt body, buried without an urn, was discovered, although indications of a shallow grave were also observed immediately beneath the centre. The other tumulus, had been much reduced by wind and cultivation, and the most careful examination now failed to produce any definite results, except, that as in the former case, there is little doubt that a grave was once formed in the centre, excavated to the depth of 2 ft. below the original turf; and it must be inferred that the bodies originally deposited therein had completely perished, and that no lasting relic was interred with them. After all, then, it seems a pity that they should have been disturbed. Here were two large mounds, which had gained for the parish a celebrity, and which had been hitherto beheld with that reverence which the hidden things of the past awaken in every breast, destroyed for ever in the light in which they were once accustomed to be looked upon, and thrown open to the common gaze of the outside world. But, on the other hand, who knew but that these tumuli were but the outside covering of a rich jewel within, which would have thrown light upon the history of the ancient inhabitants of Iclingham?

WORCESTER.

THE work of restoration at Worcester Cathedral is being carried forward rapidly, and promises results which will greatly enhance the internal beauty of that fine old ecclesiastical pile. Lord and Lady Lyttelton, accompanied by the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wood, lately visited the building for the purpose of inspecting the works, and were highly gratified with the beauty of the choir and roof decoration, and the large collection of restored carvings from the old

monastic stalls, the credit of reinstating which belongs to Mr. Perkins, architect. The ancient stone pulpit will not be disturbed, but it has been decided to remove the canopy or "sounding board." It is expected that the choir will be ready for service before the holding of the Festival next year.

YORKSHIRE.

SAXON REMAINS AT ACKLAM.—A short time ago, a portion of what is thought to be an extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery was accidentally found on Crown lands, at Acklam-on-the-Wolds (East Riding). Some relics then found were sold by the men for 4s. The Lords of the Treasury have placed the proper examination of the cemetery in the hands of the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and it is probable the work will be taken in hand after harvest.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—It is stated that Sir A. Guinness, the principal proprietor of the Dublin Exhibition building, intends to convert it into a public Museum of Art, Industry, and Manufactures, which will resemble so far as may be, the South Kensington Museum, and comprise a loan museum and a collection of articles which are for sale. Promises of valuable contributions to the former, comprising sculptures and works of ceramic art, have been obtained. Both collections are, it is said, intended to be of a very comprehensive character.

FOREIGN.

ROME.—"The tumble-down old modern Rome of other days is rapidly passing away. Cobwebs during the last few months have formed a large item of export, and the dust of ages that has been cleared away from the fronts of the palaces and houses is something incalculable. The fine old palaces of the 16th century which used to look so grand and massive, and yet so shabby and decayed, are now scarcely recognisable. Many of those built of travertine have been cleared and restored, those of brick stuccoed repaired, and painted in some stone fresco. It is only now that one sees how much the architectural beauties of the city were hidden under the mass of dirt that encrusted them, and one is surprised how many buildings are worth stopping to look at which never attracted one's admiration before. One of the earliest acts of the Municipality was to issue an order against people keeping their houses in that wretchedly dirty and neglected condition which has been so long the custom, and fixing a date by which, to begin with, every house in the Corso was to be put into a proper and decent state of repair. That date has lately passed; the majority have obeyed the order, but some have not; consequently a second decree has been issued, naming a further day, after which those who have not put their houses externally in order will have it done for them by the authorities, and be charged with the expense. That order, which has been made imperative for the inhabitants of the Corso, has voluntarily been obeyed by numbers in other parts of the city, and it is remarkable how much that was depressing in the aspect of Rome has passed away."—*Times Correspondent.*

MALTA.—An ancient tomb, believed to be Phœnician, has been found in Malta, near Civita Vecchia. It consists of an oven-shaped excavation, 4 feet 3 inches high in the centre, and 9 feet 5 inches in diameter. In the midst of this tomb lies a plain stone chest, or sarcophagus, of solid sandstone, 5 feet 11 inches long, 3 feet broad, 1 foot 9 inches deep, and the sides are 4 inches thick. Nothing was found but the uncovered stone chest, a brass anklet of

apparently great antiquity, a piece of a clay lamp, and some human bones.

SWITZERLAND.—A journal of Zurich states that Professor Vogelli has discovered in the library of that town a decoration for a ceiling, painted by Holbein, and which was supposed to have been lost. This work has been sent to the exhibition of paintings by that master, at Munich.

CALCUTTA.—An exhibition of the fine arts, including paintings, sculpture in marble, and small carvings and drawings, is to be held in Calcutta in December next.

AUSTRALIA.—A memorial has been erected in New South Wales to the memory of Captain Cook, at the supposed place, in Botany Bay, at which he landed from the *Endeavour* in April, 1770. On the monument are two brass plates, one bearing the following inscription—"Captain Cook landed here 28th of April, 1770. This monument was erected by the Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.L., A.D., 1870. Victoria Regina. The Earl of Belmore, Governor." The other contains the words from Captain Cook's journal, describing his discovery of the bay.

GERMANY.—Professor Ernest Curtius, the historian of Greece and late tutor of the Crown Prince of Prussia, will set out immediately on an archaeological expedition to Troy and Jerusalem. The professor will be accompanied by Major Regely and the well-known architect, Adler, and enjoys the protection of a gunboat specially placed at his disposal.

FRANCE.—M. E. HUCHER, Director of the Museum of Archaeology at Le Mans, is preparing an edition of the French romance of the Saint-Graal from a very old manuscript at Le Mans, which differs much from the Royal MS. 14, V 3, in the British Museum, that Mr. Furnivall edited for the Roxburghe Club, as well as from the Museum Additional MS. 10292, from which Mr. Furnivall gave occasional extracts. A cheap edition of the French romance the *Queste* of which has passages of great beauty, is much wanted for English Arthurian students.

PARIS.—All the pictures which were removed from the Louvre and sent for safety to Brest have been brought back, and most of them have been restored to their former positions. The Salon Carré has already been opened to the public, and the remaining rooms are being rapidly prepared. The Hotel de Ville is now completely clear of rubbish, and people can walk all about the ruins without risk of falling into a hole. There is no difficulty in finding the places which served as the chief points of the conflagration. Visitors are numerous, but have to be provided with a card from the Prefect of the Seine.

MR. W. BLADES writes to the *Athenæum*:—"You may be interested to know that the great find of Caxton fragments made by me some years ago in the covers of a Boethius De Cons. ('Life of Caxton,' Vol. II., p. 70), belonging to the St. Alban's Grammar School, has at last found an appropriate and final resting place in the Library of the British Museum. Fifty-six printed leaves were taken from the boards of this one book, of which perhaps the most interesting are eight leaves of the very book advertised in Caxton's well-known hand-bill:—"If it please any man, spiritual or temporal, to buy any pies of Salisbury use, printed after the form of this present letter, let him come to the Almonry, at the Red-pale, and he shall have them good cheap." Here we have a fragment of this very 'pie,' and the type is identical with that of the hand-bill. Among the fragments is also an Indulgence, printed by Caxton, on vellum, with a blank space left for the insertion of the recipient's name, and four leaves of an unknown *Horæ*."

GILBERT BANESTER'S verse legend of Sismond, which is added to Chaucer's 'Legende of Good Women' in the Additional MS. 12524 in the British Museum, has been copied by Mr. Brock for the Chaucer Society.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual excursion of the members of this Society took place recently. The party visited Albrighton, Tong, Weston, Lilleshall, Sheriff Hales, and Shiffnal. At Albrighton church, the Early Norman work in the tower, and the tomb of Sir John Talbot in the chancel, were carefully examined and fully discussed.

A pleasant drive brought the party to Tong church, where they were met by the Rev. Mr. Laurence, who conducted the visitors through the church, which is the one which Dickens described, and Cattermole drew, in connection with the story of "Little Nell." Mr. Laurence directed attention to the traces of the cannon balls of the great Civil War, the splendid carving of the old screen and *mistrere* seats, the traces of the rich old colours still remaining on the stone and wood, the magnificent monuments of the Vernon family, the Golden Chapel, with its rich pendants, and fan-vaulting, and venerable remains of gold and green and blue on its quaintly-carved roof, the rich old altar-cloth, the curious old "presses," full of portly folios, and squat quartos and duodecimos, which had so long formed the neglected "Minister's Library" of Tong.

The party next proceeded, on the old, long, straight line of the Watling Street, to Weston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, which had been thrown open for the day.

Returning along the line of the Watling Street, the party proceeded to Lilleshall Abbey. The noble western doorway, with its capitals and mouldings almost perfect, though the handsome shafts were gone; the ruins of the tower or towers, so thickly clad with ivy that the stairs could not be found; the rich but simple effect of the Norman capitals and corbel-heads; the grand proportions of the nave, the absence of any aisles, the traces of plaster over the old rubble of the walls, the doubts as to the groining and the lighting from the chancel windows; the Late Decorated, or, perhaps, Flamboyant, window in the east; the traces of the sacristies, and treasury, and kitchen, and guest-house; the refectory, now a garden within the venerable walls of the old hall; the rich, quaint carving on the early Norman doorway on the north, leading from the offices to the nave, the details of the construction and ornamentation concealed by so much splendid ivy, formed subjects for discussion.

The visitors left to proceed to Sheriff Hales Church, and Shiffnal, which church was specially lighted up for their inspection, and after a full examination of the restoration by Mr. Gilbert Scott, they returned home.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of this Society, in conjunction with the Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society, has just held at Kirkby Stephen. The members of both Societies assembled at the railway station, and proceeded in conveyances to Wharton Hall. Afterwards, after thoroughly examining the hall, some of the visitors returned to Kirkby Stephen, whilst others went to visit the ruins at Pendragon, on the banks of the River Eden, where, tradition tells us, the father of King Arthur lived. The members and their friends met at Kirkby Stephen Church, which is now undergoing restoration.

A paper, touching the history of the building, was read by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, of Staindrop.

From Kirkby Stephen, the members proceeded to the ancient castle of Brough, formerly one of the seats of the Viponts. With the inspection of Brough Castle and church, the visiting for the day ended, and the party returned to Kirkby Stephen.

It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson to entertain the members of both societies at a *soirée*, to be held in a marquee, which had been erected for the purpose, but, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Simpson, the intention had to be abandoned. In the evening, however, the members met at dinner at the King's Arms Hotel. Mr. Mason, of Kirkby Stephen, presided.

Next day, the members of the Societies left Kirkby Stephen for Appleby. On reaching the town, they proceeded to the church, and, under the guidance of Archdeacon Boutflower, examined closely the objects of interest in and around it. From the church they proceeded to Appleby Castle, the residence of Admiral Ellfott, who received the visitors with the utmost courtesy.

Previous to examining the interior of the tower, the Rev. C. F. Weston read a portion of a pamphlet upon Appleby Castle, prepared a few years ago by the Rev. J. Simpson, who was unable to leave Kirkby Stephen, owing to the death of Mrs. Simpson.

The members returned to the King's Head Hotel, where luncheon was provided for them. After luncheon they left Appleby, in conveyances, for Brougham Castle, Yanwath Hall, and Penrith, for the purpose of inspecting the interesting prehistoric remains in the immediate neighbourhood of these places.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

THIS Society, being about to take into consideration where they shall hold their meeting next year, have written to the Southampton Town Council to state that it would be open for the Town Council to renew, or rather confirm, their invitation.

It was resolved, at a recent meeting, that the Town Clerk be instructed to renew the invitation.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities of the British Museum, so well known to scholars for his faculty for deciphering the Assyrian writing, is about to publish a 'History of Assurbanipal from Assyrian Sources.' The book consists entirely of interlinear translations with the text from Assyrian Inscriptions, with a complete syllabary of the Assyrian characters, and will be of great service to the historian and to Assyrian scholars. The work is printed by Messrs. Harrison, with the same type with which they are printing Mr. Norris's Assyrian Dictionary.

FRAGMENT OF THE BLACKFRIARS MONASTERY.—The Rev. E. Venables has called attention to a fragment of the Blackfriars Monastery that has come to light in the formation of Queen Victoria-street, leading from Blackfriars-bridge to the Mansion House. A piece of Mediæval walling and the fragment of a buttress are to be seen among the *debris* of a demolished house on the left-hand side of the street, going up from Bridge-street, just before the Bible Society's House is reached.

DR. C. DORAL, Professor of Painting in the College of Salvador, in Central America, has produced a series of paintings illustrative of the manners and customs of the people of the country.

THE library of the late Dean Mansel will be sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, in December or January next.

"THE USE" OF WELLS.—Under this heading Mr. F. H. Dickinson sends to the *Guardian* two extracts from the ancient statutes of Wells Cathedral, accompanied by the following explanatory letter—"In the library of the Archbishop at Lambeth is a MS., No. 729, which contains the ancient statutes of Wells Cathedral, copied by order of Archbishop Laud, when he visited metropolitically in 1634. No copy is now to be found at Wells, but the statutes must have existed about 1680, for they are largely quoted in a MS. history of the church, written by Nathaniel Chyles about that time, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter. I send two extracts, referred to in Chyles, Book 4, p. 61, and the latter copied at length. I have the authority of this extract for altering 'media' to 'india.' This and other words were unintelligible to the copyist, and he has made mistakes, which, for the most part, I have corrected, but I have left two rather remarkable blunders untouched. The colour indicus seems to have been blue, as appears from the lists in the last volume of Dugdale, and from Bishop Beckington having given a blue vestment by his will to Wells Cathedral. Between the two last documents I send is a long calendar of the services for the saints' days of the year, with the appropriate colours. The feasts of St. David and St. Chad, which were ordered to be observed in 1398, are not included, nor St. John of Beverley, ordered in 1416. It is probable, therefore, that this, the last part of the original MS., was of the 14th century. I will only remark that a notice which occurs in Dugdale 8 p. 1209, of blue vestments given to York Cathedral for Advent and Septuagesima, makes it likely that blue was ordered at Wells from Septuagesima to the second Sunday before Easter, in the place which seems to have been illegible in the original. These directions do not agree with those published by Dr. Rock for Salisbury Cathedral as regards Easter, and are probably wrong. I am told that a similar MS. exists at Exeter."

THE OLDEST MAN IN EUROPE.—The commune of Plainpalaix, in the canton of Geneva, has the honour (says the *Swiss Times*) of counting amongst its inhabitants one of the oldest men living, not only in Switzerland, but very probably in any other country of Europe. His name is Jean Louis Chevallier; he was born in the island of St. Domingo on the 11th of May, 1765; he is consequently in his 107th year. He lived in St. Domingo till he was eleven years of age, when he was sent to Bordeaux to be educated, where he remained until he attained his eighteenth year. He then came to Geneva, and was apprenticed to M. Desir, watchmaker. At the time of the annexation of Geneva to France, in 1788, he was appointed secretary of the Prefecture, which post he retained until the fall of the first Empire. From Geneva he called to Bourg to perform the same duties, until in 1835 he was superannuated at the age of seventy years with a modest pension which has never ceased to be regularly paid to him by the French Government. M. Chevallier is still in possession of all his faculties, except his sight, but his body is reduced almost to a skeleton. Various foreigners who have lately visited him have been much struck by the remarkable clearness of his mind and the retentiveness of his memory.

It is reported that a picture by Bartholomeus van der Helst, one by Rubens, and a Hobbema, have been offered to the trustees of the National Gallery by Continental collectors. The gallery as yet possesses no picture by Van der Helst.

OLD LONDON HOUSES.—A fire last week in Great Queen Street nearly destroyed one of the few remains of the street designed by Inigo Jones, or his scholar, Webb. The front has Corinthian pilasters, and entablature; the brickwork is very good. Sir Godfrey Kneller lived in this street (which had its name from Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.), and, it is supposed, in the house to which we are alluding. It is certain that Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, resided there for some time.

THE OLDEST MAN.—In 1814, when Pittsburg was but a village, an old man named Jacob Fournais, then aged about seventy years, came here from Canada, and, after a brief sojourn proceeded to New Orleans in a keel boat. That old man died on the 22nd of July, in Kansas City, at the age of 134 years. Fournais was probably the oldest man living. He was a Canadian Frenchman by birth, but for more than half a century was a hunter and a trapper in the employ of the fur company, one of the French voyageurs, as they were called. He was never sick, and only a few minutes before he died was walking about the room. His age was entered on the census-roll last year at 134 years, which is as near as from the best evidence it could be fixed. His recollection of important events was very good, and, as he was an illiterate man, his memory held to isolated circumstances, not of history as obtained from reading books. He said he was working in the woods on a piece of land he had bought for himself, near Quebec, when Wolfe was killed on the Heights of Abraham. This was September 14, 1759, and from what he told of his life previous to that he must then have been over twenty-one years of age. Thinking he might have confounded Wolfe with Montgomery (1775), he was questioned fully, but his recollection of names and incidents was too distinct to leave any doubt, and the same account had been given to others long before. Another event which he remembered well, and which he seemed always to look upon as a good joke, was that during the occupation of New Orleans by General Jackson (1814-15), he had been refused enlistment "because he was too old." The old man often told this with great glee. He must then have been about eighty years old. He accompanied the expedition of Lewis and Clark in their explorations of the Missouri and the discovery of the Columbia River, 1803-7. For the past seven or eight years the old man's recollections of faces were often at fault, but his memory of events and incidents seemed as strong as ever—like pictures in his mind—and this retention of occurrences was the great help in determining his age. The last thirty years of his life were passed in quiet and comfort. He preferred living by himself, and always had his own house, where he kept his pipe and tobacco pouch, and such things as were articles of comforts to him, mostly such as he had from his residence with the Indians—not forgetting his rum, and a few religious pictures, which hung above his bed. He was very neat in his person, clothes, and house-keeping, and up to the day of his death attended in summer to his tobacco plants and his cabbages. One of his great desires was to see a railroad, and when the first locomotive came screaming into the bottom near Kansas City, which was in full view of his house, he was nervous as a child until he visited it. He then expressed himself satisfied, saying, he "could tell God he had seen a railroad."—*New York Times*.

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DAVID MALCOMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM J. MARROW, Esq.
FRANCIS MAXWELL, Esq.
M. HYSLOP MAXWELL, Esq.
HENRY ROYDS, Esq.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

JOHN TORR, Esq.

Secretary to the London Board.—JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Manager of the Company.—JOHN H. McLAREN, Esq.

BUSINESS OF 1870.

Fire Premiums, less Re-insurances £511,836
being the largest amount ever received by the Company
in a single year.

New Life Policies issued for £600,548
Total Annual Life Premiums, after deducting Re-assurances £220,784

After payment of the usual dividend, and providing for all losses,
claims, and expenses, the sum of £181,181 was put by to increase the
funds in hand, which now amount to—

Reserve Funds	£314,304
Capital paid up	£289,095
Life Assurance Funds	£1,320,642

Aug., 1871.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21st, 1871.

THE DREWSTEIGTON CROMLECH.

THE tripod-like arranged stones on Shilston farm, in the parish of Drewsteignton, Devonshire, may be regarded as a very favourable example of a *three-pillared* quoit, or cromlech. It is easily accessible from Exeter, being distant about thirteen miles as the crow flies, and a little south of the Oakhampton road.

Etymologically considered, Shilston, the name of the farm on which the cromlech stands, is said to mean *Shelf-stone*, or *Shelving-stone*, evidently in allusion to the position of the covering- or cap-stone. In support of this derivation, Risdon, an old Devonshire historian, tells us that in an ancient deed he found the name spelt *Shilfestan*, but the present mode of spelling appears to be as old as 24 Edw. I. (1295). In that year Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, held *Shilston*. I do not wish to speak disparagingly of the above explanation of the meaning of the name, as nothing seems to be more plausible, and it is no uncommon occurrence for a farm to be called after some remarkable object close by. Wherever such is the case, it is a pretty sure proof, were there none besides, that the stones were in position long before the occupation of the locality for agricultural purposes, and had already obtained some local celebrity. But on the other hand, the origin of the name Drewsteignton has nothing to do with the cromlech. It is certainly one that at first sight might excusably lead astray the archaeologist from the first syllable *Drew*, and its similarity of sound to Druid and other kindred words. But a glance at the records will soon dispel all these reveries, and lead us into a more trustworthy channel. Thus it appears that a person of the name of Drogo or Drews de Teignton held lands in the parish in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. The corruption into Drewsteignton is obvious, and there are parallel instances in Bishop's Teignton and King's Teignton, both in Devonshire and close to the river Teign.

Popularly speaking, the Drewsteignton cromlech is called "The Spinster's Rock," just as in Cornwall nearly all the cromlechs are known locally as "Giant's Quoits." Here, at Shilston, the stones are said to have been erected by three spinsters early one morning before they had had their breakfast. "These spinsters," says Chapple, "(though the appellation among lawyers is peculiar to maiden women, but seems to have been originally derived from the common employment of young girls in former ages) the inhabitants represent as having been not only spinsters in the former sense, but also spinners by occupation. For, according to their account, they did it after their usual work, and *going home with their pad*, as the phrase here is, that is carrying home their pad of yarn to the yarn-jobber, to be paid for spinning it. And, on their return, observing such heavy materials unsupplied to any use, and being strong wenches (giants we may presume, such as Gulliver's Glimdal-

clitch, or the Blouzes of Patagonia), as an evidence of their strength and industry, and to shame the men who, either from weakness or laziness, had desisted from the attempt, they jointly undertook this task, and raised the unwieldy stones to the height and position in which they still remain. This is the tale, which they say has been handed down to them from generation to generation." So much for the legend, now for a few facts.

The Drewsteignton cromlech is called by Polwhele, "the *solitary* cromlech of Devonshire," and it certainly is the only one not in a dismantled condition, but there are remains of other structures on Dartmoor evidently of the same kind. There is one, for instance, at Merivale Bridge, but unfortunately very much mutilated, the capstone having been wantonly cleft in two. At Shilston there are four stones, three of which support the capstone at an elevation of about 6 feet. This covering stone or quoit is said to weigh 16 tons 16 lbs, and to have a cubic content of 216 feet. Its greatest length is about 15 feet, and its greatest breadth 10 feet; the intermediate measurement, however, vary considerably, owing to the irregularity of the stone. In size, therefore, it resembles the cromlech at Lanyon, in western Cornwall, whose coverstone dimensions are 17 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 2 inches. The thickness of the Drewsteignton quoit is about 2 feet in the middle.

In 1862 a calamity happened to this cromlech which might have put an end to its existence altogether, but thanks to the energy of certain local parties who were alive to its antiquity and to the great interest attaching to such objects, it was rescued from an untimely end. It appears that during a very violent winter storm, the capstone fell, the supports gave way, and the whole became a ruin. In that state it might have remained to this day, but it was replaced, as we shall see, with much care, very soon after the occurrence.

The cause of the fall has thus been explained by Mr. G. Wareing Ormerod, the Devonshire geologist. "The heavy quoit has acted as a wedge on the stone *against* which it rested (and which still remains) and has pushed it a few inches backwards; the ground, which is a light granite gravel, being saturated by the unusually long rains of this spring, and thus rendered softer than usual; the giving way of this stone would cause the quoit to move forwards, and it would draw with it the two stones on which it rested. The action on these two stones was clearly seen at the time of the accident. One stone was only about eighteen inches in the ground, and this has been drawn over; the other was of weak coarse granite; this was moved a little, and then it broke off near the surface of the ground. . . . Probably if the green sward had been preserved for a few yards round the cromlech the fall would not have taken place; but the field has been in tillage, and the support has been diminished by the gradual lowering of the surface thereby, and the action of Dartmoor storms on the broken up soil, in which the upright stones had but a slight hold."

Mr. Ormerod's expression "against which it rested" reminds me of a mis-statement in a recent account of the Pre-historic Antiquities of Dartmoor by Mr. Spence Bate. (*Four. Anthropological Institute*, vol. p. cxvii). I there read—"As now standing two of the upright stones are placed under the quoit, near the margin, while the third is outside of it, the edge of the quoit resting in a notch

about eight or ten inches from the top. This, I believe, is not the original position, but when it had been raised to this point the firmness of its bearing, together with the difficulty of moving so great a mass induced the restorer to let it rest." But it so happens there is evidence to show that the capstone originally rested not on, but against the third supporter, and it was to this that its fall may be partly attributed, *i.e.* to the outward thrust. Thus Mr. Ormerod has said that "the quoit, prior to the accident, rested on the tops of two stones, and *against the sloping sides of the upper part of the third.*" His statement is confirmed by a sketch of the cromlech published in 1805 for the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*. Here is seen the third supporting stone projecting just *above* the lower edge of the capstone, the latter resting against the inner face of the supporter. As most of the sketches of the cromlech I have seen do not clearly show this peculiarity, it is interesting to note this exception. Mr. Bate seems to have been thoroughly misinformed on this point when making his inquiries.

But to return from this digression. Unlike Lanyon cromlech in Cornwall, which was allowed to remain seven or eight years before being put up again, this Drewsteigton quoit was replaced in the November of the same year in which it fell. (1862). Thanks to Mr. Ormerod's industry there were plans and drawings whereby a correct restoration could be effected, which is too often *not* the case when work of this kind is attempted.* It may be added that although the ground was disturbed under the quoit, no remains were discovered tending to reveal the object of its original erection on what was then probably a moorland tract. It is now on the verge of the moor district. No doubt Drewsteigton, like all other cromlechs, had a sepulchral use, but its contents have long been rifled and all direct evidence lost.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Oct. 11, 1871.

HALF-HOURS AT LONDON DEALERS IN ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

NO. 1.—MR. GEORGE DAVIS' ROOMS.

OUR introductory visit is to the show rooms of Mr. George Davis, of Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, whose collection of pictures, although not an extensive one, contains examples of some of the best masters in ancient and modern art, and would well repay a connoisseur the trouble of a visit. The first picture we shall notice is attributed to one Corregio, galleay size, the subject of which is "The Holy Family." In the foreground of a charming landscape the Virgin Mary is seen seated, holding the child Jesus, who is standing upon her knee holding an apple, on which His august mother is smilingly watching. Behind her stands St. Joseph, who is looking over her left shoulder, and meditatively watching the Divine Infant, around whose forehead circles a radiancy of glory. The composition of this work is grandly conceived, and it is enhanced by an appropriate background which improves the grouping. The flesh-tints are of that charming pearly colour for which Corregio is so famous. The drapery of the figures is broad and flowing,

and thoroughly harmonious in colouring, with a mellowness that at once attracts and pleases the eye. This reputed work of Corregio is worthy of a place in any gallery.

The next picture is one by Quintin Matsys, the sublime subject being "The Head of Christ" as the "Man of Sorrows." This impressive work is painted upon panel, and is a fine specimen of the style of the great artist, being executed in his best manner. It is full of intense expression, most powerfully portraying the supreme physical and mental agony of our Lord, which was soon to culminate on the cross. There is, withal, no harshness in the divine face, and one might long meditate on the patient countenance whose every feature, under suffering, manifests unbounded love. This covetable master-piece is in a perfect condition, the pigments retaining their original depth, and now looking as fresh as an enamel.

The next picture to be noticed is "Tobit and the Angel," by Titian. This charming work of art is also a cabinet gem, being an early production by this celebrated master, executed in the Bellini style. According to "Bryant's Dictionary," it appears that this is one of the two first known pictures by the artist, after leaving his instructor, Bellini, and it was some time the property of King George III., who had it at his lodge at Weymouth. As a gallery picture it is peculiarly fitting, and if well hung its manifold merits would command constant admiration.

We now come to a brilliant specimen by J. B. Greuze, the subject of which appears to be one of a set of four. It represents a family group. A grandmamma has come to see a newly-arrived infant. The arrangement of the figures is admirable, and they eloquently tell the eventful incident in domestic history. Nothing can surpass the peculiar and harmonious colouring of this canvas, which possesses the mellowness characteristic of this artist's productions, and its possession will be esteemed a prize by the collector.

We now turn to a painting on panel, by David Teniers, jun., which is certainly one of his finest works. Its size is about 36 inches by 28 inches, and represents "Boors Carousing." They are drinking in front of an ale-house, and a man standing on a tub is playing a bagpipe. The quiet humour in the scene is strongly marked, and the details throughout evince a careful finish, while the sharpness of touch, and that silvery tone of the painting, so characteristic of Teniers, fully vouch its genuineness.

"A Sleeping Cupid," by Guido Reni, deserves notice, as one of his best specimens. It is rich in flesh-tints, and the limbs of the slumbering god are finely rounded, while his drowsy countenance betrays his suspended and innocent mischief. This picture would grace a spacious dining-room or corridor.

A portrait by P. Vandyke is our next. It is that of Ann Hyde, as Diana proceeding to the chase. As an example of this artist's labours, this is a very fair specimen—rotund, transparent, and life-like. Its art qualities highly recommend it, and its historical interest increases its value to the collector of national portraits.

Our next is a fine piece by Canaletti, signed and dated 1720, painted in his early style. It represents a landscape and ruins. It is a pleasing bit, and admirably shows the peculiar points of this celebrated and favourite artist, whose works are in rising demand.

Three portraits claim a line or two. The first is a highly-finished one by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being the half-length portrait of Mr. Cox, who was some time a warden of the Goldsmiths' Company. The next is a half-length portrait of an Italian nobleman, by Sir Anthony Vandyke, a very impressive picture done in his bold and dashing style. The third is an exceedingly fine portrait by Pontormo, equal in execution to the work of Raphael. These are desirable pictures, and well worth the money asked for them.

A very distinguished picture is that of "The Archangel Michael overpowering Satan," painted by Raphael, about

* Justice compels me to say that the expense of raising the quoit was defrayed by the rector of Drewsteigton, the Rev. W. Ponsford.

his twentieth year, after the manner of Perrugino. The principal figure, which possesses great majesty, and is grandly wrought, appears to have been a copy of Perrugino's St. Michael, now in the National Gallery, and is scarcely inferior to that well-known production.

We conclude this paper with the notice of a most charming rural picture by John Constable, entitled "Milking Time." In the foreground of a delightful landscape a herd of cows is seen in a meadow, near Arundel, Sussex, the time of day represented being a summer afternoon. The surrounding atmosphere is aglow with warmth and light, but here and there the speary grass is shaded and sheltered by the trees, whose foliage seems to rustle in the cooling breeze. The many-coloured kine are beheld passively yielding their lacteal fluid to the vibratory pressure of the rustics' palm, the head of each animal being in a different position, while the tails of some are ready to chastise the troublesome flies. As a piece of scenery this picture is all that can be desired, and it is difficult to say whether the artist excels most as a student of nature, or in a knowledge of the technicalities of his magical art.

The quality of the pictures submitted for sale by Mr. George Davis marks his discriminating judgment, and we can, therefore, recommend our readers to go and see the gems his enterprise has brought together for moderate disposal.

(To be continued in our next.)

A YORKSHIRE COIN COLLECTOR.

On a recent visit to Hull we were gratified by an introduction to Mr. James Sykes, of Lowgate, who kindly permitted an inspection of his extensive and valuable collection of Roman and other coins, for which he was awarded a bronze medal at the late Working Men's Exhibition held in that town.

The collection consists of a series of Roman Family Circular coins and denarii, all in a fine state, and many of a rare type. There is also a series of nearly 250 Roman first brass, all well patinated of ancient Greek coins, the number is fewer, but they are good and interesting. The rarest are those of Arsaces V. and Darius.

Of ancient British money Mr. Sykes has a large cabinet, in which is a coin found in a field near Brough, and which is engraved in "Hawkins' British Coins," (No. 14.) This series embraces examples of nearly all the Saxon monarchs. Of English kings since the Conquest the scarcest specimen in this collection is a silver penny of Stephen, in good condition, one of which was sold at the late Mr. Cuff's sale for £13.

Amongst the siege pieces are the Pontefract shillings, both octagon and diamond-shaped, of which money, in a newspaper issued in 1648, entitled "*The Kingdom's Faithful and Impartial Scout*," the following notice appears:—

"Monday, February 5, 1648.—Intelligence from Pontefract.—The besieged have made two sallies forth, but were repulsed without any great losses to us. In the last they killed but one man of ours, and we took two of their prisoners, one of which had a parcel of silver in his pocket, somewhat square and octagon, on one side whereof was stamped a castle with 'P. O.' for Pontefract. On the other side was the crown, with 'C. R.' on each side of it."

There are a number of London and Hull tokens, and an exceedingly rare one of Kirkland, in Wiltshire; of which, according to Boyne, the only specimen known was in the Bodleian Library.

We may finally add, that should any of our readers visit Hull, they will be welcomed by Mr. Sykes to inspect his very excellent numismatic collection, and other antiquarian curiosities.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(1.) The Agglestone, ante p. 111; Qy. Eggles for Eccles: from ecclesia a church; in Welsh "Eglwys;" compare Egglesstone in Durham county. It is in Studland parish: stud = pillar.

(2.) Inscription at "Loxbeare," Devon. p. 143. I read this, "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. *Ailmar—fecit Dom.*" i.e. *Ailmar* made this to or for the Lord. The + prefixed is the Roman Catholic formula of "crossing;" the final y, I take to be a contraction of Dominus.

(3.) Chilver is a word not found in modern dictionaries: Johnson, Walker, Webster, Richardson; but it is a word in constant use. As pure Saxon it was spelled "cylfer," see Bosworth's Dictionary; and means female lamb, a young ewe. Auctioneers class a flock as consisting of rams, ewes, wethers and chilvers.

(4.) *Jael and Sisera*.—The Jews have a curious tradition that the brief intercourse between Jael wife of C-Heber the Kenite, and Sisera of Harosheth, the commander of Jabin King of Hazor's army, recorded in Judges iv. 18, was not without fruit.

It appears that one Rabbi Akiba, born about the commencement of the Christian era, and known as Karcha or "the bald," is considered as descended from this very singular union. Rabbi Akiba is a much venerated character, and mentioned in the Talmud.

This circumstance illustrates the well-known custom among nomadic races, of welcoming passing strangers to bed and board; it is amusingly described by modern travellers, who find themselves much perplexed, now and then, when a polite chieftain offers the pick from among twenty wives. A. H.

October 11, 1871.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

ON the 27th September, at the National School Room, Colchester, the Rev. Henry Geary, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Herne Bay, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, delivered a lecture on recent discoveries in Palestine and Sinai, including the explorations of Jerusalem underground. Major Bishop (Deputy Mayor) presided, and there was a full and highly respectable audience.

The Chairman introduced the lecturer as follows:—The subject of this evening's lecture on the past and present condition of the "Holy City" and "Holy Land" is one of world-wide interest and instruction, especially interesting as unveiling in our day the hidden secrets and treasures which have lain buried for centuries, and still more important and instructive as confirming in so many instances the fidelity and accuracy of Scripture history. All praise and success therefore to the Exploration Society, and the able and zealous men who have under their auspices brought so many hidden things to light, and are still anxious to continue their labours if supported, as they well deserve to be, by public pecuniary assistance, for we know that objects and information of the deepest interest are still hidden under the *débris* of ages, waiting only the means by which they may be brought to the light of day.

The Lecturer said:—To many he had no doubt it would be a matter of surprise, as it had been to himself when first the work was brought under his notice, that there should be any necessity for exploring the sacred land of Palestine. Travellers had often visited there and hence it seemed extraordinary to say that exploration was still needed. It was therefore quite right that at the outset of his lecture he should endeavour to prove to them that such a work as the thorough exploration and mapping out of Palestine was a most necessary work if they would wish to understand the

Bible and hidden mysteries which at present were contained in it.

First of all he explained what was meant by the word "exploration," namely, the thorough and accurate discovery of all the geographical and topographical circumstances of the land, a full acquaintance with its present population and their connection with the ancient inhabitants, a complete knowledge also of the buildings within the country, of its manners and customs, and in short of all its varied outlines and details, whether as regarded the natural sciences or otherwise. They wanted to know what animals now lived there and what had before existed, and to dig down under ground so as to find all the treasures of sacred antiquity. Such a work was necessary to the thorough study of the Bible, and it was the work that had been commenced. It had pleased God in His providence to clothe a very considerable portion of His revelation in the form of a history of the country and its inhabitants in and amongst whom the life of His Son had been spent, and, certainly so far as the earlier portions of the sacred record was concerned, it consisted not of precepts, devotional psalms and hymns and prophecies as man might if left to his own ideas have thought likely, but of the stories of battles, campaigns, and similar occurrences. Hence the necessity for a clear and distinct knowledge of the places at which these several great events happened. Again, whenever there was allusion made, as there often was, to an animal or plant, such allusion was not made with a view to ornament the Word of God, or to please man's imagination or fancy, but because there was a certain teaching intended to be drawn from the characteristics of that animal or plant, and therefore to say that one did not know the name or peculiarities of that animal or plant, was to admit there existed a blot in their mind concerning God's revelation. And so likewise even the knowledge of the atmospherical conditions of the land might enable them to understand a good deal of the otherwise obscure meaning of the sacred volume. Of this he gave one or two examples. Perhaps, however, the most valuable result of their explorations in Palestine was, that they gave evidence continually of the truth of the sacred narrative.

The lecturer then pointed out the value of that portion of the Society's "Quarterly Statements," which to many doubtless would, unexplained, be considered dry reading, and which was little more than a list of names of places in the sacred country. They would all remember that they read in the Book of Joshua how he in carrying out a commandment of the Lord, given to Moses, assembled the people of Israel, after their release from bondage, in a valley between the two mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, and there read to them all the words of the law, and the blessings and curses according as they were written in the book of the law. To people who knew only of mountains in this country, that statement would appear something like a myth or a legend; a man's voice, they would say, could not be heard from the top of a mountain by a vast multitude of people beneath, but as to this portion of the Holy Scriptures convincing proof had been found. The truth was, that a certain place between the two mounts, Gerizim and Ebal, only a very narrow pass intervened, there was a natural semi-circular hollow, and from the natural position and circumstances of the place it was literally possible, as had been proved, for a man to stand on the mountain and the whole multitude beneath to hear him.

Next, the lecturer proceeded to give an account of the finding of the celebrated Moabite stone, and of the several "squeezes" which had been obtained of it, particularly those of Captain Warren, which were admirably perfect, and of M. Ganneau's translation of the inscription on it. About seven-tenths in all of the inscription had been preserved, whether the remainder would ever be brought together he could not say. Until they were, or till it became quite clear that it could not be done, all attempts at translation

must be premature, and could only lead to controversy and dispute. It was unquestionably, whatever its precise date, the very oldest Semitic lapidary record of importance yet discovered, and nearly the whole of the Greek alphabet is to be found upon it. A diagram of the stone was exhibited by the lecturer, who also stated that he had with him casts of all the pieces of the stone that remained perfect, if at the close of his lecture any person present liked to examine them. It seemed that such relics had been preserved by God's providence up to the present time. All would wonder how such an inscription still remained so perfect. It seemed that the Romans in their occupation of the land found the monument, and not caring for its monumental character, built it into one of their walls with the inscription inwards, and it there remained perfect until either through the work of man, or the work of the elements, the wall was destroyed, and the stone fell and disclosed the inscription found upon it. Did it not seem that it had been preserved by God in His providence until a time when its evidential character to the truth of the Bible, was so vast, great, and obvious? This then was a part of the work in which the Exploration Society was interested. It had hitherto been marvellously, and perhaps to some extent, under circumstances, unavoidably neglected. Travellers had been obliged by the danger and expense of deviating from the beaten tracks to follow each other over paths very well known, and of the east and west of Palestine, until within the last few years, they had known very little indeed, a fact which, considering that Palestine was so small, not larger than Yorkshire and Lancashire together, seemed marvellous.

The rev. gentleman then spoke at length of the work which the Society had been doing in Palestine, a brief account of which from the foundation of the Fund to December last has been published by the Society so cheaply as to place it easily within the reach of all classes. What now they wanted to do, he said, was to make eloquent and exhaustive inquiries as to the different tribes and races still inhabiting the land, and to find out what knowledge they possess of the ancient inhabitants. It was possible they might find traces of even the old Canaanitish tribes, of whom traditions, manners, and customs might have remained until the present time, which might throw valuable light upon passages of history. These inquiries, however, should be made at once: quickly. The Society also desired to know something of the arts of the ancient Jews, their manufactures, of their palaces, temples, and synagogues. Here the Lecturer remarked upon the many theories held by eminent authorities respecting the site of the Holy Sepulchre, and the grave of our Lord, questions which ought speedily to be solved, but which only excavations and the discovery of the ancient city walls could fully determine. Then, again, it was a matter of the greatest interest that they should know exactly the site of the Holy Temple, and discover the architecture of that building, and the exact means they had of carrying on their worship. Captain Warren had most carefully excavated, for four years, and, as accounts from him during that time had shown, he seemed happier in the work than he would have been above ground. Of the manner in which Captain Warren conducted his excavations, greatly resembling ordinary mining, and of his experiences whilst so employed, Mr. Geary read several most interesting passages. Notwithstanding the insufficiency of means for fully carrying out the work and the consequent necessarily imperfect results, much had been discovered, and they were now perfectly acquainted with the level of the Rock and the most sacred portion of the Temple. They learned that the Temple of Solomon must have been a huge erection, as long and as high as York Minster built on the top of a wall as high as some of their church steeples. They had also obtained a great amount of knowledge as to the admirable engineering skill of the ancient Jews. It seemed that those Jews had worked out the two great problems that at the present time occupied so

much attention sanitarily—the problems of water supply and the utilization of sewage. Jerusalem was in those ancient days admirably supplied with water, which the people brought down from the high countries, the aqueduct which supplied Jerusalem with water containing an amount of piping about forty miles long, they had also, instead of the canals in modern Jerusalem, a splendid main drain through the whole city and at its outfall were found traces of orchards and gardens showing not only that they carried out the sewage but also applied it to useful purposes.

The next subject dwelt upon and explained by the Lecturer was the discovery of "Robinson's Arch," "Wilson's Arch" (so named after their discoverers, Dr. Robinson and Captain Wilson), and the old wall of the ancient city Ophel, of all of which he gave archaeological descriptions. In concluding his lecture he said there was another work now going to be undertaken. There was starting forth an expedition most thoroughly and completely to survey the whole of the land of Palestine, and bring back as complete an ordnance map thereof as we have of England, if money came forth for the purpose. Incidentally, no doubt, they would find out much, and would be enabled to tell about the manners and customs of the people. It depended upon the amount of support the Society received from the liberality of Christian people whether there should be an half-and-half survey, or a complete and exhaustive work that should be of value to Biblical students for ages. There had been an independent Exploration Society started by the Americans, who had taken the smaller, but more difficult, part of the work, the eastern part of Jordan, and would survey that whilst the English Association carried out a survey of the western portion. It would be a very great shame indeed if America were to get the start of England and conclude her work whilst we stopped short for want of funds. The Society wanted something like £5000 annually to carry on the work. It had now only about half that sum promised and would want additional help. He hoped some gentleman would be found to act as local secretary to promote subscriptions, and that Colchester would not be found backward in promoting so interesting an antiquarian work as the exploration of Palestine.

The lecture was illustrated by maps, diagrams, and other means, and gave much satisfaction.

Major Bishop expressed pleasure at having heard the interesting and instructive lecture for which in the name of the meeting he thanked Mr. Geary. And he had no hesitation in saying that the old rule of Colchester with regard to liberality of subscriptions would still be maintained.

The Rev. J. G. Bingley proposed a vote of thanks to Major Bishop for presiding.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, the 27th ultimo, was hardly such a day as would tempt ladies and gentlemen to engage on a railway journey, to be followed by a drive of from eighteen to twenty miles, under the guise of a day's pleasure. It was, however, the day appointed for the autumn excursion of the above Archaeological Society, and as all arrangements had been made the "outing" could not be deferred. In rain, which fell persistently and apparently over the whole country—much to the advantage of the root crops—a small, and as

was jocosely said, a "very select" party of barely a dozen ladies and gentlemen met at the appointed rendezvous, the Dunham Station of the Great Eastern Railway. The prognostications of the more sanguine members of the party, the quotation of the old saws about "rain before seven, fine before eleven," were alike fated to be proved valueless in this case; but what mattered a little rain—or for the matter of that a great deal, such as fell to the share of the party before the day had ended—when the object was "the pursuit of knowledge." The party had come out for a day's inspection of old churches, and they were not to be deprived of their enjoyment. Accordingly a start was made, Mr. Carthew acting as "guide, interpreter, and friend,"

GREAT DUNHAM CHURCH.

At this, the first halting place, the rector, the Rev. W. F. Jex-Blake, received the party. The venerable old church—which dates from the Early Norman, even if not somewhat more distant date—was enlivened by the floral decorations which had been prepared for the Harvest Thanksgiving service held on Tuesday. The interior of this building is well worthy the attention of students, while on its exterior there are not less noteworthy features. The tower is a most beautifully proportioned square fabric, massive to the extreme of grandeur, but also to the extreme of simplicity. Its double belfry windows, played both ways, and with two played sound holes above each, lead to the conclusion that its history may date from a period to which only one or two other churches in the county can be assigned. The supporting arches in the interior, which also separate the nave from the chancel, are not less massive and simple. These and some very curious arcade work on either side of the interior of the nave—the only example in the county—are said to be Early Norman. A church existed here in the time of Edward the Confessor, and portions of this fabric are, it is supposed, to be found in the present building. It is a noteworthy fact that Roman tiles, such as are to be seen *in situ* at Caister Camp, are built into the walls at the angles of the tower. At the west end is a singular triangular doorway of Norman erection, having chequered moulding, which was filled in in the time of Henry VIII., as proved by the royal arms carved over the point. A small Early English window exists on the north side of the nave, and the south doorway is also Early English. The south porch is in the Perpendicular style of architecture. The chancel is comparatively modern, but in an excavation made many years ago the foundations of an old semi-circular apse were discovered. Mr. Carthew stated that ornamentation similar to that found on the moulding in this church was also found in the church of the Venerable Bede, at Jarrow, and this would appear to strengthen the supposition that the church of Great Dunham was also of very great age. At some very distant date another church stood on what is now the rectory croquet ground, and from the foundations there have been recovered an old altar slab and other carved stone-work, which are yet to be seen in the rectory grounds.

BESTON ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

THIS was the next station, and a noble old church it was found to be. It is particularly rich in carved work, in the Decorated style. Here the student may find endless beautiful examples of the work which our forefathers thought not out of place on every seat which would bear ornamentation. The carving is throughout of the most beautiful character, but it fittingly reaches its highest pitch in the screens, which divide the chancel and each of the two aisle chapels from the main part of the fabric. The carving in these screens is worthy of the appellation of "exquisite," and photographs of it would be appreciated by all students of architecture.

Mr. Carthew read the following notes which he had made:—

"This is a church in the Decorated, or fourteenth century style almost throughout, except the clerestory and upper stage

of the tower, added in the fifteenth century. It consists of nave, two side aisles, which are continued so as to flank the tower on each side, and include it in the church. There has been a chapel on the south side of the chancel—now demolished—the doorway to which, blocked up, is to be seen by the side of the priests' entrance. The east window of five lights is a specimen of Decorated, as are also the two windows on the north and one on the south sides of the chancel. The upper portion of the screen contains some excellent tracery of the fifteenth century, rivalling that at Litcham. The panels beneath have had figures upon them, but they are too much defaced to be identified. The southernmost figure seems to be an archer—either St. Clement or St. Nicholas. But it is to the carved spandrels over these panels to which I wish to draw your attention, as they are remarkable. One on the north side of the screen appears to represent St. George slaying the dragon, and issuing from a cave behind appear two young dragons. Another seems to be St. Michael, who is smiting a many-headed monster. The third contains a ploughshare and tun, said to be rebus for Beeston. The northern part of the screen is concealed by the pulpit and desk. At the east end of each aisle is a chantry chapel—the north, Our Lady's; the south, St. John's—with its parclose screen, that on the north side being particularly elaborate. Each chapel has a piscina. The nave piers are four, clustered with filleted bands in the interstices. The aisle window tracery is particularly good. The roof is a good specimen, the wall pieces and hammer beams terminated by carved figures, those in the nave horizontal, and those in the aisle sitting. On one of the bosses in the north aisle, near the entrance, is painted a ploughshare, and over the arch there was in Blomefield's time this sentence painted:—

"This share doth show this Manor fine,
A share it is, not money mine;
This many hundred years, you understand,
A share to be a fine for taking up of land,
Lord Barnwell—see thou keep it."

Mr. Carthew was able to explain this particular inscription he having for a long period held the stewardship of the Manor of Mileham. He said he had found that the customary "fine" for taking up a copyhold estate was a ploughshare. This parish of Beeston formed part of the Manor of Mileham, and when, in 1604, the Manor passed from the hands of the Earls of Arundel into the Barnwell family (as afterwards explained by him in his paper on Mileham Castle), the new proprietor wanted to assert more than his right and to make the fine arbitrary instead of certain. There are a great many entries in the Manor books about the custom, and ultimately the fine of a ploughshare was commuted for the sum of 2s. Mr. Carthew also called attention to the corbels on the dripstone of the north door, which represent an earl and countess, and which he supposed to be a compliment to the Earl and Countess of Arundel of that day. He also remarked on an old Latin inscription in the chancel relative to a rector named John Forbye, who entered on the living in 1594. He appears to have been a very quaint, yet observing man—quite a character, in fact. In 1598 he re-copied the register-book, which, moreover, contains many curious entries in his handwriting, entitled "*Memorabilia sive annalia ecclesie atque parochie de Beeston.*" It was strange that the suggestion was not made by any member that a transcript of these "annals of a country parish," which relate to everything coming under the Rector's notice, would be of great interest to many students of history, and would be a work worthy of the society. As, moreover, this same John Forbye re-copied the Attleborough register when he entered on that living, and could hardly have left his quaintness of character behind him at Beeston, an examination of that register would probably make these "annals" doubly interesting, not only to county archaeologists, but to those who are gradually reconstructing the narrative of English history from any old records which have escaped

destruction. The "Butt-land," adjoining the churchyard, and parallel to the highway, carries the mind back to the day when every Englishman was by law compelled to qualify himself to fight for his country; and at the same time the old plot of land shows how close the enemy must have come in those days before the shafts a yard in length could be propelled with the force necessary to their required effect. A Butt-land now-a-days is required to be of vastly increased length, but then it is not yet required, as of old, to be provided in every parish. Another generation may see a return to this old practice.

MILEHAM CHURCH.

This fabric sadly needs the immediate attention of the Archdeacon. The heavy rain which fell on the roofs was not carried away by the modern iron piping, but in several places was pouring down the exterior walls, while the wall which separates the nave from the south aisle is very much out of the perpendicular. There are several features of interest about the church, which is also a 14th century erection, with two aisles and clerestory of Perpendicular work. The tower stands at the north-west of the north aisle, from which it projects and forms a porch in a very picturesque manner. The chancel door is of Transitional Norman work. The altar window is a 16th century insertion, as is also a square one in the north wall, and the double sedilia in the south. There are also Decorated windows in the chancel, and of this style is the priests' door, now blocked up. There is some old painted glass in the west window, which was discovered a few years ago in a singular manner. The rector, Mr. Barnwell, one day noticed that light of an unusual hue was shining through a coat of whitewash, which defaced the west window. He thereupon caused the coat of wash to be removed and brought to light some very fine 14th century glass, representing St. John the Baptist, with Catherine on his right, and St. Margaret on his left. The border tracery of alternate leaves and flowers, with a beautiful running pattern of oak leaves is of the original design. In the lower part of the window is stained glass removed from the windows in the chancel. In this last yet remains a very singular fragment—two figures, a monk and a nun, with two pack horses before them and the word "broun" beneath. The east window has also a figure, which the title describes as St. Agatha, though the attributes do not correspond. A finely-preserved stone coffin is in the chancel, and a pretty good brass—date 1526—in the south aisle. A chapel formerly existed in each of the aisles. Remains of the rood-loft stair case, in capital preservation, are to be seen. The old oak door leading to the tower-porch, with its curious ironwork, both of the 15th century, are very remarkable. The font is of the 15th or 16th century, and there is a poor-box which bears the date, 1639. In the churchyard is the ruin of a cross on an altar tomb, and at no great distance, forming part of the now deserted old Rectory, is a shaft of Elizabethan chimneys.

MILEHAM CASTLE.

The party having reached the summit of the ruins of the keep, Mr. Carthew read the following brief paper, which he had prepared in order that the members present might the better realise the scene before them:—

"Here is not much to be seen, but what there is calculated to invite the attention of the inquirer into the early history of this island and its inhabitants. This is one of those pre-historic mounds with horse-shoe works which abound in this and the adjoining counties. By what race of men, and at what era raised, we have nothing but theory to guide us. I believe it may be safely said that they are earlier than the Roman occupation of the island, because the Romans have in some instances taken possession of them, as may be seen by the rectangular additions made to them. It is well known that the Roman encampments were rectangular, the British, circular. Now, in this case we have

not only a circular mound, protected by horse-shoe earthworks, but there are traces of straight embankments as well. We may, therefore, draw the conclusion that the Romans, finding these Celtic works convenient for their purposes—possibly to keep up their communications, for there are traces of their occupation at Castleacre on one side, and at Elmham on the other—occupied, and strengthened them by the addition of embankments in their own mode of construction, which are still to be traced on the other side of the road to the north and to the east. Not far south of this mound there was not many years since a line of earthwork, a vallum and fosse, laid down on the ordnance map as “The Devil’s Dyke,” but described in old records as “quoddam magnum et antiquum fossatum vocatum Laundicke,” from which the hundred derived its name. I take it that these works must have had some connection with each other. A few years ago there was a find of bronze celts in Longham, not far from the Dyke. The fact of Roman occupation is evidence that this mound and banks were not constructed by the Saxons; indeed, the Saxons do not appear to have been raisers of this sort of work, although they doubtless made use of them for the purposes of defence by erecting stockades of timber. Neither are they supposed to have constructed any buildings of stone before the intercourse of the Normans with the island in the time of the Conqueror. The Normans were great castle builders, and after the Conquest, when the estates of the dispossessed Saxon nobility were given by the Conqueror to his followers, they generally availed themselves of these mounds, and erected castles upon them. These castles were of two types. They were either strong square keeps like those of Norwich and Rising, or a shell encircling the top of the mound, as at Castleacre. At the time of the Conquest this and the adjoining parishes were the possessions of Archbishop Stigand (who was also Bishop of Elmham) and were his private estate. On his disgrace they were seized by the Conqueror, and at the time of the Domesday survey were in the King’s own hands, under the charge of William de Noiers or Nowers. King Henry I. granted them to Alan, son of Flaald. I cannot tell you the exact date, but it was about 1100, and either he or William Fitz Alan, his son, who probably raised this castle for the purpose of protecting his newly-acquired territory and over-awing the Saxon population. Blomefield speaks of it as being of an oval form, but he means the entire area, “containing about twelve or thirteen acres, surrounded by two deep ditches or trenches, and in the south part was the keep, with another ditch, where are ruins of walls that crossed the ditch, and the north part was the barban.” The entrance, he says, was on the west side. From a small ground-plan and elevation in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, for June, 1819, it appears that the form of the keep was square. It must have been dismantled at a very early period, for there is no mention of a castle or its possessors in the records relating to the manor. It does not seem ever to have become the residence of the Fitz Alans, for after John Fitz Alan married the heiress of Albini, *temp.* Henry III., they had the castle of Arundel, in Sussex. Mileham continued in the Fitz Alan family until 1559, when the then Earl of Arundel sold it to Sir Thomas Gresham, after whose death it was sold to Sir Thomas Cecil, and by his son it was exchanged with the Barnwells for estates in Northamptonshire, and in the Barnwell family Mileham remains at this day, but in a distinct branch from the manor.

During the ownership of the Fitz Alans their territorial possessions were several times forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of the Earls and granted to others, but in the course of time restored. In none of these grants is there any mention of a castle. The banks and ditches are described as the Hall yards. Mary, widow of William, Baron Fitz Alan, who died in 1215, had Mileham in dower, and I find her called Mary de Melham, which looks as if she resided here. The lordship of the Hundred of Launditch ac-

companied this manor until the sale to Gresham, when it was excepted.

The road from Norwich to Lynn is cut through the northern portion of the embankment, and the land on the other side now belongs to the Coke family, but is copyhold of the manor. The farm-house opposite is shown as the birth-place of Sir Edward Coke, but the manor-house of the Cokes was in the wood beyond, called Burghwood, where the moat is still to be seen.

LITCHAM CHURCH.

This church is better known than some others which were visited by the company. The fine old screen—date about 1430—was the great attraction. Here, much to the disgust of lovers of such old work, it was found that an attempt at restoration had been made. It is to be hoped that the “artist” has given over in despair—the very fact of putting on the hands of an angel the piece of modern millinery known as “gauntlets” may have led to the discovery that something more was required besides being able to lay on the gilt. This screen has doors—an almost solitary instance. The pulpit and oak chest, alike of the 15th century, are good. On the first pillar to the west of the south aisle is to be seen the remains of an old Norman church, which must have occupied the same position as the present fabric, and forming part of the pavement of the aisle is an old Norman pillar sun-dial. The side aisle arches and the chancel arch of this church dove-tail together in a very curious, but not inelegant, manner. In the churchyard is an old tombstone, bearing the date 1582.

The company had by this time somewhat increased, and lunched together at the Bull Inn. The party included the Revs. C. R. Manning, Wright, Legge, Jones, and Bloom, Messrs. R. Fitch, F.S.A., G. Carthew, F.S.A., and G. Copeman, Dr. Bensly, Mrs. Bensly, Mrs. R. Bensly, &c.

EAST LEXHAM CHURCH.

The party had barely started from Litcham and while passing through the beautiful wooded estate of the Rev. W. A. W. Keppel, than the rain came down in torrents. Happily, however, the storm soon abated and the remainder of the day was fine. The round tower of East Lexham, covered with ivy, suggested its probable Saxon age by its double-played windows, &c. Portions of the roof-loft staircase were also seen in this church, and a piscina of a peculiar design. One of the old carved stalls has been utilized as a communion chair, but it has somewhat needlessly added to it the seat of a second stall to form a resting place for the head of the sitter. One of those peculiar windows on the north side, the purpose of which is a matter of dispute, is found here.

NEWTON CHURCH.

Burrow Hills were passed with only a hasty survey, and when the party reached Newton, the Rev. J. H. Bloom was present to welcome them. This old church has, it is supposed, some genuine Saxon work. Records prove that a church existed here in the time of the Confessor, and this is supposed to contain portions of that building. The old tower is particularly noteworthy. This church is not unlike that of Great Dunham, but is far more dilapidated. Here is another of the low windows just alluded to. The communion table is evidently very old, and has carving on both sides as though it had been used before Laud issued his decree that all communion tables should be placed in the position which the altar occupies in Roman Catholic churches. Mr. Bloom showed plans of the intended restoration of the church—a work which is needed as greatly as in any parish in the county.

SPORLE CHURCH.

This was the last place on the programme and not the least interesting. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has

an Early English chancel with two arches on the north side now blocked up, which appear to have communicated with a Lady Chapel. At each corner of the east end is a Norman shaft with cushions capital, and the Rev. T. Jones, the rector, has found the foundations of other Norman work. He believes that a blank wall between two of the arches of the nave is a portion of the Norman tower. The present nave and aisles are Decorated, as is also the tower—the west doorway being a remarkably beautiful specimen of the style, as is also a niche above it. Between two of the Early Perpendicular windows inserted in the south aisle wall is a curious series of frescoes of 25 tableaux, representing the legend of St. Catherine of Alexandria. Drawings of these tableaux have just been published by the Society in its Journal. The rector evidently appreciates the value of the several features of interest in his church, which has been admirably restored, and thus made one of the most noteworthy churches in the county. A very brief stay at the rectory, where Nelson's father resided to within three weeks of the birth of the great naval hero, an inspection of a good collection, including a singular celt made of iron pyrites, and the party returned to the station gratified with a pleasurable outing, and quite willing to forget that the day had promised to be remembered only as the autumn excursion of the Society which was a failure.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual excursion of the members took place on 30th August, from Leeds, to various objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Nearly two hundred associates took part in the proceedings, which were of a very interesting and attractive character. At eleven o'clock the mayor (Mr. John Barran), attended by Alderman Kelsall and Shepherd, and other gentlemen in Leeds, arrived in the Victoria Hall, and officially welcomed the Association. Colonel Brooke, of Huddersfield, on behalf of the Association, acknowledged the cordial welcome of his worship, and said that one great object of their visits to commercial and manufacturing towns was to show that some of the money that was made there was well expended in the preservation and care of the monuments of the past.

Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., of Brighouse, then read a "Few Notes on Leeds Old Bridge." He said that the fabric now being demolished consisted of three distinct bridges, placed together side by side. The middle one was the old bridge proper; the one on the right hand as they crossed from Briggate was an addition, made in 1730, and that on the left hand side was a later addition, made in 1760. The two latter were plain stone bridges, built of squared ashlar, presenting no special features; but the first or central bridge, which the other two had hidden and preserved for over a century, deserved more than a passing mention. It was, there can be no doubt, the same structure that existed in Thoresby's time, and which he described as "strong and robust, made of large squared stones; and if, in the number of its pillars and arches, it be equalled by many, and outdone by some, 'tis, however, in one respect, peerless. That the memorable cloth market, the very life of these parts of England, was kept upon this bridge, the cloths being laid upon the battlements of the bridge, and upon benches below, every Tuesday and Saturday morning till 14th June, 1648, when it was, for greater convenience, removed into Broad Street, where it now remains." The under side of the bridge was but some 9 feet or 10 feet wide, and the roadway above must have been less than this width, by the space which the battlements occupied. Of the five arches, the first, nearest Briggate, spanned the tailgoit of the mill; and the next was, and for some time past has been, dry, and the remaining three span the river. The first, or goit arch, is of more ancient construction than the others, and Dr. Whitaker

tells us that when the chapel adjoining it was pulled down, to make way for the additions of 1760, the foundation-stones appeared so incorporated with those of the bridge itself that both must have been built at the same time. The chapel, which was dedicated to Our Lady, was mentioned in a deed dated as early as 1372, but as no details had been preserved to indicate the period to which the remains pulled down in 1760 ought to be referred, it could not be stated with certainty how old this arch is. Its construction was quite mediæval in character, though the arch was not pointed. From either pier rose five bold chamfered ribs of stone, with intervals of about a foot each between them, and these bore an arch of two orders, each of which was also chamfered. The remaining four arches of the bridge were also of two orders, with chamfered edges, but having no supporting ribs. He concluded by expressing the hope that the mayor and corporation of Leeds would, while there was yet time, cause plans, elevations, and sections, to be taken of the piers and arches of the three separate bridges, which, but yesterday, formed Leeds Old Bridge.

The party then started, in a number of omnibuses and private conveyances, to Adel. On the way they passed the Skyrack Oak, which had given its name to the wapentake of the district.

Arrived at Adel Church, Mr. Fairless Barber described a number of crosses dug up from under the church, and expressed his opinion that they were early Christian headstones. There could be no doubt whatever that these headstones were a very important branch of what was called the iconography of the cross. How early these headstones were carved was a matter of theory, but it must have been within the seventh, ninth, or eleventh centuries. They pointed to a Christian settlement at Adel, or thereabouts, at a very remote period, probably about the time when the English were converted to Christianity by the Romans.

The Rev. George Leuthwaite, the son of a former rector of the parish, next described the pretty little church of Adel in an address of a very attractive and popular character. He contended that the church was erected early in the twelfth century by King Stephen, as a memorial of his mother, and then proceeded to comment on the deeply-recessed arch of the porch, explaining the figures and the corbels as so many symbolical illustrations of religious feeling and fervour. They might be held to represent the truth of Gospel history. The curiously-carved chancel arch was very rich in illustrations of Scripture history and Scriptural teachings, and upon these the reverend gentleman expatiated at some length, and with great perspicuity, having evidently made himself complete master of the subject. The reverend gentleman's explanations of the carvings, illustrative of the two sacraments and of various memorable incidents in Scriptural history, were of a deeply interesting character; and it was only to be regretted that time would not permit of the subject being more thoroughly exhausted.—A number of old stone coffins, or cists, in the churchyard, also attracted the attention of the visitors.

A sharp drive of half an hour brought the excursionists to Kirkstall Abbey, and here, after luncheon had been served by Mr. Powolny, of Leeds, Mr. Sharpe, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., &c., gave the *savants* a very interesting account of the rise and progress of the Cistercian Order of Monks, especially in respect of their contributions to the architectural adornment of the various countries of Europe. In the twelfth century, three monks, formerly belonging to the Order of St. Benedict, abandoned that order, being disgusted with the excesses of the brethren, and went out into the world to found a new and more austere and rigid order—that of the Cistercians. Their rules were rigid in the extreme. They observed silence to each other, except during the hour of recreation or relaxation, went to prayers every four hours, and, in fact, lived a life of great hardship. They confined themselves within the limits of their own monasteries. They cultivated the lands about their abbeys, but none but the hospitaller and the

principal were allowed to speak to visitors. They proscribed a great many principles and customs which then prevailed in churches; they prohibited the painting of saints, the working in carving or in sculpture, and, in fact, everything that tended to extravagance or excessive ornamentation. They permitted no sculptured representation of the human figure in their windows or on their walls, or in their carved work, all their churches being dedicated to the Virgin Mary. All their abbeys were in the form of a Latin cross. As these monks grew wealthy, they departed from their original purity and chastity of design, built large and handsome halls, numerous chapels in connection with the church, enlarged the choirs, and otherwise enlarged the limits of their original ideas. Mr. Sharpe next proceeded to show how all the monasteries up to a certain period were more or less copies of the original monastery in the south of Europe, and he then went on to illustrate how excellently, in both a material and sanitary point of view, these abbeys had been constructed. To the labours of the monks the world owed a great deal, both with respect to classical and religious literature, for these would have been lost to the moderns had it not been by the multiplication of transcripts from the originals, these transcripts being made by hundreds and thousands within the limits of the respective scriptoriums. In conclusion, Mr. Sharpe gave an interesting and illustrative history of the domestic and daily habits of these recluses, and afterwards proceeded to point out the most interesting features of Kirkstall Abbey, built by Henri de Lacy between 1152 and 1165, after the original monastery had been removed from Barnoldswick in Craven.

The party having returned to Leeds and inspected St. John's Church, which is considered almost unique as a specimen of a seventeenth century church, then dispersed, having spent a most enjoyable and profitable day.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on the 5th ultimo in the small lecture-room of the Free Library, William Brown Street, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Haywood Chapman presided.

Mr. H. Eckroyd Smith read the paper of the evening, which, under the unassuming title of "Numismatic Waifs and Strays," part I., gave a description of the various coins and tokens known to have been discovered in this neighbourhood during the earlier portion of the past decade. Considering the complete historic waste which the country lying westward of Chester, Warrington, and Preston proves to the student of our national records, it is matter of agreeable surprise and congratulation to find Mr. Smith's memoir replete with interest, as the following excerpts will show.

Taking the Roman-British period, examples of the denarius, or silver penny, of Hadrian and Caracalla, with bronze pieces of Nero, Claudius, Carausius, &c., have been found upon the Meols beach; whilst a large brass of Antoninus Pius, reverse "Britannia," was discovered within the bounds of the borough, in Parliament Fields. Small *trouvaillies* of the lesser brass have occurred at Otterspool and Neston, and a silver and copper piece of this period have, for the first time, been found so far west as Formby. Turning to the Anglo-Saxon era, its first, or Pagan, division is represented by two scanty small silver pieces, forming a connecting link between the Roman and the Saxon silver pennies, the examples in question proving additionally valuable from being the only recorded ones from the kingdom of Mercia, to which they not improbably belong. Of the later Danish King, Cnut, a penny struck at Winchester is one of the best examples of its class—fresh and sharp as if produced but yesterday; with the last named, it occurred upon the Meols beach. Of the mediæval period we find silver pennies of Henry II. and III., Edward I. and II., a portion of these having been officially halved and quartered for small

change in the dearth of round half-pence and farthings. Of later English coins, a fine groat of Philip and Mary—but, being struck shortly after their marriage, only bears the bust of the Queen—is worthy of mention, from its unusually fresh condition. The tokens of the seventeenth century, a class always possessing topographical interest, comprise a penny of "Thomas Knight of Carnarvon," and dated 1667; by the display of a roll of tobacco, he may be presumed to have cultivated its trade or manufacture. This token does not appear in Mr. Boyne's work upon this class of pieces, but a second local example is therein described among the seven types then known of Liverpool issue. It has Liverpool Castle in the field of the obverse, and the inscription, "Charles Christian, grocer, in Liverpool, his penny, 1669," constitutes the circumscription of both sides of the piece. The issuer was in all probability an ancestor of Mr. Philip Christian, the eminent local potter, after whom Christian Street, where he resided, was named.

There were exhibited by Mr. R. Roberts—A gold 20-lire piece of Pius IX.; a silver medal, to commemorate the marriage of Charles I. and Henrietta; and a silver medal, to commemorate the birth of Charles II.

By Mr. Gustav H. Ahlborn—A silver coin of Siam, a curious abbey piece, and a metal medal of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick.

By Mr. C. H. Shakleton—A bronze jubilee medal of George III., 1810.

By Mr. Edward Bowker—A very curious copper medal, issued about 1550; obverse, head of a cardinal (a man of wisdom), reversible to the head of a fool (a man of folly); on the reverse a head of the Pope (a man of holiness), and reversible to the head of the Devil (symbolical of wickedness).

After votes of thanks to Mr. H. Eckroyd Smith for his very excellent paper, and to the donors and members who furnished exhibitions for the evening were passed, the meeting terminated.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday, November 7, at 8.30, at 9, Conduit Street, Bond Street, when the following paper will be read—"On the Religious Belief of the Assyrians," by H. Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.L., &c.

BREECH-LOADING ORDNANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

A MOST interesting consignment has recently arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. It consisted of three bronze guns, manufactured evidently at an exceedingly early date, although in a most perfect state of preservation as regarded the various parts, and which were forwarded from Portsmouth by Admiral Milne, to whom they had been sent in transit from Rhodes by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. We understand that a considerable amount of correspondence has taken place with reference to these and some other guns of a like nature, which were accidentally discovered by a diver at the bottom of the sea near Rhodes, and were at the time being sold for the sake of the metal which was contained in them, with a view of melting them down. Fortunately, however, this was arrested in time.

These curious specimens of warlike constructive art are supposed to belong to a period anterior even to the date of the battle of Crecy, when guns are said to have been first used. But the great interest which attaches to them is contained in the fact that two of the number are breech-loading pieces of ordnance. These are about five feet in length, and would contain a ball from four to five pounds weight. At the breech end is a chamber, sufficiently wide and deep to contain a large vent-piece, which can be lifted in and out by

means of a handle. This vent-piece is not solid as in the Armstrong gun, but has a space hollowed out within it evidently intended to hold the cartridge. Whether the ball formed part of the cartridge with the powder, or was rammed in afterwards at the muzzle, cannot be ascertained, but as the calibre of the barrel is greater than that of the chamber, it would appear that the latter surmise is correct. A plug passing through the the breech of the gun and through the solid end of the vent-piece kept the latter in its place when the charge was fired, but there is an orifice in the cascable of each of the guns, which may have contained a breech screw; but the material is so much eaten away that it would not be possible to determine whether there had been a thread upon the orifices or not. The vent-hole is at the side of the vent-piece handle, and so contrived as to be exactly upright when the plug is in its place. On the trunnion piece of one of the guns is the figure of a lion with wings. In a similar position on the other is a human figure apparently holding a book. But the carving is so nearly obliterated that it is difficult to distinguish whether these images are human or otherwise. Such was the breech-loader of probably the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Perhaps one of these days we shall be digging up the portable field telegraph which was used by Pharoah in keeping up a communication with his base of operations when pursuing the Israelites! The third gun is an ordinary-looking weapon, somewhat similar in shape to those which were used in the last century. It has a bore of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, measures about 9 feet in length, and is also of bronze, but does not bear the same stamp of antiquity as the rest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

DEAR SIR.—In my collection is a curiously engraved medal in silver. Frontispiece, a figure of an old man with lantern in right hand, a candle in left (or staff), with motto around, "Lantern and a whole candell light."

Query. Can any of your readers give an account with date of execution, and where I could see another for comparison?

I am yours truly,

Harrogate, Sept., 27, 1871. F. BAINBRIDGE.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR.—In reply to your correspondent, "J. H. D.," I find in the alphabetical list of engravers the name of J. L. Roulet, vide "Sculpturæ Historico-Technica, or the History and Art of Engraving." This work contains date of birth and death of most of the celebrated engravers. Date of fourth edition, MDCCLXX, this work being in my possession.

Yours truly,

Harrogate, Sept., 27, 1871. F. BAINBRIDGE.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

John Louis Roulet, the eminent French engraver, was born at Arles, in 1645, and died in Paris, 1669. J. H. D. will find the following works, although far from perfect, very useful. "Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, edited by Stanley." Bohn, 1865. "Otley's Dictionary of Recent and Living Painters and Engravers." Bohn, 1866.

Sept. 27, 1871.

GEORGE M. TRAHERNE.

ANCIENT FEASTING.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

DEAR SIR.—The following account of ancient feasting, which I copy from an old MS. lately in my possession, may be of interest to some of your readers.

"When George Nevill, brother to the Great Earl of Warwick, was installed Archbishop of York, in 1470, he made a sumptuous and gluttonous repast for the nobility, gentry, and clergy; at which the Earl of Warwick acted as steward; the Earl of Bedford, treasurer; Lord Hastings, comptroller, and many noble officers as servants.

"The labour of preparing the feast was performed by 1000 cooks, 62 kitcheners, and 500 scullions. By a record in the Tower, of which the following is a transcript, the provisions were neither few nor scarce: they consisted of 300 quarters of wheat, 300 tuns of ale, 100 tuns of wine, and one pipe of spiced wine; 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 300 pigs, 1000 wethers; 300 hogs, 300 calves, 3000 geese, 3000 capons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 204 bitterns, 4000 ducks, 400 hernsies, 200 pheasants, 500 partidges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 carlows, 100 quails, 1000 eggets, 4000 bucks, does, and roebucks, 200 kids, 4000 rabbits, 155 hot venison pasties, 4000 cold venison pasties, 300 pike, 360 bream, 2 seals, 4 porpoises, 1000 dishes of jelly, 2000 hot custards, 4000 cold custards, and 4000 tarts."

West Mount, Derby,
Oct. 6, 1871.

H. R. GARBUTT.

ANCIENT LONDON.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

IN the year 1200, after the great Deluge, Brutus came into this island with a view to build a city. We are told (see "The Chron. of Kings of Brit.," p. 30) that he went along the coast in search of a proper situation till he came to the Thames, and, having found one on this river, he built a city and called it *Troia Newydd* (New Troy), a name it long retained, but which was afterwards corrupted into *Troymorant*, and afterwards changed into *Caer-Ludd* (Lud's Town) by Ludd the son of Beli the Great, and brother of the Caswallon (Cassilelan) who fought with Julius Caesar. For this Ludd, when he became king, fortified it strongly by various contrivances, and annexed lands to it, but the change of the name and the abolishing that of Troy, caused a disagreement between him and his brother Niniaw. At last it was called London by the Saxons. When Brutus had finished the building of the city, and had fortified it with walls and towers, and dedicated it, he made laws to be observed by its inhabitants for the preservation of peace, and gave it prerogative and privilege. About this time Eli was the priest in Judea, and the ark of the covenant was in the possession of the Philistines. In Troy, a son of Hector, who had expelled Antenor and his family, was king; and, in Italy, Silvius, the son of Ascanius, and grandson of Æneas, and the uncle of Brutus, reigned the third king after Latimus. Brutus had by his wife, Inogen, three sons, viz., Locrinus, Camber, and Albanactus, and died in the twenty-fourth year after his arrival in the island.

W. WINTER.

Waltham Abbey.

THE National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington, was re-opened on the 2nd instant. During the vacation the pictures in this gallery have been re-arranged, and a great improvement has been effected. A few interesting additions are now exhibited to the public.

MR. G. G. SCOTT'S works in the Horse-Shoe Cloisters, Windsor Castle, are now complete. A new library is to be erected on the site of the old one, with a turret—the whole in brick.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE, SHREWSBURY.

THE completion of the repairs of a portion of the old Market House (or rather Market Hall, as it has been called in modern times) in this town, and its adaptation to the purpose of a Borough Police Court or Town Hall, may be considered a fitting opportunity of calling to mind a few incidents connected with the history of the present venerable building and its predecessor.

There can be little doubt that the site of this building has been the site of the market so long as a public market has existed in Shrewsbury, and that it is the spot where the Duke of Buckingham suffered death after his betrayal by his former retainer, Ralph Banastre of Lacon, near Wem, in 1483. That event is recorded to have taken place in the "Market Place"—by which appellation what is now called "The Square" was known, until in comparatively modern times the term "Market Square" was adopted. Even this modern appellation, which included not only the Market "Place" proper, but also the parts on the east and south of the Market House, properly called "Corn-market," and in former days "Corn Chepyng," has been altered to "The Square." This is to be regretted, not only on account of the inappropriateness of the title, which has no relation to the form of the ground, but also because an ancient characteristic name will be lost to all except the students of history. We learn from authentic sources that a building, or rather buildings, for there were two, stood on the site of the present Market House previous to its erection. These buildings, which were of timber, are the earliest of which there is any record. We have the following account of their erection:—

"This yere, 1567, Maister John Dawes of Shrosbury, and alderman of the sayde towne, began and buydded two fayre houses in the corne market there, for the saffe placinge of corne in wether, so that the owners thereof may stand saffe and dry, the which buildyngs was at his owne costs and charge; which place servyth for the inhabitants, and also strangers to walk in, and the loftes above for soondry profitable purposes."

It is also recorded that in 1571 Mr. Humphrey Onslowe, then bailiff, "added three others for the same purpose." This Humphrey Onslowe was the uncle of Richard Onslow, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons in the 8th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a member of the family located at Onslow, near this town. In the year 1595 these buildings, which probably were not very sightly, were removed, and the present building, of which it is truly said that it is "one of the most spacious and magnificent structures of its kind in the kingdom," was erected chiefly at the expense of the Corporation. One very remarkable fact in connection therewith is the short time occupied in the building of it. A stone tablet over the northern arch bears the following inscription in quaint characters:—

THE XV DAY OF IVNE WAS THIS
BYVLDING BE GONN WILLIAM IONES
AND THOMAS CHARLTON GENTS
THEN BAYLIFFES AND WAS ERECTED
AND COVERED IN THEIR TIME 1595.

It seems almost incredible that a building of such magnitude, so substantial, and, at the same time, so ornamental, could have been erected in so short a period; but so it is recorded, and we are not aware that the fact has ever been questioned. The building is all of wrought free-stone, in the fantastic style of the sixteenth century, of which it is undoubtedly a fine specimen.

The poet Churchyard, who lived at this time, probably referred to the new Market House in the following lines:—

"I held on way to auncient Shrewsberie towne,
"And so from horse at lodging lighting downe
"I walkt the streates, and markt what came to vewe,
"Found old things dead, as world were made a newe,
"For buildyngs gay, and gallant finely wrought,
"Had old devise, through time supplanted cleane :

"Some houses bare, that seem'd to be worthe nought,
"Were fat within, that outward looked leane:
"Wit had won wealthe to stuff each emptie place,
"The cunningge head, and labouring hand had grace
"To gayne and keepe, and lay up still in store,
"As man might say the heart could wish no more."

The principal front faces the west. In the centre there is a spacious semi-circular arch (now the entrance to the New Court). Over the arch are the arms of Queen Elizabeth in high relief, under a rich canopy ornamented with roses, &c. Attached to the imposts of the arch are pillars, each supporting the figure of a lion sitting on its haunches and bearing a shield on its breast above. On each side this portal is an open arcade of three semi-circular arches, resting on Doric pillars. The east side is similar to this, but without ornament. The north and south ends of the building have large open arches, with large square mullioned windows to light the upper storey, which are continued all round the building. The parapet is very bold, and consists of a series of embrasures curled like the Ionic volute, with pinnacles at each angle, and in the centre of each division of the building in the same grotesque style. Above the northern arch is a richly ornamented niche, in which stands a statue of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. The figure is clothed in complete armour, with a surcoat emblazoned with his armorial bearings. An inscription on the right of this tells us that—"This statue was moved by order of the Mayor from the tower on the Welsh Bridge, in the year 1791." On the left hand of the figure is a shield of the Town Arms, very finely sculptured in high relief, and evidently of great antiquity. Over the southern arch, in a canopied niche, is the sculptured figure of an angel with wings expanded, bearing in his hands a shield with the arms of England and France quarterly. This fragment of antiquity was removed from the southern tower of the Castle Gate when that building was taken down to widen the street in 1825.

The ground floor of the building, which is 105 feet long by 24 wide, has hitherto been appropriated to the Corn Market on Saturdays and the reception of wool at the annual wool fairs. Overhead is, or rather was, a spacious chamber of the same size, which has done duty during the nearly three centuries of its existence in a variety of ways. Until the year 1803 it was rented by the company of drapers, and used for the purposes of the great flannel market, which once existed in Shrewsbury. If tradition may be relied on, this room could tell how the poor Welsh weavers were cheated by some of the Shrewsbury drapers in the measurement of their webs. It is said that a drum, revolving on an axle, was used for measuring the flannels. This drum, exactly a yard in circumference, was turned by a handle, and each revolution of the handle was counted as a yard without any consideration for the gradual increase in the diameter of the drum by the successive folds of the article measured thereon. What the feelings of the Cambrians were when the trick (if trick it were, and not a mere unintentional fraud) was discovered may be more easily imagined than described. At the date mentioned above the flannel market declined and the room was given up, and converted into warehouses. At a subsequent period it was used as a military depot, or store-house, for the Shropshire Militia, but the arms were removed hence to Chester Castle about forty years ago. But the fact that some old military head-gear was found during the late alteration would seem to indicate that this was not the first time it was used. The lower area, besides being used as a corn exchange, used to be fitted up as polling booths at the contested elections for the borough, and in the summer assizes in 1597 it is on record that the business being unusually great "the judges sat on a scaffold beneath the new Market House. The last special use to which it was applied was as a ball-room on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. In 1804 the building was repaired by the Corporation at an expense of more than 500*l*. The parapet and other parts of the

walls, with the decayed ornaments, were restored, and the clock turret was removed from the north end to the centre of the building. An ugly staircase on the east side projecting 16 feet into the roadway was taken down, and a shop which had been erected against it removed. A certain amount of repair to the parapet had been executed more than half a century before this, as we gather from the following rude inscription on one of the pinnacles of the west front, which records the fact :—

1740
Repaired
Edw. Twiss
Esqr. Mayor.

About the year 1840 the upper floor of the building came into the hands of the Shrewsbury Mechanics' Institute, an offshoot from the Shropshire Mechanics' Institution, which latter society took the room after the collapse of its rival in 1846, and from which and the Literary Institute, with which it became incorporated, the present "Shrewsbury Institution" sprang. It has since been used as a temporary place of worship, as a concert room, and for exhibitions of various kinds, and more recently as a drill room for Rifle Volunteer recruits and for the practices of their band.

Some years ago the old clock, having become almost useless, was superseded by one of very superior construction, which cost upwards of £100, by Mr. Joyce, of Whitchurch. This clock has an illuminated dial at the north end of the building. The hour is struck on a very clear toned bell, which hangs in the centre turret. This bell bears the following inscription, which fixes its date :—"Richard Jones, Esq. Mayor, 1754." Besides its usual task of proclaiming the hour, it is "rung" annually on the 9th of November to summon the Council to the election of the mayor, and on some other special occasions.

The portion which has been devoted to the purposes of the court comprises just one half of the upper story, and has been arranged so as to provide the greatest possible convenience and accommodation for those whose business or curiosity may bring within its precincts. The principal apartment is, of course, the new court itself. This is 41 feet by 24. At the southern end and along part of the east side is "the bench," a raised seat for the magistrates, 30 feet in length, capable of accommodating the whole of the borough magistrates, if need be. The seats are cushioned, and a wide desk extends the whole length. The principal seat for the mayor, or other presiding magistrate, has a lofty back with massive moulded cornice. In the centre is a shield with the town arms carved in relief. This seat or chair, and also the elbows of the other seats, have been constructed out of some fine old English oak which formed part of some beams which had to be shortened to make room for the staircase. At the rear of the bench is a retiring room for the magistrates, with lavatory, &c. The ceiling of this portion, which was put up by the new Mechanics' Institute about 30 years ago, has been removed, and the original oak timbers of the roof, with their wooden pins, thoroughly cleaned and varnished.

PROVINCIAL. IPSWICH.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.—Some repairs have been begun in this church, the eastern part of the building being chosen as the starting-point for the renovation. When the plaster was knocked off the north pier of the chancel arch, a flight of stairs was discovered within the pier, which evidently, in olden times, led to the rood loft, the steps—made of stone—being much worn. The pier is in a more dilapidated condition than was expected, and it will be necessary to take it wholly down.

OBITUARY.

A recent notable death is that of John Scott, the Wizard of the North, as turfmen were fond of calling the veteran trainer of Whitewall. He has been the hero of all the stable-boys and sportsmen within the four seas for half a century; and, with Sir Tatton Sykes, he formed one of the most picturesque and striking representatives of the old race of turfites to be found at Tattersall's or Newmarket. John Scott, like Sir Tatton Sykes, adhered to the old Yorkshire garb to the last; and his figure, in the drab breeches, long gaiters, straight-cut coat (in which he has been painted), trotting up from "the Corner" to the Wold, with Jem Perrin at his side, to see his charges gallop and issue orders as to their discipline, will be remembered by every habitué of the Heath as long as that of Sir Tatton Sykes, in the long, straight-cut black coat, the ample frill, the beaver gloves, the drab breeches, and the mahogany tops, which were, with an expansive umbrella, quite as much part and parcel of the constitution as "Old Glory's."

DEATH OF AN OLD RINGER AT HOLMFIRTH.—The veteran change-ringer, Mr. Joseph Marsden, of Hey Gap, Holmfirth, died lately in the ninety-second year of his age. Deceased, about three weeks ago, accidentally fell and injured his leg, from the effects of which he has never recovered. For upwards of sixty years he has been a ringer. On completing his ninety-first year he assisted in ringing 120 changes. He was present at a great number of change-ringing contests, and himself assisted in obtaining forty-nine prizes. His great desire was to gain the number of fifty, but declining age prevented him from accomplishing this. He was widely known and universally respected.

NEARLY EIGHTY YEARS IN THE WORKHOUSE.—A man named William Smith, an inmate of the Bethnal Green Workhouse, died a few days since at the age of 103 years. It appears that the deceased went into the house when he was only twenty-seven years of age, and he had remained there ever since. When he was admitted, he appeared to be thoroughly worn out and destitute, but in two years he had so far regained his strength that he was made special messenger to the clerks, and he always said it was the kind treatment he had received in the workhouse which had prolonged his life.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Roscoe, the editor of Lanzi's "History of Italian Painting," and the son of the author of "The Life of Leo the Tenth."

MR. BUTTERFIELD has been commissioned to alter and improve the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden. The galleries over the aisles are to be removed, open seats will replace the present pews, and the position of the organ will be altered.

SOME ancient paintings in distemper have been discovered in the church of Coppard, Essex. They serve to show that the whole of the east end of that edifice was formerly so decorated. A contemporary points out that these are the paintings referred to in Wright's "History of Essex" (1835) as having been observed when the church was "restored," 1690.

OLD readers at the British Museum will be glad to hear that Mr. Robert Cowtan has in the press a volume of "Memories" of that place.

A VALUABLE collection of books has been sent from the Trustees of the British Museum, as a present to the Birmingham Reference Library. The books chiefly relate to antiquities and art, and to natural history—twenty-six volumes coming in the category of the former, and 125 in that of the latter.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1871.

A PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AVEBURY.

YOUR readers may not be aware, that the old megalithic structure at Avebury, in Wiltshire, has recently narrowly escaped the same fate as the Dorchester Dykes in Oxfordshire, *i.e.*, complete destruction. It appears that the owner had determined still further to utilise the ground occupied by this collection of megaliths, and a considerable portion had already been "parcelled off into building allotments." This being the case, no wonder a doubt as to the safety of Avebury was felt, for the presence of the modern builder was almost sure to lead to the breaking up of the few remaining stones, just as when the present village was built in the midst of this piece of antiquity, numbers of the stones were destroyed, simply as material wherewith to build the houses and church. Indeed, it was probable that all trace of this old monument would have been soon lost, and perhaps the surrounding ditch filled up. Had this been done, irrevocable damage would have been the consequence, and all owing to a want of exertion on the part of those specially interested in the preservation of such remains. In fact, archaeologists, as a body, are not free from blame for having allowed much vandal work to be done here without any practical interference. Thus even in recent times—during the last twenty years—numbers of the stones have been cleared, and carted away, and used up by the villagers. If, for instance, protective measures had been adopted in 1849, when the number of stones *in situ*, either erect or fallen, was fifty-seven, not only would the public have taken greater interest at the present day in preserving this megalithic ruin, but other similar remains, now destroyed, might also have been protected. But since that time the number of stones has been much reduced, so that *now* only twenty, or at the most twenty-five stones remain at Avebury. To save these from the fate of their co-megaliths should be the allotted task of all who value the existence of these hoary monuments of the past as witnesses of an almost forgotten people of a pre-historic race.

Without admitting all the hypotheses of Dr. Stukeley, it is evident that an artificial work exists at Avebury, for no one can say that the vallum and inner ditch were other than the result of human labour ages ago. Then as to the position of the stones along the verge of the ditch, and the irregular form of the enclosure, there is sure proof of some intentional arrangement to suit the plan of the designers of this great monument which occupies nearly thirty acres.

If we examine the plans of Aubrey, who first visited the spot in 1648, when a far larger number of stones existed than at present, and consequently at a time when a better idea could be formed of the original plan, there will be found much to convince us that at Avebury was a vast assemblage

of stones, originally arranged in a somewhat circular form, with two inner works, likewise circular, and quite distinct the one from the other. In fact, the generally-received opinion of the original form of Avebury will be in a great measure supported by such an examination. Not that any faith can be placed in the made-up drawings given in some works, representing Avebury "as it was," for being founded on Stukeley's speculations, they necessarily fall into his errors. Aubrey's plans, on the other hand, are far more reliable. Stukeley, for instance, represents Avebury as a true geometric circle, showing that he could never have properly surveyed the place. Sir R. C. Hoare's carefully-made surveys show that Aubrey was correct in laying down the outline of the ditch and vallum as of irregular form—a form, it may be added, entirely British, as proved by the remains of their camps up and down the country. Stukeley's estimate of the original number of stones is also conjectural, but he has done a good work in preserving an account of the appearance of Avebury in his days, and I should be sorry, as some are apt to do, to depreciate his labours too much.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks what an important and unique place Avebury occupies among the megalithic remains of Great Britain. Aubrey quaintly observes that, "This old monument does as much exceed in greatness the so renowned Stonehenge, as a cathedral does a parish church."* How much more then should it be jealously preserved.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* soon after the rumoured destruction of Avebury, says:—

"Your readers will, I dare say, be glad to hear that the gentleman who has lately purchased the property on which this unique monument stands, Mr. Edwards, of Pewsey, having been appealed to, has generously consented to set aside, though at a loss to himself, the arrangements which had been made for erecting several buildings on the site of the Temple, and, in conjunction with Mr. Stratton, of Pewsey, has undertaken to preserve the site untouched.

"He would, moreover, as I understand, be willing, on public grounds, to sell it on reasonable terms, if any individual or antiquarian society felt disposed to secure so famous a monument from future risk."

Mr. Thomas Kemm, of Avebury Manor House, subsequently wrote to the same journal as follows:—

"To satisfy your numerous readers who take an interest in the preservation of the Druidical Temple at Avebury, I beg, through the medium of your paper, to inform them that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the land intended to have been sold for building allotments, so that the remains of this fine old temple shall remain in their present state."

On the faith of these correspondents it will be seen there is reason to hope that the threatened destruction of Avebury will not immediately take place. In the meantime, our archaeological societies should at once take the matter in hand, and further the negotiations spoken of, and thus, by their own exertions, show what great importance they attach to the preservation of this ancient structure. There is, I fear, but little chance for our own Legislature doing anything

* *Monumenta Britannica*, preserved in the Bodleian Library.

in the matter, for, unlike foreign Governments,* it has hitherto cared little about the protection of our megalithic and other national antiquarian treasures of the same kind. But there could hardly be a more opportune time than the present for the Government to redeem its past inattention and apathy, and, by assisting in purchasing the site where Avebury stands, show that it recognises the importance and desirability of a system of conservation embracing all our principal archæological landmarks throughout the country. Let us hope that *something* will be done so as to prevent the possibility of doubting the future safety of the megaliths at Avebury.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath, Oct. 27, 1871.

ANCIENT LONDON.

Fact and fable are found so closely blended in the pre-historic traditions of all nations, that he who would venture to write of pre-historic times at all, shall scarcely know where to draw the line.

Save a few passing references to the Cassiterides, or so-called "tin islands," which are obviously confined to the S.W. corner of Britain, all is darkness until the date of Julius Cæsar's commentaries.

The authentic history of London commences with the foundation of Colonia Augusta by the Romans, but I contend for a precursor thereof; and, following Mr. Winters, I propose trying to build up a valid theory for a pre-historic London, which some doubt, and others deny the very existence of, out of the materials left by Cæsar.

Cæsar landed on the S.E. coast of Britain, and marched inland, crossing the Thames at Coway stakes. He makes no mention of any city in the modern sense of that term, but remarks that the natives had strongholds of the nature of stockades, to which they retired to shelter when pressed. His words are, Bk. v. § 12, "the inhabitants are countless, their buildings [sedificia] numerous, and resemble those of Gaul, with much cattle." "The Britons call it a town, [oppidum] when they have defended intricate woods with a rampart [vallo—wall or mound] and a trench [fossa, i.e. ditch]."

Cæsar took advantage of an internecine dispute concerning a tribe called the Trinobantes, and involving a native leader named Cassivellaunus. Trinobantes is most undoubtedly a form of Tre-novantes, being really, as I conceive, a Welsh compound Latinized; i.e. Tre-Newydd or Newtown; newydd-novant. These British tribes, as Cæsar states, had sprung from the Continent; so that this new-town, of the tribe of Trinobantes, may have originated with the aboriginal inhabitants of Treves, a town on the Moselle, called Tre-virorum, i.e. the town of the natives. "Tre" is a very ancient Celtic root; and we see by a reference to

Troyes* in France, anciently Tri-cassium, how the word came to resemble the Troy of fable.

Most probably there was also a Gaelic settlement at Llyn-dune, which Latinized as Londinium became London; named from a lake city in the swamps of Southwark. The river just here must have spread out very wide before it became restrained by the Roman embankments, and there would be room for both settlements on its opposite banks. Cæsar did not come within twenty miles of the spot: he crossed the river at Coway stakes, marched N.E., and overtook Cassivellaunus at Cashiobury, near Watford, Herts; and the non-mention of anything that can be construed as London, by Cæsar, does not disprove its existence. He knew, of course, that the Trinobantes had an "oppidum;" but he did not visit it, nor has he told us where it was situated.

A. H.

BURY FAIR IN THE PAST.

By J. C. FORD, ESQ.

FOR the first time during the long period of nearly six hundred years, Angel Hill is clear this 10th day of October, 1871. Bury Fair, once celebrated throughout England, has, by a decree of the Home Secretary, ceased to exist. Closely connected with the third largest monastery in the kingdom, it long continued the rendezvous of the aristocracy and gentry of the Eastern division of England; and at a much later period was considered so far respectable that people well-to-do were pleased to journey hitherward in order to visit it. But a time arrived when it rapidly degenerated, and the fall of Bury Fair was at length brought about by the inhabitants themselves, who have put in force the uncompromising provisions of a recent Act of Parliament. It only remains, therefore, for us to take a hasty glance at its past glories before bidding it farewell for ever.

The first fair recorded was that granted by Henry I. to Abbot Anselm and the monastery at the Feast of St. James, at which the merchants of London afterwards claimed to be "quit of toll;" but the Fair of St. Matthew, the doom of which has just been sealed, was granted by Henry III. about the year 1272, in this wise: This King, returning from Norwich, where he had been to settle a riot with the citizens, stayed at Bury Abbey on his way back to London, and offered his devotions at the Shrine of St. Edmund. Here, at the request of the Abbot, Simon de Lutene—(or Luton, or Luyton, or Cutton, as he has been called)—he granted a charter for a fair to be held annually without the precincts of the monastery, three days before and three days after the Feast of St. Matthew, such request having been supplemented by the "Abbot and convent presenting his Majesty with 120 marks towards the marriage of his sister Isabella with Frederic, Emperor of Germany." It came to pass, however, that in consequence of the sole government of this fair by the steward of the abbot, with the tolls, the licensing of booths, the inspecting of weights and measures, and other privileges, vested in the monastery, the burghers of St. Edmund's-Bury became so enraged that in 1327 they sacked the Abbey, when the charter of this fair, with many others, was carried away, and the townsmen extorted another, favourable to the township, from Richard de Draughton, 18th Abbot; but Edward III. having declared this instrument void, the fair was afterwards held by prescription, and the monks made a considerable revenue in vows, masses, and offerings to the shrine of the saint. "Dan John Lydgate," monk of Bury, wrote a Latin poem on Bury fair in 1435. Later there came to this fair "a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen from various parts of England," Mary Tudor, said to have been "one of the most beautiful women of her time," from her manor of Westhorpe, perchance from her

* "In Drenthe, one of the least wealthy provinces of Holland, are fifty-four megalithic monuments formed of huge boulders, and resembling our cromlechs. They are locally known as 'Hunnebedden,' or 'Huns beds.'"

"In 1868, the attention of the States of Drenthe and of the Dutch Government was called to the destruction of these remains in a pamphlet, published by Mr. Olderhuis Gratama, member of the provincial States. About the same time Mr. J. L. Gregory was appointed the King's Commissioner or Governor of Drenthe; funds were placed at his disposal by the Government, and, by the exercise of tact and good management, he has secured either for the province or for the Government forty-one of these monuments."

"A quadrangular plot is purchased, leaving room to walk round the cromlech, the corners are marked by posts, and a narrow roadway is secured leading to the nearest highway. The care of the remains is confided to a commission at Assen, the capital of Drenthe, and their preservation is recommended to the burgomasters of the communes in which they are situated."—A. W. Franks in the *Times*.

* This town, it is, has given us a standard of "Troy" weight.

"happy house in Tooley Street," or her residence at West Stow, with the Duke of Suffolk, her husband, amongst the number. The Dowager Queen had "a magnificent tent erected for her reception, with a splendid retinue and a band of music to attend in order to recreate and divert the numerous persons of distinction who resorted thither to pay their respects to Her Majesty;" and minstrels, jugglers, and mountebanks performed. The abbot kept open table for the nobles, other guests being entertained by the monks in the refectory. At the dissolution of the monastery, in 1539, John Reeve *alias* Melford, having surrendered and moved to the house in Crown Street in which he died, the alderman became lord of the fair, and received the tolls; and later, James I. gave the reversion of this fair, with the markets in fee farm to the Corporation. If the fair suffered much in consequence of losing the patronage and protection of the monks we cannot say; for many a long year afterwards little can be gathered; but certain it is that two centuries later its glory had not departed, as the following extracts will show:—

BURY FAIR. A Comedy, as it is acted by his Majesty's Servants. Written by THO. SHADWELL, Servant to his Majesty. London: Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1689. Dedicated to the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

Act 1. Scene 1.—*Wildish and his Valet dressing him.*

Val.—Now I hope, Sir, you will acknowledge you see a sweet Town, clean, and finely Scituated, in a delicate Air: here I was Born, here I Suck'd my first Breath.

You may say what you please of me, Sir, but there are so many fine Gentlemen and Ladies, so Gallant, and so well bred, we call it little *London*; and it out does St. James's Square, and all the Squares, in Dressing and Breeding; nay, even the Court itself, under the Rose.

Trim.—It is impossible that we of *Bury*, who I may say with modesty enough, have no small Fame for Breeding and Civility, can ever be so obnoxious to that Stupidity, or neglect of either, as not to value the great Honour done to us and the condescension of us, by our arrival at *Bury* at this time of the Fair: Which will add to the wonted gayety and splendour of the Place and Season.

Act 2. Scene 1.—*Scenes the Fair, with a great many Shops and Shews, and all sorts of People walking up and down.*

Mrs. Fantast and Gertrude Mash'd.

Gert.—'Tis pleasant to observe the mixture of People here.

Mrs. Fan.—Ah, how pleasant 'twould be, if none but the *Beau monde* made their promenades here! but I hate the *Canaille*.

Milliner.—What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine Mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles, Sable Tippets, choice of fine Gloves and Ribbands.

Hunter.—Stockings, Silk Stockings; choice of Silk Stockings: very fine Silk Stockings.

Perfumer.—All sorts of Essences, Perfumes, Pulvilio's, Sweet-bags, Perfum'd Boxes for your Hoods and Gloves, all sorts of sweets for your Linnen, *Portugal* sweets to burn in your Chamber. What d'ye lack? What d'ye buy?

Indian Gown-man.—Fine morning Gowns, very rich *Indian* stuffs; choice of fine Atlases; fine morning Gowns.

Goldsmith.—Will you please to Raffle for a Tea-pot, a pair of Candlesticks, a couple of Sconces?

The Shop-keepers cry all their Goods again, one after another; and then all together.

1. *Woman.*—Fine mellow Pears; fine Burgamy Pears, fine *Normick* Pears.

2. *Wom.*—Fine Ginger-bread; very good Ginger-bread.

They all cry their Wares. Enter several Jack Puddings, and give Papers.

1. *Pud.*—A very good Monster! a very pretty delicate Monster: the like ne'er seen in *England*! The Monster is just now beginning.

2. *Pud.*—Pimper le Pimp, the *Hig German* Juggler! pray walk in, and take your places; 'tis the last time of Showing this morning.

3. *Pud.*—A most delicious dainty Monster, the most delightful Monster, the prettiest Monster ever was seen! The most admirable! The most incomparable Monster!

The Comedy, which has Five Acts, concludes with—

Oldwit.—Call in the Fiddlers: I am Transported! I am all Air! Sirrah, go you and set the Bells a-going in both Churches: Call in all my Neighbours, I'll have him hang'd that's Sober to Night; let every Room in my House Roar, that it may keep the whole Town

awake. Here are the Fiddles: fall to Dancing presently; lose no time.

Let all this Night be spent in Mirth and Wine.

Let's lose no part of it in beastly Sleep.

This is the happy'st Day of all my Life;

I've found my Daughter, and have lost my Wife.

The Magna Britannia, 1721, says the Fair

"Is famous all over England, not so much for merchandizes as for the company. All the neighbouring nobility and gentry come to it every afternoon, as the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, the Lord and Lady Cornwallis, the family of the late Lord Jermia, many knights and gentlemen of estates, and with them an infinite number of knights' and gentlemen's daughters from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk, who come here to market, and that not in vain, for this Fair seldom concludes without some considerable matches or intregues, very advantageous to the knights errant who venture themselves. The diversions of this Fair are raffling, till it is time to go to the comedy, which is acted every night; which being ended, the company goes to the Assemblies, which are always in some gentleman's house or other during the Fair."

In "*The Suffolk MERCURY: OR St. Edmund's Bury POST*," for Sept. 28, 1730, there is an advertisement that "James Hebert, Mercer and Weaver, from the Red Lion and Star, in Fenchurch Street, London, is come to his Shop, the Corner of the Cook Row, in Bury, during the time of the Fair, with newest fashioned silks, &c." Mrs. Johnson, from London, likewise announces that she is at her shop in Bury Fair, and "sells Elecumpane, Fanegricks, Pickles, and Turnrick."

In the year 1731, when Sylvanus Urban, Gent., appeared in the 1st vol. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, there is, at p. 445, the following poem, which introduces the ladies of many of the leading county families:—

"Poem on the Ladies at Bury Fair."

"On neighbouring ICKWORTH, when we cast an Eye,
Sweetness and Majesty we there descry;
As *Vesta* chaste, bright as th' *Italian* Queen,
In radiant *Anna* they are always seen.
In Empire, too, as unconquered she aways,
While *Cupid* all that she directs obeys.
If next we turn our Views to *CULFORD* Shades,
Cornwallis shines among our Suffolk Maids;
Blooming and young, our Transports she inspires,
And kindles in each Breast resistless fires.
There *Thornhill* now, here both the *Mordens* blaze,
Who quickly will from hence withdraw their rays;
They in each Glance, each Motion, throw a Dart,
Yet we rejoice e'en while we feel the Smart.
We willingly our Hearts to them resign,
Whose Aspects and whose Air are so divine.
If I had *Waller's* smoothness, *Granville's* fire,
To write of *Wyn* and *Aston* I'd aspire;
But should my verses e'er so much commend,
All my Encomiums they would far transcend.
Trophies by *Barker* won to all are known,
'Scaping no observation—but her own.
Britiffe, both *Bacons*, next demand my strains,
The wonders they of *Norfolk's* verdant Plains.
Oh! happy Village that in which they dwell
Whom Nature form'd so greatly to excell.
I need not mention *Stiles* or *Johnson's* Fame,
Whose Conquest London loudly might proclaim;
Did they not thither much too soon return,
With equal Flames for them we here should burn.
The wounds which *Booth* here gives we must endure,
When she has left us who those Wounds can cure?
Whate'er we suffer we should ne'er complain,
If the Physician she to ease our pain.
To pleasing *Strange* I next direct my lays,
Who merits all, but needs no Muse's Praise;
When she is near, our Fancy she must strike,
And we most Judgment show when we most like.
When *Godley* and both *Afficks* hence retire,
Joys that are vast will then, alas! expire.
Could *Bury* the whole year these Nymphs retain,
Venus would keep her Court here, they her Train.
But that we may not be o'erwhelm'd with Grief,
When absent they, others will bring Relief.
For still here *Monk*, who's cheerful, easy, gay,
Will darkest Clouds dispel, and make our Day.
Her Sister differs, but as Sisters should—
She graver is, but, like her, wise and good.
Bowes, *Barnardiston*, *Baker*, either *Spring*,
Prim, *Aden*, *Brown*, and *Raymonds* we may sing."

Such rare perfections in all these abound,
Their equals scarcely are through *Britain* found.

*Colman and James, another Bowes, each West,
Still flourish here, and hence we're amply blest;
While Turner, Howel, Evans are in Sight,
With Macro, they ne'er fail to give Delight."*

And from the same magazine for 1735—the year, by-the-by, when four men and one woman were condemned to death at the March Assizes, at Bury—are the following lines relating to the two great governing houses of Suffolk:—

"On Lady Caroline and Lady Isabella Fitzroy, at the Assembly, in Bury, September the 29th, 1735.

"While two illustrious maids, divinely fair,
Both Nature's boast, and her peculiar care,
In early years of life much more engage
Than thousands of their sex in riper age;
While when their dancing motions we descry,
Which always charm every judicious eye,
Those whom they're known to gaze with high delight,
And in all strangers they surprize excite.
Yet soon it ends in them who most admire,
Whene'er inform'd that Grafton's their sire—
Grafton whose birth deriv'd from her who shines,
And triumphs over death in Granville's lines.
From Helen was Hermione's descent,
Æneas lustre to Iulus lent.
Thus in their progeny renew'd were seen
The look commanding and the graceful mien.
As this by Greek and Roman bards of old
Has been in most enchanting numbers told,
So shoud' it be by British poets sung,
Whence Caroline and Isabella sprung;
And where this justly is transmitted down,
There shoud' recorded live their own renown.
Where the perfections in which they excell
By such related, and describ'd as well—
Were every beauty that they have displaid,
Of verse sublime the fav'rite subject made,
Were Caroline's majestic aspect trac'd,
And sweetness, with which Isabella's grac'd,
Were dazzling splendour that's in both beheld,
In strains but equal to the theme reveal'd—
Then ages hence readers will bless the day
When these bright nymphs in the beau-monde bore sway
Where all were proud each charmer to obey."

"On Lady Anne Hervey, at the Assembly in Bury, at the time of the Fair.

"Amidst excessive pleasure and delight,
In Bury Fair, where beauties charmed the sight,
Something which greatly cou'd our minds annoy,
Molested, for some time, the general joy.
What here I mean is easily explained—
Hervey, by sickness, was at home detain'd;
Her, many days, we mist, whose lovely face
Has from each parent some resembling grace;
Whose extreme courteousness and mien genteel
Her stem and education both reveal;
Who, as she mixes dignity and ease,
Like those she sprung from, never fails to please.
With reason, therefore, we might well regret
The charmer's absence, and complain of fate,
But when at last the radiant maid was seen,
Our sky then look'd, without a cloud, serene,
Then Bury's bliss complete was echo'd round,
Assemblies ending with her presence crown'd."

"A Very Brief Account of Bury Fair" is communicated by a resident Cantab to an absent member of his College, dated October 18, 1750, as follows:—

"Three friends and myself got to Bury in the evening, and went the same night to the play, which, as it was then the height of the Fair, was acted every night. Here I met our fellow-collegiate, who pressed me much to go home with him, but I could not leave my fellow travellers. The next morning we walked about the town, which is the prettiest I ever saw. The streets all cut each other at right angles, and are very neat and spacious, the houses grand and belonging to many of the nobility and gentry. On the whole, Bury seems deservedly called the Montpellier of England. The Fair too seems to be very justly termed the poliest in the kingdom for the company that frequents it. The Duke of Grafton, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Hervey, are the constant ornaments of the Fair, besides an innumerable concourse of Knights and Esquires, with their wives and daughters, from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and all parts of Suffolk."

Despite the Suffolk roads, which Arthur Young, in his *Six Weeks' Tour*, in 1767 described as terrible, especially the "execrable muddy road from Bury to Sudbury," we learn—

"Now is the season, when the sprightly fair
In shining crowds to Bury town repair."

The *Bury Post*, 1782—1784 inclusive, contains the following announcements concerning the Fair:—

"Our Fair is expected to be exceedingly brilliant, most of the private lodgings in town being already taken by persons of the first fashion and consequence."

"A great deal of fashionable company have attended our Fair, and the Assemblies have been uncommonly brilliant."

"It is confidently reported that the Duchess Dowager of Chandos, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, his new-married Lady, and several other persons of distinction, intend honouring the ensuing Fair with their presence."

"The Prince of Wales has taken the seat of Sir Charles Banbury, Bart., at Mildenhall (formerly the residence of Sir Thos. Hamner) as an occasional retreat for the shooting season; and we are informed he means to pay a visit to Bury sometime during the ensuing Fair."

The same journal, of October 21, 1783, says:—"On Monday last the Alderman and the rest of the Corporation walked in procession, according to annual custom, and proclaimed our Fair which begins to-morrow (Thursday)." The Alderman, Matthias Wright, Esq., with his gold chain of office, attended by his sword-bearer and sergeants-at-mace, with some of the capital burgesses and the Corporation, made a goodly show, and this custom has been observed year by year until recent times. The ceremonial was followed by a sausage luncheon at the "Bailiff's Booth"—(the last municipal banquet of this kind occurred during the Mayoralty of Thomas Bridgman, Esq., in 1844)—and the Fair, composed of several rows of booths, assigned respectively to the traders of London, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, the Dutch, and other foreigners, was declared open.

Quoting from the *Bury Post*, 1783, we find that the "Assemblies" for the ensuing Fair were fixed on the following days: Monday, October 6; Wednesday, October 8; Friday, October 10; Monday, October 13; Wednesday, October 15; together with the following announcement:—

"Public breakfasts as usual at the Assembly House. The Assemblies are fixed as above on account of being between the two meetings at Newmarket. The nobility and gentry are requested to observe that the 1st week's assemblies are generally the most attended."

"LORD CORNWALLIS }
Capt. ROBINSON } Stewards."

Mr. Philip Winterflood, a well-known character in St. Edmund's-Bury, kept the Assembly House down to the year 1777. There is a coloured caricature, by Yates, 1783, of Mr. Philip Winterflood, Probably this worthy.

The following announcement indicates that then, as now, great attention was paid to the *colffure*:—

"WARD, Ladies' Hair Dresser, from St. James's, London, and Milsom St., Bath, begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that he intends being at Mr. Wyman's, Cook Row, Bury, during the Fair. . . . N.B. Very elegant flowers, feathers, and plumes, of the newest patterns, remarkably cheap, and every article to compleat a lady's head-dress in the genteelst taste."

Again, Mesnard, ladies' hair dresser, from Princes-street, Cavendish-square, "intends being in Bury at the ensuing fair, with a great variety of braids and cushions;" and other advertisements indicate the variety of wares vended in the fair. For instance, T. Wheatley, silk-mercier, from Covent Garden, exhibits "Rich modes and sattins for cloaks in the Long Row at Bury fair;" G. Pears, from London, "shows in the Square, amongst other rich mercery, Prince's stuffs, and Florentine silks and sattins for gentlemen's waistcoats and breeches." T. Jones, silk mercier, fearful that his friends should fail to find him, advertises that he has removed "from the Long Row into the Square;" Wm. Peroun has engaged the "Tiled Booth in the centre of the Fair." Not to be outdone by the foreigners, "John Thrupp, at the Three Pigeons in Cook Row," advertises cheap haberdashery, &c.

For amusement we find that "Mr. O'Burne, the noted and most wonderfully astonishing Irish giant, is just arrived, and may be seen in a magnificent caravan on Angel Hill during the Fair. Mr. O'Burne is a curiosity certainly more astonishing than any other giant or tall man ever exposed

to public view in this or any other kingdom since the days of Goliath." Likewise "Miss Hawtin, the celebrated Coventry Young Lady, born without arms," &c; "admission 1s., a price by no means adequate to such curiosities." G. Pidcock exhibits "The He Tiger;" the "Amazing Porcupine;" the "Female Oran Outang;" and the "real daughter" of the said Oran Outang. "The Pelican of the Wilderness" may likewise be seen, and "the Noted Male Fairy." In a commodious caravan on Angel Hill may be seen "The Royal Lion from the Tower.....No other lion travels the Kingdom; though there are many different animals at this time shown for lions they are creatures of a different species." "Mr. Boruwalaski, the celebrated Polish Dwarf," exhibits himself near the Church Gate for 1s.; his Memoirs are to be had for 5s., his likeness for 2s. 6d. (total 8s. 6d.!) "up to Sunday next, and no longer." Also an exhibition of stained glass at a "genteel house" on Angel Hill, next to Anderson's Coffee House.

In September, 1785, there is the following announcement:—

"We hear by last post that the astonishing animal, the SCIENTIFIC or LEARNED PIG, who has so long and so deservedly engaged the attention of the nobility and gentry at Charing Cross, London, and afterwards at Sadler's Wells, where he also gained universal applause to the end of the season, intends to visit this town in a few days, on his way to Norwich, and it is not doubtful but the wonderful performance of this sagacious creature will meet with the same approbation and esteem in this polite place as in the metropolis, for we know of no age or country that has, at any period, produced the like."

In 1786 his Majesty's Servants performed *Venice Preserved* for the benefit of persons confined in Bury Gaol for small debts, in the new Theatre which Adams, of the Adelphi, had erected a few years before. The following concise announcement also appears:—

"Theatre, Bury, opens on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1792, with the Road to Ruin."

And in connection with the above we note that—

"The well-known High Flyers [walnuts], so much esteemed by the nobility, gentry, and others, are this year sold by Henry Fulcher, at his house in Eastgate st., or at his shop at the bottom of the Cook Row, and at the Theatre, every evening, by the person who sells fruit there."

—Plays were also sometimes acted at the Shire House.

In 1802 there is an item in the accounts of the Bury Incorporation: "14 constables received a gratuity of 5s. each for their extra trouble during the Fair."

The Fair was kept "on that spacious plain, Angel Hill, betwixt the gate of the Abbey and the town." See Kendall's two fine prints, published by I. Kendall, Dec. 1, 1774, dedicated to the Duchess of Grafton.

No account of Bury Fair would be complete if mention were not made of the famous Bazaars which were occasionally held at the Guildhall, in aid of the funds of the Suffolk General Hospital, when large sums of money were raised, at that held October 12 and 14, 1833, the following ladies had stalls; the Marchioness of Bristol, patroness; Countess of Euston; Lady Blake and Mrs. Bennet; Mrs. Heigham; Mrs. Colville; Mrs. Hallifax; Mrs. Powell; Mrs. Rushbrooke; Mrs. Wilson; Miss Pyke and Miss Surtees; Mrs. Stutter; Mrs. Merest; Misses Godfrey; Misses Greene; Misses Cole; Mrs. Cockledge; Mrs. H. Isaacson; Mrs. Braddock. A ground plan of the Guildhall, showing the stalls, &c., was engraved for the occasion. At this Bazaar, which included two baskets, partly made by the Queen, the receipts reached 166*l.* 14*s.*

To come to a period within easy memory, however, many now living remember when "John and Mary's Day" and "Full Fair Day" were anxiously looked forward to; when the Squares were filled with jewellery, rich furs, French and German cloaks, "to be seen or sold" as was said a century before; dolls and other toys in abundance for "fairings;" and though last, not least, the seductive gingerbread; when the ancient Court of *Pie Poudre* sat at the Bull Inn, and

Angel Hill was crowded with shows of giants and dwarfs, fat women, and other interesting persons in an abnormal condition; with dancing-places, the noted Darby's amongst the number; swinging-boats, &c., and booths that supplied hot sausages as fast as they could be got from frying pans without number, as well as the beer wherewith to wash them down; when a vast concourse of people filled the hill far down into old "Mustow;" when all the public-houses within the township were filled; when Punch was constant, and often in duplicate; when African jugglers appeared in the streets, with their marvellous tricks; when Madame Tussaud invited "all who possessed any taste" to visit her exhibition; and when the great Brewer's dramatic establishment held its own against all comers, and the public eye was gladdened by the *dramatis personæ* on the stage while the house filled. Under Mrs. Brewer's management, as we remember it, nothing came amiss, from *Hamlet*, *Prince of Denmark*, to the tragedy of the *Red Barn*, when Maria Martin was shot about once an hour on market nights. Nor ought it to be forgotten that Mrs. Brewer herself could take a leading character at a pinch, after she had carefully counted the money taken. There were also a host of fat women peep-shows, and other minor entertainments of that class.

For some years, however, this once great mart, which took a month to build and a week to clear away, has been a nuisance—a disreputable accumulation of old boards and weather-beaten canvass. Every anniversary was supposed to be its last, but it still held out, and like the man at Tyburn, "often took leave, but was loth to depart." The "Fairs' Act, 1871," has, however, settled it for all time. The architect of its better days retired a few years since to the Bury Workhouse, and has outlived what he once took so much pride to build. "Calves' Tail Fair," has been long defunct, without any necessity for recourse to the *London Gazette*, and all that now remains for us to do is to take a respectful leave of the old "October Fair."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

DOGS BURIED AT THE FEET OF BISHOPS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I notice in the report of the annual meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society which appeared in the ANTIQUARY of September 23, there was a discussion on the signification of the figures of animals at the feet of the recumbent figures on tombs, and that Preb. Scarth had been informed of a custom in the Isle of Man to place a dog at the feet of such figures. There appears to have been some mistake with regard to the information which Preb. Scarth had received of the custom in the Isle of Man. It was not the figure of a dog at the recumbent figure on a tomb that had been discovered, but the bones of a dog buried at the foot of a bishop.

It was in this way—in making some repairs in the ruins of St. German's Cathedral at Peal, which was rebuilt by Bishop Simon, who died in 1245, and was buried in his cathedral, it was found necessary to remove some of the *débris* which had accumulated in the chancel, and in clearing one of the arched recesses on the north side of the chancel, a full skeleton, perfect in all its parts, was discovered, which appeared to have been partially embedded in, and the cavity of the body filled with some preservative composition. There is every reason to believe from the position they were found in, that these are the remains of Bishop Simon.

It is somewhat remarkable that near the feet of the bishop were found the remains of a dog, the jaw bones and some of the teeth being quite perfect. Another of these recesses had been previously opened and in it were found human remains in a tolerably perfect state, and at the same time the remains of a dog were observed along with the human bones.

The remains of a dog have been found in the graves of Knight Templars, one at Danebury near Chelmsford, the other at Slindon in Sussex—these are the only instances I am aware of—can any reason be assigned for this custom? The question is one which is not unworthy of inquiry, and I should be glad to have a solution suggested.

WILLIAM HARRISON,

Rock Mount, St. John's, Isle of Man.
October 16, 1871.

THE COMBS GLASS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Your readers may, perhaps, be glad to know that I have drawings of the whole of the Combs Glass, executed by Mr. H. Watling of Earl Stonham. He has also completed for me the fine series, thirty-two figures, of great historical interest, at Long Melford, and three beautiful examples at Bardwell. I have retained his exclusive services, being desirous of forming a collection of little known specimens of glass and fresco work. If, therefore, any of your readers, knowing of interesting examples in East Anglia, will send notice of the locality to the address given below, they will confer a great favour upon,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN PIGGOT, Jun., F.R.S.A.

The Elms, Ulting, Maldon.

ANCIENT LONDON.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—It must appear to many of your readers who have paid any attention to this subject, very singular that there should exist in the present day, an *antiquary* who imagines the information to be found in "The Chron. of Kings of Brit." on "Ancient London," worthy of his serious attention, and of being conveyed as "new" to those who may chance to read it in your valuable journal. Mr. W. Winters was, perhaps, informed for the first time in reading that production (*Quære* by whom). The whole of the extract, almost word for word, is found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, who gathered the germs of his British History from Nennius. To what extent, however, he may be indebted to the latter chronicler, I shall not undertake to say. The Trajan fable has been discarded years ago, and for any one to entertain it as historical truth, is a sure sign of laxity of common information. It will occupy too much of your space, and of my time, to enter into the pros and cons, but Mr. W. Winters may peruse with considerable profit, the following works out of the scores that the subject of Pre and Post-Roman Early British History, and Fables, has given rise to:—"Nennius. Gruffydd ab. Arthur, better known as Geoffrey of Monmouth. Brutty Tywysogion, Mywryian Archaeology," in 2 Vols. "Stephens' Literature of the Kymry Jolo Manuscript," (Welsh MSS. Society's publication); Jones's, "Vestiges of the Gael;" "Ecclesiastical Councils and Documents relating to Great Britain by Haddon and Stubbs," Vol. I.; "Grote's History of Greece," Vol. I.; Tylor's "Primitive Culture," Vol. I., page 362; "Sharon Turner's Vindication," Leland; Abbé de la Rue's "Historical Essay on the Bards, Jougleurs and Trouveres, Norman and Anglo-Norman;" "William of Malmesbury."

The above, as will be apparent, is a very short list, and the names have only occurred to me without any order in

chronology. If Mr. Winters, after studying these *authorities*, thinks the mythical account of Brutus of value, I shall only feel too glad to give my best attention to his reasons for so doing.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.
October 24, 1871.

"INSCRIBED CROMLECHS." (?)

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In attempting to reply to Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin's queries in the *Antiquary*, October 7th, I shall first call his attention to the difference between the inscription given by him, and the version as found in the *Arch. Camb.*, Old Series I., p. 429. He says the wording on the Newborough stone is " FILIVS VLRICI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM," whereas the apparently more correct reading is the following, both in shape and wording:—

N
I
FILIUS
CUUR
CINI
ERE
XIT
HUNC
LAPI
DEM

I accept this form as being correct, because the *Arch. Camb.* is one of the highest authorities on Welsh archaeology, and further, it is printed in the "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain," by Haddon and Stubbs, Vol. I., p. 628, 1869, which is also a work founded upon the most reliable authorities. There can be no question as to the identity of the inscription and stone, there being only one in the neighbourhood of Newborough, at Bronweg, bearing an inscription. I here speak in accordance with the latest authorities, who do not notice any other inscribed remain in that part of Wales.*

With regard to the derivation of the word *Cromlech* or *Crumlech*, there is the same uncertainty surrounding it as there unfortunately is about nearly all things peculiarly Celtic, especially so with Celtic words. But thus much seems decided: *Cromlech* is either derived from the Welsh *crom* = bending, bowed, and *llech*, a flag or flat stone; or from the Welsh *croman*, Gaelic, *cromadh*, a roof or vault, and *clach* (G.), *llech* (W.), a stone.† The former derivation will better suit the case in question, and it is probably this view which Stukeley had in describing the "Friar's Heel" as a *crumleche*. It must be borne in mind that archaeology or, better, antiquarianism, in Stukeley's time, was extremely loose in its phraseology, and our distinctions were not then regarded. Further, a mere upright fragment is, no doubt, in many cases, the only remnant left of a built cromlech, and that its name, cromlech, was, in the memory of man, the true one; the *utilisation* (pardon the expression) of the larger stones of many remains for building purposes, and road-repairing, is too well known.

The Newborough inscription is stated by Mr. Dunkin to belong to the Romano-British period. It is thought to belong to the period when Britain was under Saxon and Irish influence, c. A.D. 700—1100.‡

There is a cromlech at Llanhamlech, in Brecknockshire, called *Ty Illtyd*, or Illtyd's House, upon which are incised numerous small crosses, but no inscription.§ At St. Clere,

* Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Wales, Vol. II., Art. "Newborough." *Arch. Camb.*: Old Series.

† Pre-historic Annals of Scotland, by D. Wilson, Vol. I., p. 96.

‡ Haddon & Stubbs, p. 628.

§ Haddon & Stubbs, p. 169, note. *Arch. Camb.*: O.S. IV., p. 331; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Wales, Vol. I., Art. "Brecknockshire."

in Cornwall, there is, in the churchyard, upon one of three stones, and surrounded by a rectangular *sulcus*, the following inscription:—

DONERTA ROGAVIT PRO ANIMA.

The date is about A.D. 875—890. There is, or was, a cruciform chamber underground, below the stones, and interlaced knotwork upon them.* I cannot find any *bona fide* inscribed cromlechs beyond the above-mentioned questionable ones, but of *upright* monoliths there are many.

Yours truly,

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

October 14th, 1871.

AN IRON COFFIN.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In a recent number of THE ANTIQUARY, Mr. W. Winters makes inquiries for instances of interment in *iron coffins*. I am glad to be able to inform him that in 1817 while digging a grave in the churchyard at Mevagissey, a fishing town on the south coast of Cornwall, the sexton came upon an *iron* coffin, but it was much decayed. In Sussex iron grave slabs were formerly much in use, when the iron trade was in a flourishing state in the county. Iron coffins may also have been used, but I cannot call to mind any instance of their discovery.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

October 31, 1871.

FINES, AMERCIAMENTS, AND OBLATAS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

This latter term appears to mean things offered in the Exchequer, or old debts brought from past years, and put to the account of the present sheriff. The ancient records of the Exchequer still furnish us with a variety of accounts (as singular as they are numerous) respecting the fines and amerciements levied in early days on certain individuals, some of which were extremely heavy. These fines, however, were regulated according to the aggravation of the offence, as well as quality and condition of the parties, and numerous other circumstances. In this instance it is noticeable that the Magna Charta determines that no man shall have a larger amerciament imposed upon him than his personal estate or circumstances will bear, saving to the landholder his contentment or land, to the trader his merchandise, and to the countryman his wainage, or agricultural implements, &c. It is generally in law called a "pecuniary mulct," so termed because it was said *finem facere de transgressionibus*—to make an end of the transgression. It seems that the early kings of England put themselves entirely on a level with the barbarous Oriental sovereigns, whom no man must approach without a present; who sell their good offices, and who intrude into a variety of other matter beneath their position in order to extort money. The barons of the Exchequer to wit, the first nobility of the kingdom, were not ashamed to insert, as an article in their records, that the county of Norfolk paid a considerable sum of money "that they might be fairly dealt with;" the borough of Yarmouth, that the king's charters, which they have for their liberties, might not be violated. Richard, the son of Gilbert, paid 200 marks for the king's helping him to recover his debts from the Jews. Theophania de Westland agreed to pay the half of 212 marks that she might recover that sum against James de Fughleston. Solomon, the Jew, engaged to pay one mark out of every seven that he should recover against Hugh de la Hose. In many cases the party litigant offered the king only a certain portion, as the case might be, out of the debts which he, as the executor of

justice, should assist him in recovering. Nicholas Morrel promised to pay 60*l.* that the Earl of Flanders might be distrained to pay him 343*l.* which the earl had taken from him, and this 60*l.* was to be paid out of the first money that the said Morrel should recover from the earl. The king assumed the entire power over trade; he was to be paid for a permission to exercise commerce or industry of any kind. Hence we find Hugh Oisel paid 400 marks for liberty to trade in England. Nigel de Havene gave fifty marks for the partnership in trade which he had with Gervase de Hauton; and the men of Worcester paid 100 shillings that they might have the liberty to buy and sell cloth. Henry, son of Arthur, gave ten dogs to have a recognition against the Countess of Copland for one knight's fee. Roger, son of Nicholas, gave twenty lampreys and twenty shads for an inquest, to find whether Gilbert, son of Alured, gave to Roger 200 muttons to obtain his confirmation for certain lands, or whether Roger took them from him by violence. Geoffrey Fitz Pierre, Chief Justice, gave two Norway hawks, that Walter la Madine might have leave to export one hundred weight of cheese out of the king's dominions. The wife of Hugh de Neville gave 200 hens with a surety for each hundred that she might rest one night with her husband. It is very probable that the prothofores of England was a prisoner at the time. According to Matthew Paris, he died "full of years" in 1222, and was buried under a "noble engraven sepulchre," in the old Anglo-Saxon Church of Waltham, where lies also the remains of his son, John Neville, who succeeded his father in his offices and estates. The Abbot of Waltham, *temp.* Hen. III., was amerced in the sum of thirty marks for a trespass in putting certain men to the judgment of water. The Abbot of Rucford paid ten marks for leave to build houses and place men upon his land at Welhang in order to preserve his wood. Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells, gave one tun of wine for leave to carry 600 sums of corn where he chose. Peter de Pararis gave twenty marks for leave to salt fishes "as Peter Chevalier us to do." In the reign of Hen. II., Gilbert, the son of Fergus, fines in 919*l.* 9*s.* to obtain that prince's favour. William de Chataignes 1000 marks that he would remit his displeasure. In London, *temp.* Hen. III., the city was fined 20,000*l.* on the same account. Roger Fitz Walter gave three good palfreys to have the king's letter to Roger Bertram's mother, that she might marry him. Eling, the dean, paid 100 marks that his concubines and his children might be let out on bail. The Bishop of Winchester gave a tun of good wine for his not putting the king in mind to give a girdle to the Countess of Albemarle. Robert de Veaux gave five of the best palfreys (small horses usually for ladies to ride) that the king would hold his tongue about Henry Pinel's wife.

Most crimes, however trivial, were atoned for by money; the fines in the reign of Henry II. were not limited by any rule or statute, and this often occasioned the total ruin of many persons for even the slightest trespass. Roger de Trianton paid twenty marks and a palfrey to have the king's request to Richard de Umfreville to give him his sister to wife, and to the sister that she would accept him for her husband. The burgesses of Gloucester promised 300 lampreys (a kind of fish) that they might not be distrained to find the prisoners of Poicton with necessary articles, unless they pleased. Ralph de Breknam gave a hawk, that the king would protect him. The acts of tyranny and oppression practised against the Jews were the most barefaced. Besides many other indignities to which they were continually exposed, it seems that the king had them all at one time thrust into prison, and the sum of 66,000 marks extracted for their liberty. At another time Isaac the Jew paid above 5100 marks; Brun 3000 marks; Jurnet 2000; Bennet 500; At another, Licorica, the widow of David the Oxford Jew, was required to pay 6000 marks (a mark was a silver coin valued in early times at 3*s.* of our money, later it was worth 13*s.* 4*d.*); and she was

* Haddar & Stubbs, pp. 675, 699; Borlase pp. 396, 397.

delivered over to six of the richest and most discreet Jews in England, who were to be answerable for the amount. Henry III. borrowed 5000 marks from the Earl of Cornwall, and for his repayment consigned over to him all the Jews in England. Peter of Blois, an elegant writer, *temp.* Henry II., gives a pathetic account of the venality of justice and the oppression of the poor under the reign of this king; and he scruples not to complain to the king himself of these abuses. The writer possesses several original documents of a later period, showing what the "Paines bylaws and orders" were in 1639. "It is ordered that Mr. Cooke shall skower his ditch in needfull placis againste Callydowne before allhallantide next upon paine of euery rod vnaskowrid—VId." Certain amercements at that time were, of course, not so heavy as those imposed upon the public during the reign of the Henries. For a more detailed account of the arbitrary power exercised by our early English monarchs, by which the revenue was so increased as to be necessitated to form a particular Court of Exchequer in order to rightly manage such matters, see Hume's Hist. Eng., Madox Hist. of the Exch., and the work of Henry Spelman.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey, October 24, 1871.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I should be glad to obtain information on the Pickbone or Pigbon family. William Pickbone obtained a grant of arms in 1585, by the hand of William Flowers. Who, what was this Will. P. and where can I find any account of him or the collateral branches of his family? I should also feel much obliged if any of your readers could inform me whether any of the original MSS. of the Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady's are in any of the public libraries or possessed by any private individual.

AN ENQUIRER.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE October meeting was held on Wednesday, October 18, at the Association's apartments, Butler House, Kilkenny, Barry Delany, Esq., M.D., in the chair, when several new members were elected. A letter was received from Patrick Watters, Esq., Town Clerk, Kilkenny, expressing regret that, being obliged to attend the Thomastown Quarter Sessions, he was unable to bring before the meeting the documents connected with Kilkenny in the last century, which he had arranged with the hon. secretaries for the present meeting, but promising that they should be forthcoming at the next meeting of the Association.

PRESENTATIONS.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman, on the part of the Earl of Enniskillen, presented to the Museum a number of interesting objects from the Ballydoolough Crannogs; also on the part of Mr. T. Plunkett, Enniskillen, a very curious grinding-stone, found in "the miracles," Crannog, near Monea; and from himself, another grinding-stone and several stone balls from the same place, a portion of a jet bracelet from Lough Eyes, and other crannog articles; also four tradesmen's tokens, found near Enniskillen, one of which was that of "Aldridge Sadler, of Athlone, Baker," but the other three required further scrutiny. John Love, Esq., Annagh Castle,

near Nenagh, presented a curious pike or javelin head found at Crover Castle, in Lough Sheelin, County Cavan, about the year 1848; also an ancient bridle-bit and key found at Ross Castle, county Meath, and some curious ancient leaden nails for fastening on roofing-slates, from Annagh Castle, with part of the bridge of a sword, and a buckle of brass, from the same. The Rev. J. Graves presented a box ticket of the "Gentlemen's Plays," of Kilkenny, 1818, bearing the signature upon it, "Richard Power." M. J. Whitty, Esq., *Daily Post* Office, Liverpool, presented a photograph of the ancient tomb of the Whitty family, in the old church of Kilmore, county Wexford, of which a description, with an imperfect drawing, had been contributed, many years ago, to the Association's Journal, by the late Mr. Samson Carter, C.E. Bigoe Williams, Esq., Dover, presented a photograph of the celebrated ancient moat of Knockraffon, near Cahir, the ancient residence of that branch of the descendants of Olioll Olum, who, at a later period, assumed the name of O'Sullivan; also a photograph of the Black Prince's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

J. G. Robertson, Esq., on the part of the Marquis of Ormonde, presented a blunderbuss barrel, curiously mounted on a swivel. His lordship knew nothing of its history, but that it had come down amongst other old arms in Kilkenny Castle. The stock was of beech, very much worm-eaten.

Mr. Graves suggested that it had been prepared with the swivel for duck shooting, to be used in a boat on a river or lake.

Edwin J. Eyre, Esq., Rookery, presented a sketch of a pocket-shaped celt found in Omev island, by a man named Michael Lacy, a few weeks since, in a graveyard where none but women are buried, according to a custom originating in the belief of St. Festie's mother having been interred there. Report adds that, the only man who was ever buried there, was found the next morning lying on the top of the grave.

W. H. Patterson, Esq., Dufferin Villa, near Bangor, presented a photograph from the rubbing of a monumental slab found at Ballysaggart, St. John's Point, Co. Donegal, and removed to the Roman Catholic Chapel of Kellybegs. The very curious sculptures on the tomb represented the arms and dress of the Irish Gallowglasses. There was no inscriptions, but Mr. Patterson suggested that, as the MacSweeney's were lords of the district, it probably commemorated some ancient warrior of that turbulent race, the chief of which was the hereditary leader of the Gallowglass under the O'Donnells and other northern families.

Dr. James presented a tradesman's token found in his garden, at Butler House, which was struck, as the legend showed, by "Matthew Long, of Tallowfeily [Tulow-Phelim, Co. Carlow?], Merchant;" as also a halfpenny of Queen Elizabeth, a Cronabane halfpenny, and some other more modern coins, found in the same place.

CURIOUS OLD MANUSCRIPT.

Maurice Lenihan, Esq., Limerick, exhibited a very curious and valuable vellum manuscript, originally bound in oak boards, known as "The Trumphalia," being a register made by Father John Hartry, a Monk of Holycross Abbey, Co. Tipperary, in the second quarter of the seventeenth century, of all the old deeds and writings connected with that religious community which he could obtain access to, and also all the traditional lore on the same subject which had been handed down to his time. The manuscript, which is noticed very fully by Harris in his continuation of "Ware's Writers" (and who had a loan of the document at the time) was for a long time in the custody of the O'Fogarty family of the Holycross district, but found its way ultimately to the Archiepiscopal Library, Thurles. Mr. Lenihan said he was indebted to Archbishop Leahy for a loan of the book, with, of course, strict precautions as to its careful preservation, and due return, and he had permission to make a copy for his own use. He now also exhibited his copy, which was very beautifully made, and the illuminations which illus-

trated the original, most carefully reproduced. Amongst these, the illustration of the legend "the miracle of the eight hands," and a representation of a procession or pilgrimage from Kilkenny to Holycross in the year 1608, are particularly vivid and striking. Amongst the traditions recorded in the manuscript, the very curious legend of the endowment of the Abbey by "The good Woman's Son," is supplied at length, and a picture of the sedilia is given as a representation of his tomb. The full title of the manuscript is—"Triumphalia chronologica de coenobia Sanctæ Crucis Sacræ ordinis Cisterciensis in Hibernia in quibus plura a salutifero S. Crucis ligno patrata miracula, aliæque memorata desiderata illustrantur." The writer was a native of Waterford, residing first in the Abbey of Nucale, in Spain, and afterwards at Holycross; and he compiled his work between the year 1640 and 1649.

Mr. Graves expressed much interest in the old manuscript, and in the admirable copy which Mr. Lenihan had made, and said the Association must feel much indebted to that gentleman for bringing it from Limerick to let them see it at the meeting this day.

Mr. Robertson pointed out the beauty of the design and colouring of the flowers, in which the initial letters at each section in the manuscript were inserted.

All present manifested much gratification in the inspection of the curious and valuable manuscript.

Mr. Lenihan also exhibited a silver pectoral cross and reliquary, bearing the initials "C.B.," and which was believed to have belonged to the Most Rev. Dr. Christopher Butler, of the House of Kilcash, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel.

THE ROUND TOWER OF MONASTERBOICE.

With reference to the proposed works for the preservation of the Round Tower of Monasterboice—near Drogheda, in so much danger of destruction, from its state of advanced decay—Mr. Graves read the following report of Mr. Graham, of Monasterboice, respecting the preliminary arrangements as to getting up scaffolding, &c.

"At length, after much interruption and consequent delay, we have reached the top of the Tower, inside—that is, as far as it is broken down to—the height from that to the highest point now standing is sixteen feet, and the height from the base to that point is about ninety-five feet, the original height probably 110. It appears to have had originally, at least six lofts or floors in it—I have got five lofts constructed in it exactly where the former lofts were; the highest point can be readily reached by a ladder from the uppermost loft. I have also got the foundation poles of the exterior scaffolding fixed in their places. That part of the Tower about the south window which is between the third and fourth lofts, is in a very bad state: it admits the light through it in several places, so that it is almost miraculous that half of it did not fall long ago—the building over that is in a much safer state. It is evident that the best cement and grouting stuff must be used with it, and that the whole Tower must be pinned and pointed inside as well as outside, and done by a very skilful hand. It would be idle to expect that all this could be done in one season—time must be given and pains taken with it for the sake of its future permanency. In broken, unfavourable weather, even in summer, such as we had I may say during the whole of the past month, men could not safely work at it—this was a great cause of our delay, so that after all much would not be gained even if access could be had to the top of it sooner."

GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE MEETING.

The following were the general papers contributed to the meeting:—

Remarks on the Discovery of a Pre-historic Cairn near Trillick, County Tyrone: by W. F. Wakeman, Esq.

An account of a visit to the Church of Killeena, and the

"Gohan Saer's Cave," in the Parish of Ramoan, Co. Antrim: by George Langtry, Esq.

Notices of the Names of Places in the County of Wicklow: by the Rev. R. Galvin, P.P., Rathdrum.

Inscriptions on the Monuments in the old Church of Moylagh, Co. Meath: by the Rev. B. W. Adams, Cloghan Rectory, Co. Dublin.

On the Modern Flint Knives of Savages, as illustrating the Irish primæval weapons: by the Rev. J. H. Scott, Seirkyran Globe.

THE DEATH OF LORD DUNRAVEN.

Mr. Graves said he had been just reminded by Mr. Lenihan of a loss which their Association and the cause of Archaeology in general had sustained in the death of the Earl of Dunraven. No one but those engaged in such pursuits knew how much the deceased Lord had that cause at heart, and how actively and liberally he promoted it. He himself (Rev. Mr. Graves) had not many days since received a letter from Lord Dunraven dated from Malvern—he little expected at the time that it would be the last—concerning his Lordship's interest respecting the proposed reparation of the Round Tower of Monasterboice. He was most anxious—as every archaeologist should be—that every care should be taken to prevent anything being done which would interfere with the ancient character of the structure; and he particularly expressed a hope that no attempt would be made to re-build the lost portion of the tower, stating that he was aware of certain circumstances connected with the structure as it stood at present, which bore upon the general evidence as to the original object and use of the Round Towers, which he feared might be effaced. He (Mr. Graves) had written in reply, asking what particular circumstances were referred to; but his Lordship's last illness prevented any answer from being received. Lord Dunraven had recently directed much of his attention to the propriety of establishing a Government Department of National Antiquities in Ireland, and his influence with the Premier would have been most important on that subject, but that, unfortunately, the hand of death had intervened.

Mr. Lenihan referred to the number of judicious re-edifications of ancient buildings which Lord Dunraven had carried out, at a great expenditure, at Adare, and the surrounding district.

Mr. Graves said that the Earl had, in his latter years, devoted much time to obtaining correct photographs of the architectural features of the more ancient ecclesiastical structures in Ireland. He had gone round personally with his artists to those ancient buildings, and directed their operations. The last time he (Mr. Graves) had met his Lordship, was on the occasion of his being on his way to Kilkenny, from photographing the doorway of the old church of Clonamery, in this county, when he called upon him at Inisnag for a few minutes. He wished to know if Mr. Lenihan was aware how the collection of photographs thus made had been disposed of.

Mr. Lenihan said he was not aware.

A general expression of regret at the loss to the archaeological research, and the cause of our national antiquities, sustained in the death of Lord Dunraven, was made by the members of the Association present.

On the motion of Dr. Fitzsimons, seconded by Dr. James, the usual vote of thanks was given to donors and exhibitors, and an adjournment then took place to the first Wednesday in January, 1872.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

THE first meeting of the present session was held on the 25th October, the President, Mr. Timmins, in the chair.

In addition to the ordinary subscriptions to the Institution, a special "Copying Fund" had been formed by

donations and subscriptions, to secure sketches and plans of old buildings, elevations of old streets, copies of rare maps, records, &c. The first fruits of this fund were exhibited, and included many excellent photographs and sketches of old houses, groups of buildings and lines of old streets which have been recently, or will soon be removed. As the archaeology of so great an industrial town had many special points of interest, it had been suggested that a series of papers on Birmingham worthies should form part of the sessional work. The president read a graphic and interesting sketch of the life of Matthew Boulton, the founder of Soho and friend and partner of James Watt, the inventor of the modern Mint, and gave some interesting accounts of the genius of Watt, the enterprise of Boulton, and the skill of Murdock, which made Soho the most famous factory in the world.

A large number of sketches and photographs of parts of old Birmingham, including some of the buildings doomed to speedy demolition, were exhibited at the meeting. They had been executed out of the "Copying Fund," and formed a very interesting collection.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, October 19, a meeting of this society was held, when W. Blades, Esq., librarian, was in the chair.

Mr. Frentzel exhibited some fine medals of Francis Joseph I. of Austria, struck in commemoration of the opening of the Suez Canal, in 1869, and of his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the same year.

Mr. Golding exhibited a solidus of Arcadius, struck at Milan, and a denarius of Sept. Severus, both found at Caerwent.

Mr. Lang, H.B.M. Consul for Cyprus, exhibited a gold stater of Alexander the Great, bearing a star and the monogram $\Sigma\Lambda$ on the reverse, which he was of opinion was coined at the mint of Salamis, in Cyprus. This stater was one of a larger hoard of gold coins of Philip II. of Macedon, Alexander the Great, and Philip III., lately discovered near Larnaca, in Cyprus, and nearly the whole of which has come into the possession of Mr. Lang. In the course of a circumstantial account of this remarkable *trouvaille*, Mr. Lang stated, that, after a careful examination of the coins, he had ascertained that this hoard furnished as many as thirty-four varieties of the staters of Philip II. and Alexander, not published in Müller's "Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand."

Mr. P. Gardner contributed a paper "On some Greek Coins bearing the Letters TPIH," which have hitherto been attributed to Trieris, in Thrace, and other towns, but which Mr. Gardner considered as *trihemiobolia* of Corinth, the letters upon them being taken as denoting the denomination of the coins, and not the name of the place of mintage.

Mr. Barclay V. Head read an interesting paper "On Some Rare Greek Coins recently acquired by the British Museum," of which he exhibited impressions.

Mr. Evans read a paper, contributed by Mr. Longstaffe, entitled, "Did the Kings between Edward III. and Henry VI. coin Money at York on their own Account?"

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S OUTING.

THE autumn meeting of this society proved in many respects agreeable, although there are complaints as to the management, notably for want of conveyances at some of the points, and the lateness of the hour at which any refreshment was obtainable.

The chief building visited was the parish church of Withy-am. The Sackville Chapel here includes three monuments, respectively by Chantrey, Flaxman and Nollekens. Buckhurst was visited. At two o'clock a move was made in the

direction of Bolebrooke, the site of the remains of an ancient brick mansion—one of the earliest in the county, where Earl De la Warr had given instruction for a luncheon to be prepared. Of Bolebrook the only parts now remaining are the gateway tower and the north-eastern portion of the house, which is now used as a farmhouse, and is the residence of Mr. Whittome, who occupies the land in the immediate neighbourhood, under the earl.

After luncheon, Lord De la Warr gave the following particulars:—

"Bolebrooke is one of the earliest brick buildings in this country, being built about the middle of the fifteenth century. From what remains, the original plan may be traced. It probably was suffered to go to decay in the reign of James I., on the transfer of the property to the Tuftons, earls of Thanet. There were a park and demesne. It was originally the property of the Dalyngrudges, of Bodiam, and passed to the Sackvilles by marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Dalyngrudge. The Tuftons succeeded to the property by marriage, and bequeathed the estate to charitable purposes. In 1770 it was sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, and purchased by Lord George Germain, formerly Lord George Sackville, who, when created a peer by the title of Viscount Sackville, took from it his second title of Baron Bolebrooke. Afterwards it was again united to the large possessions of the house of Dorset, in 1870, when it was bought by John Frederic Sackville, third Duke of Dorset, maternal grandfather of the present Earl de la Warr, whose father, the fifth earl, succeeded to the Sackville estates through his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Sackville, daughter of the third Duke of Dorset. Her ladyship was the last of the old family of Sackville."

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE new expedition, which has been in preparation for a considerable time, has just started for the Holy Land. It has been placed under the charge of Captain R. W. Stewart, R.E. He has under his orders two experienced non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers—Sergeant Black and Corporal Armstrong, and the party will be joined before Christmas, it is hoped, by Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. Mr. Drake was last year with Mr. Palmer in the desert of the Tih, and has since done a great deal of work with Captain Burton, the celebrated traveller, in the Hauran, round Damascus, and in the Anti-Lebanon. He is also an Arabic scholar, an archaeologist, and a naturalist of great eminence. His experience in all these branches cannot fail to be of the greatest service to the party. Captain Stewart's main work will be the completion of the survey of Palestine. How much this is wanted is only known, perhaps, to map-makers and professional geographers, but every one who has really studied the Old Testament history can tell of undiscovered sites and places whose positions seem to be lost altogether. To re-discover those will be one of the aims of the exploring party. They will also examine the mounds which are found dotted all over the country, sketch and photograph the ruins which lie on the hill tops, collect the traditions, and copy the inscriptions.

The committee's programme embraces a period of three or four years to complete a work which costs little, and is of an importance not only national but universal.

The Americans, at the same time, are preparing an expedition for the east of Jordan, where their work will lie. The results of the two expeditions will be published at regular intervals, and simultaneously. It is to be hoped that the committee will receive that support which they expect and reckon upon.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE has presented to the National Gallery the picture by Terburg of "The Congress of Munster," bought by Sir Richard at Prince Demidoff's sale for 7350*l*.

PROVINCIAL.

ESSEX.

HORNCHURCH.—The fine old church of this parish has just been re-opened after complete restoration. This spacious structure, with clerestory windows, consists of three chancels and a nave, which is separated from the north and south aisles by arches supported by handsonestone pillars. There is a massive tower, containing six bells. King Henry II. by a charter, dated at Berkhamsted, granted this church to the hospital of St. Bernard de Monte Jovis, in Savoy. It was then known only by the title of the "Church of Havering," and it was not until a charter of the 37th year of the reign of Henry III. that we find it styled "Cornuta Ecclesia" or the Horned Church. It has been thoroughly restored under the direction of Mr. E. C. Lee, architect of London. Some curiosities have been found in the chancel, as follows:—Handsome treble Sedilia, with "Hagioscope;" a "Piscina," an early English doorway and window. All these had been buried behind whitewash and plaster for at least 300 years, and have been perfectly restored. There are other objects of historic interest, a list of which we have been unable to obtain. A handsome reredos of Caen stone has been added, being sculptured by Messrs. Earp, of London. It represents on three panels,—"The Lord in Majesty," "The supper at Emmaus," and "The Well of Samaria." A new font also of Caen stone (entirely the gift of mothers) stands at the west end of the church. On the font are to be represented the prophets. On the pulpit, St. Andrew and the four Evangelists.

NORFOLK.

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.—A number of human skeletons have recently been dug up in the vicinity of an old chalk pit near the Union Workhouse at Thetford, which have probably lain there for centuries. One of the bodies—that of a man of middle age—had evidently been beheaded before death; and all the bodies were probably those of criminals. During the completion of a sewer through Priory Street, Garlestone, (the site of an ancient priory or monastery) a large number of human bones were exposed and scattered about. A correspondent of a local paper says that women amused themselves by exhibiting skulls; and he affirms that one female collected three skulls in which the teeth were perfect, and placed them in her clock case for a few days, and subsequently sold them for 5s.

COLCHESTER.

COLCHESTER MUSEUM.—Arthur G. George, Esq., of Southgate, has most liberally presented several good specimens, in gold, silver, and copper of the coinage of Charles II., James II., George II., George III., and William IV. which form a valuable addition to the collection of the Society. Amongst the contributions are some curious and interesting Exchequer tallies, one presented by the honorary secretary; the others, of more ancient date, by Miss Hayward, of Lexden Heath, to whom they were forwarded for presentation by a gentleman who for many years held high office in the Court of Exchequer. Dr. Bree and George Manning, Esq., of Colchester, have also made valuable presents.

YORK.

YORK MINSTER.—For some time the south transept of York Minster, erected about the year 1227 by Archbishop Walter de Grey, has shown such serious indications of decay that the Dean and Chapter took the advice of Mr. Street, the architect. His report as to the critical condition of the south transept fully confirmed the conclusions already ar-

rived at, and the necessity for prompt action. A special meeting of the Chapter has been held, and a committee was appointed to aid the dean in carrying out the restoration. Already some substantial subscriptions have been received, without which the works could not proceed, inasmuch as there are no funds available belonging to the church for carrying on the work, which will cost at least 10,000*l.*, and it may be that amount will be considerably exceeded. The dean has subscribed 500*l.*, and the Earl of Faversham a similar amount, while Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Zetland, and Lord Wenlock (the Lords Lieutenant for Yorkshire), the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Ripon, Sir J. Walker, and Mrs. Danby Harcourt have promised 300*l.* each. Among those who have also promised liberal subscriptions are the Earl of Harewood, Lord Wharnccliffe, the Hon. Admiral Howard, the Hon. Admiral Duncombe, the Hon. Colonel Duncombe, Sir Charles Lowther, Sir F. Meek, and the members for York.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE ancient buildings known as the Horseshoe Cloisters, at the west end of the Chapel Royal of St. George, erected in the reign of Henry VII., have undergone a thorough restoration, and great improvements in the interior accommodation. There has been no variation in the horseshoe style, but there will be a second archway to correspond with the one facing Henry VIII.'s gateway to complete the setlock. Many years ago these buildings were occupied by the minor canons of the Chapel Royal, but since their occupations of better residences in the cloisters leading to the Hundred Steps, the Horseshoe Cloisters have been made the residences of the lay clerks, ten in number, and the organist. At the north end is the library, which is being reconstructed in every respect. This spacious apartment is supposed to be the banqueting hall of Henry III. Adjoining the library there will be an octagon turret, with a dome on the top, and an oriel window at the end. The Horseshoe Cloisters contain ten residences for the lay clerks of the chapel. The building is in the Gothic style of Architecture. On the north wall, overlooking Thames Street, the buildings are to be reconstructed for the use of the school-master, matron, and choristers. The restoration will cost upwards of 20,000*l.*, at the expense of the Dean and Canons of the Chapel Royal. The extensive works, commenced eighteen months ago, are being carried on under Mr. Gilbert Scott. These buildings will not be completed before Christmas. The grand west entrance to St. George's Chapel, in consequence of the lowering of the ground, will have several steps to be added which will contribute greatly to its appearance.

MOUNDS IN ARGYLESIRE.

MR. JOHN S. PHENE has excavated a chambered tumulus, the stone cairn of which was 130 feet long. The tumulus is on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary. The excavations were made at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, and they resulted, after seventy feet of the structure had been opened, in a series of chambers, some sepulchral and others not; a side chamber five feet square, appeared to have been designed for some other purpose. The seventy feet excavated formed a continuous line, and throughout its length were evidences of cremation. Some incised stones, with "cup-and-ring" marks, and fragments of pottery, were also discovered. On Thursday a large mound, 300 feet long, was examined on the estate of Mr. Murray Allan, of Glen Feachan. The mound is shaped exactly in the form of a huge saurian, and a number of gentlemen of standing have certified to its extraordinary construction. In the head, formed by a cairn, was a megalithic chamber containing burnt bones, charcoal, a beautifully-formed flint instrument, and burnt hazel nuts. On the peat moss being

removed, the spine of this animal form was found to be carefully constructed with regular and symmetrically placed stones.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

TRAJAN'S COLUMN.—M. Rothschild, the publisher, of Paris, who got up the splendidly-illustrated work on the "Promenades de Paris," announces another on a similar scale, but on a very different subject, namely, "Trajan's Column," which has now a special interest attached to it from the fact of the destruction of the Colonne Vendôme, which was imitated from the famous Roman column. The bas-reliefs of Trajan's Column were copied some years since at the instance of Louis Napoleon, and admirably reproduced by the electrotyping process; for a time these metal copies were exhibited in one of the new rooms of the Louvre, the column being set up in four sections, and the four sides of the base being placed in the corners of the room. They formed an exhibition of great interest, illustrating in an admirable manner the dress and accoutrements of the Roman soldier, the engines of war, and many other objects of the period. The work is to be in large folio, like its predecessor, the "Promenades," with two hundred coloured or rather tinted plates, reproduced from the casts, in photo-typographie by M. G. Arosa, and a number of woodcuts by M. W. Froehner, formerly of the Louvre Museum. Only two hundred copies of the work are to be printed for as many subscribers.

THE Emperor of Austria has sent 100,000 francs to the town of Nancy to aid in the rebuilding of the Museum which was burnt.

M. ELIE DE BEAUMONT has contributed to the collection of the Academy of Sciences of Paris 196 samples of the rocks passed through in piercing Mont Cenis. A catalogue of those rocks appears in the *Comptes Rendus*.

THE Parisians have lost another celebrity. The death is reported of Prince Pandjeb, eldest son of the Maharajah of Lahore. According to the *Débats*, his Highness left his native country about fifty years ago, in consequence of a serious offence against his father. This offence was none other than the abduction of one of the Maharajah's wives. The Prince came to Paris, where he lived in great distress in the poor quarter of Vaugirard. The *Débats* says he died literally from starvation, being too proud to accept assistance from any one.

THE death is announced of M. Joseph Piquer, the celebrated Spanish sculptor.

MISCELLANEA.

A JEWISH RELIC.—A valuable relic of antiquity has, says the *Levant Herald*, lately been discovered in the grounds of the Russian pilgrims' monastery outside the walls of Jerusalem. It is a monolith cut out of a single block and only half complete. From a description in the history of Flavius Josephus, it is believed to be a column intended for the decoration of the ancient Temple of Solomon; but that, as the column split while it was being worked, it was left unfinished, the lower part of it remaining in a rough, unhewn state. The monolith, which is about thirty-nine feet in length by six in diameter, will certainly prove an object of keen interest to archaeologists; and it is to be hoped that it will be retained in a place of safety—the pillage of monuments of antiquity in the East being now systematic.

MALTESE CURIOSITIES.—Captain Swainson, of Winstanlow, and of the 87th Fusiliers, who has recently

returned from Malta, has brought home some very curious specimens of ancient pottery and other interesting relics of olden times, and has lent them to the Museum for exhibition. They were taken by him from an old tomb. There are five jars and bottles of different shapes and sizes. They are of a pale red colour, but are covered with a crust of carbonate of lime. The workmanship is not first-rate. We say no lamp, an article so generally met with in Roman tombs, unless we believe that a small flat dish, puckered up in two places like an old-fashioned "cock-and-pinch" hat, be a lamp. If this be so, the article is a great rarity, and proves the early date of the grave. Nothing like it was found at Wroxeter. There is a finely coloured glass bead, and a great number of sharks' teeth of different sizes. These are fossils, and one of them still has adhering to it a portion of the calcareous stratum in which it has been embedded. There is a remarkable and well-preserved human skull, rather peculiar in many respects. It is that of an aged person, and we think of a female. The teeth are stained of a yellow colour, and are not ground down, as is often the case in Roman *crania*; and the jaws are prominent. It is very hard to say to what period and to what nation these relics are to be referred. Competent authorities aver they are Roman, whilst others consider them to be Phœnician.

It is stated that the original of the enigma on the letter "H," falsely attributed to Lord Byron, was really written by Miss Catherine Fanshawe, and at the Deepdene; that the original still exists in the "Deepdene Album," a collection of fugitive literary pieces contributed by the eminent persons who used to visit Mr. Thomas Hope. The volume is now the property of his son, Mr. Beresford Hope, and is preserved at Bedgebury Park.

THOSE interested in the ancient history and geography of Asia will be glad to learn that a pamphlet has just been published by Dr. Bretschneider, physician to the Russian Legation at Peking, "On the Knowledge possessed by the Ancient Chinese of the Arabs and Arabian Colonies, and other Western Countries mentioned in Chinese Books." The pamphlet displays great erudition, and is well worthy of perusal.

THE Marquis of Bristol is about to take steps to preserve the principal portion of the Bury St. Edmund's Abbey ruins—viz., the Abbot's Parlour—by inclosing it with an iron railing. Antiquarians will be grateful to the noble marquis for his effort to preserve this interesting ruin from the destruction with which it was threatened by the ravages of children rather than those of time.

AN interesting discovery has been made in the parish church of Bruton, Gloucestershire, during the progress of some alterations. The floor of the nave has been lowered, and in doing this the workmen opened out the entrance to a large vault, which was used during the last century as a burial place for the Berkeley family. The vault itself is of very ancient date, and local archaeologists are of opinion that it was the crypt of an ancient church which stood on nearly the same site as the present fabric, and that it is coeval with the tower on the north side of the building. The roof of the chamber is groined, and is supported on four freestone pillars.

IN excavating for the foundation of the new church of St. Faith, Maidstone, a number of skeletons have just been found, and lying at the side of one was a leaden seal of a Papal bull of Pope Gregory XI., who was Roman Pontiff from 1370 to 1378. The seal has been placed in the Charles Museum, Maidstone.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great occurs on the 30th May, i.e., the 11th of June according to our reckoning, 1872, and the Russians intend to celebrate it by opening a great Polytechnic Exhibition on that day. All nations are invited to contribute.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1871.

PAINTINGS *versus* DECAY.

DECAY never reposes, and therefore never ceases; but the way in which this remorseless power is usually combatted, is by replacement. An object decays and perishes and it is replaced by another, similar in appearance. Our very bodies decay daily, but the wasted tissues are rapidly and constantly restored by food. This mode, however, is wholly inapplicable to paintings. In them the unreposing and encroaching inroads of decay must be checked or prevented, by rendering almost imperishable the materials to which the immortal inspirations of the painter's mind are committed, and the pigments in which he works. The ancient painters certainly knew less about chemistry than our modern painters might acquire were they as studious of its application as their predecessors were of what they knew. In the future productions of living artists, must begin the counterplot against the encroachments of decay.

In every age there is a proneness to exalt the past and to undervalue, nay, even to calumniate the present time. Thus Mr. Drew in his paper recently read before the Archaeological Association, says that "Quantity and not quality—expediency and not principle—are the prevailing characteristics of the present age."

We do not take quite that uncharitable view, but rather believe that the modern artists were forgetful of the necessity of preparing their own canvasses and panels, because, being surrounded by every apparent convenience, they grew less sceptical of the fitness of the materials in which they worked than the ancient artists were obliged to be, as the latter were not envired by manufacturers of materials for them. In olden times the division of labour was undeveloped; and although, for many ordinary purposes of life, this division is beneficial, yet in this particular instance it has proved baneful, and will be fatal to this great branch of art, unless some means be immediately discovered to arrest the rapid encroachments of decay.

That law of political economy by which there is a fall of prices when competitors increase, will always continue to exist, so that artists who are desirous of descending to posterity must become chemists, as far as the preparation of pigments and media are concerned. In this view of the matter the proposal to found a Chemical Professorship in connection with the Royal Academy is a happy thought, and should be completely carried out. If the artist-chemists and chemist-artists can discover means to arrest the imperceptible canker of decay in the pictures that are now fading, cracking, and yawning towards destruction, well and good, if not it is quite reason enough for the establishment of a Professorship of Chemistry, that all our future artists shall have the opportunity of so preparing the materials for producing their works that the pictures they give us shall not be swept away as the refuse of fame, but shall continue to delight, like those of the ancient masters.

Mr. Drew has rendered great service to artists in analysing and investigating the panels and canvasses of old pictures, and his remarks are worthy of their most attentive study. A picture gallery in a purer atmosphere than that of London is suggested by him, in his pointing out the damage done to paintings suspended in, and exposed to, our city atmosphere contaminated by gas. This practical hint deserves attention, but it must be remembered, however, that the metropolis is the most convenient place for the exhibition of pictures, and that, therefore, a clear and vacant spot within the vicinity of trees, to absorb the carbonic acid of the air, is the only mitigation which the case admits.

We may add, that as to the vice of the present age in possessing a "rage for cheap pictures" that is natural, as all things tend to cheapness, and we should think that an increased knowledge of chemistry by artists generally, would not enhance the price of their more enduring productions. Every journal and magazine abounds with vituperations of the age for preferring "expediency to principle," and it would be a shame if the age—artists included—did not profit by the sermons.

JOTTINGS ON THE RUDSTON MONOLITH IN YORKSHIRE.

IN the village churchyard at Rudston, about five miles from Bridlington, and six from Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is a huge monolith, or standing stone, about four yards from the north-east corner of the sacred edifice. Reared ages ago for some definite purpose, perhaps to mark the resting place of some mighty British warrior, whose very existence has been forgotten, it now alone serves to connect, as it were, the present with the past, and to excite the curiosity of the antiquary.

The special feature of this Rudston monolith is its very great height. Hinderwell, in his "History and Antiquities of Scarborough," second edition, page 227, asserts this to be 29 feet, and the same has been copied again and again by the authors of guide books and other works. More recently, in Knox's "Description of Eastern Yorkshire," it is said to be 25 feet 9 inches above the surface. This work was published in 1855, and Hinderwell's in 1811, giving an interval of forty-four years. It would therefore seem as if the level of the churchyard had become raised during that period, a not improbable occurrence, and, if I am correctly informed, the present height above ground is about 24 feet, showing a still further increase. On the other hand, it is but right to mention that "some years ago, the weather having made considerable inroads on the upper part of the stone it was covered with lead,"* and it is possible that these "inroads" may have something to do with the decrease in height of the monolith—granting, of course, that the measurements given above were correct at the dates stated and were really *measured* and not *estimated* heights.

To form an idea of the length of this monolith, the part buried in the ground must not be overlooked. There is not the slightest doubt that it penetrates at least 12 feet, if not more, into the earth, so that the whole length of the Rudston is not far short of 40 feet. A writer in the "Archæologia,"

* Allen's "York," II. p. 326.

in 1776, states that its depth under ground equals its height above, but this requires some further confirmation.

The other dimensions of Rudstone are, breadth, 5 feet 10 inches, and thickness, about 2 feet 3 inches. It tapers towards the top, as is frequently, if not usually, the case with monoliths of this kind.

The stone forming the Rudstone does not geologically belong to the locality, so that it must have been brought on purpose to its present site. It is a sort of millstone grit, similar, but of a finer quality, to the well known stones at Boroughbridge, also in Yorkshire. Stone of this kind "might easily be obtained on the Northern Moorlands," says Phillips, "about Cloughton beyond Scarborough, to which ancient British settlement a road led from Rudston, by Burton, Fleming, and Staxton." * This would form a distance of about twenty miles. The oft-repeated statement that the Rudstone is "forty miles wide of any quarries," † of the same sort of stone must, therefore, be reduced by one half.

I am not aware that this monolith has been mentioned by any of our very early topographers. Probably the first is Bishop Gibson, who speaks of it in his "Additions to Camden's Britannia." He says: "More inward to the land is Rudston, where, in the churchyard, is a kind of pyramidal stone of great height; whether the name of the town may not have some relation to it can be known only from the private history of the place; but, if the stone bear any resemblance to a cross, *rod* in Saxon, doth imply so much." It is evident from the Bishop's mode of expression in the last clause, that he had never seen the monolith, or he would have known whether it resembled a cross or not; but a rude, unshapen pillar cannot be called a cross. Moreover, careful inspection in recent times has failed to discover any trace of *incised* marks on this stone. ‡

I now proceed to notice a curious statement in Thompson's "Welton and its Neighbourhood." This was first brought to my notice in a letter on the Rudston, printed in the *Bridlington Free Press* (October 7, 1871), and written by my friend Mr. Thomas Waller, now residing at Bridlington Quay. Thompson says—"An ancient Saga, still preserved at Copenhagen, states that a Viking called Rudd died in England, and was buried on the Yorkshire Wolds; and that afterwards his Bauta Stone was sent over from Denmark, and erected at his place of sepulture, which ever afterwards was called Rudston, having before borne another name."

Now, without some direct reference to the Saga in question, and fuller information as to the "Viking called Rudd" than that given above, it is difficult to believe such a tale as Mr. Thompson has recorded; more especially, the very improbable fact that the Rudston was sent over from Denmark into this country. Not that these memorial pillars were unknown to the Danes, for bauta stones are common in Denmark, and other northern countries, usually averaging from 9 to 20 feet in length. (See example figured in Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, p. 109.) But it appears to me that the story is merely an amplification of the hypothetical remarks of a writer in *Archæologia* in 1776, who says—"I make no doubt but the village took its name from this monument, being otherwise written *Rudstan* and *Ruddestan* in the same sense. I interpret it as the *stone of Rud*, *Rud* being a very common name; and do suppose that before the erection of that stone, and consequently the interment of the great man, the place was called by some other name. Many places have changed their names and there is no impropriety in supposing the church to be founded about the same time as the monument and perhaps by the very person to whom the pyramid belongs. But this is all conjecture." This last remark is certainly

very characteristic of the whole extract. Gough (Camden iii. p. 78) very properly calls it "a far-fetched etymology," and I shall now show from the records that the prefix *Rud* was *unknown* until the middle of the thirteenth century.

In the Yorkshire section of the "Domesday Book," the name appears three times, and in each instance thus—*Rodestan*. * Following chronologically, I next find in the "Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*, Rodestayne." This is in 1265. About that time the word seems to have been first corrupted, for in the following year, *Ruddestayne* appears in the "Calendar of Charter Rolls." In 1275, however, in the "Hundred Roll" of Edw. I., the old form again is used, *Rodestan*. After this, the prefix is invariably spelt *rudd* or *rud*. It may interest some of my readers to glance through the following list of the different spellings after 1275, all taken from the "Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*," except 5 Edw. III. (1330), which is from the "Calendar of Charter Rolls."

26 Edw. I.	(1297) ...	<i>Rudestone</i>
10 Edw. II.	(1316) ...	<i>Rudlestane</i>
17 Edw. II.	(1323) ...	<i>Ruddestan</i>
1 Edw. III.	(1326) ...	<i>Ruddeston</i>
5 Edw. III.	(1330) ...	<i>Rudston</i>
11 Edw. III.	(1336) ...	<i>Ruddestan</i>
26 Edw. III.	(1351) ...	<i>Ruddestan</i>
2 Rich. I.	(1378) ...	<i>Ruddestane</i>
12 Rich. II.	(1388) ...	<i>Rudston</i>
10 Hen. VI.	(1431) ...	<i>Rudestane</i>

Other variations may also be cited. In a list of the revenues of St. Mary's Abbey, at York, the forms *Rudstan* and *Rudstane* appear, as well as *Ruddestan* as above. Also in "the articles of agreement betwixt the abbot and convent of St. Mary and the mayor and commonalty of the city of York," made in 1353, there is an allusion to "the church of *Rudstayne*;" and in another charter of the same abbey the name is spelt *Rudestan* (Drake's "Eboracum").

It is thus quite apparent that the form *rode* was corrupted after the thirteenth century into *rud* or *rudd*, but that before 1266 neither of these latter prefixes was in use. The Viking Saga may therefore, I think, with good reason be dismissed from any further consideration, as the fact therein related, if true, must have occurred at least prior to the Norman Conquest.

A few words in conclusion on the probable meaning of the word *Rodestan*. I take it to be either from A. S. *rode*, a cross,* and *staen*, a stone, or from A. S. *rad*, a road,† and *stane*, a stone. Thus, *Rodestan* would mean either the *cross-stone*, i.e. the stone indicating the locality where two roads crossed each other; or the *road-stone*, likewise alluding to its proximity to some highway. It will be easily understood how exactly the position of the Rudston supports either of these derivations. Roman roads intersect close by, and the monolith is in the south-east angle of this cross-way. One of these roads leads from Flamborough on the east to Malton on the west, and the other from Beverley on the south to Reighton on the north. Another Roman road from York joins this last a little south of the cross-way. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Saxons seeing this huge monolith near these roads gave it the name of *Rodestan*, which has since been changed into the present form—*Rudston*.

Such then are a few jottings on this remarkable *mēnhir*, or memorial pillar, of which it has been truly said, "no description can give an adequate idea of its magnitude and effect combined with the adjacent scenery."

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,
November 11, 1871.

* "Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire," p. 106.

† "Drake's Eboracum," p. 27.

‡ "Lately a friend examined it [the Rudston] for me, but could find no traces of cups or rings, nor of any tool markings upon its surface." Simpson's *Archaic Sculpturings*, p. 41.

* I may here observe that in Sheahan's and Whellan's "York" II., p. 488, the Domesday spelling is incorrectly given as *Rodstane*.

† *Rode* is the common A.S. for *crux*, in the A.S. version of the New Testament.—"Richardson's Dictionary."

† Riccardson observes that road was "also anciently written *rode*."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

THE NEWBOROUGH STONE.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I now think it pretty evident that the term *cromlech*, in the old work to which I referred, was used, strictly speaking, in an incorrect sense as regards the stone at Newborough. The existence of different readings of the inscription is very pardonable, for in 1775 rubbings were not so easily and expeditiously made as now, even if the method was then thought of, and hence the letters had to be decyphered from the stone itself, sometimes a tedious proceeding liable to many errors. Moreover, the upper part of the inscription is rather illegible.

In a paper by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, entitled "*Monas Mediava*," in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. I. pp. 428-9, the Newborough stone is thus described—

"On the south eastern side of the road from Newborough to Llangaffs, and on the farm of Brondeg, stands a stone forming the eastern part of what was once a gateway into a field. It bears an inscription, of which the following is a copy reduced from a rubbing. [It is not necessary to reprint the inscription again, but I may add that there are other letters in the second line besides the I, but they are rather obscure and cannot well be represented by printer's type.]

"This inscription has exercised the ingenuity of Welsh antiquaries from Rowlands downwards. The upper portion can hardly be decyphered satisfactorily, but the lower is legible enough, and from the form of the letters it may be considered as anterior to the ninth century. The stone is six feet high, composed of the chloritic schist of the country, and full of longitudinal slits arising from the cleavage or stratification, which tend to make the letters still less legible than they might otherwise be. It is much to be wished that the owner of the property would take proper steps for having this venerable relic of antiquity safely preserved." [The italics above are mine.]

As to Doniert's stone in the parish of St. Cleer, Cornwall, I will now merely observe that it never was a *cromlech*, neither is it in the churchyard, as stated by Haddan and Stubbs, Vol. I. p. 699, but three-quarters of a mile from the church, near Redgate, in a close called Pennant. At a future time I may have something more to say about this Cornish stone.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
E. H. W. DUNKIN.

November 11, 1871.

THREATFED DESTRUCTION OF DORSET-SHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the public, and especially of those interested in the antiquities of Dorset, to the wanton destruction of one of its earliest historical sites; apparently for the purpose of levelling the inequalities of all that remains of what Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, describes as "a palace built by the Norman or Saxon kings when they came here to hunt (in the great forest of Gillingham). It stood half a mile east of the church, on a level ground, encompassed by a moat, now dry, in some places 9 feet deep and 20 broad. There are traces of a rampart that appears to have been 30 feet thick, but it is now little higher than the area it encloses. This area, in which the house stood, is 320 feet long and 240 broad. The founda-

tions are still to be seen, though not a stone is left. It was built in one corner of the area, about 20 feet from the rampart, in the form of the letter L. The length of the body of the letter is 180 feet by 80, the foot of the letter is 48 by 40. The area of the house contained 16,800 square feet, and the whole enclosure is 3 roods and a half, or three quarters and half a quarter of an acre. King Henry I. seems to have passed some time here, for his charter to the Cathedral of Lincoln, of the Manor of Biggleswall, A.D. 1132, is dated here, 2 Henry II. Richard de Radon, Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, returned in his account to the Exchequer the payment of 30s. 5d. for the livery of the keeper of the king's houses in Gillingham, and acknowledges his receipt of 17l. 6s. 3d. from the manor of the same place."

It seems to have been repaired or re-built by King John, partly at the expense of the county. This king was often here (see his Itinerary in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXII.) in order "to enjoy the sports of the chase, and there is a payment in the pipe roll of his sixth year, for the expenses of the king hunting at Gillingham, and for a feast to the poor at the king's first entrance into Gillingham, and for necessary expenses made by Ralph the park-keeper and his associates with the king's hawks, horses, and his pages (*gavronibus*), 7l. 3s. 6d.;" in the next year Hugh de Neville accounted to the exchequer "for the livery of the warden of the king's houses at Gillingham 30s. 5d., and for the king's venison carried from Harpete (Haspath Lane?) to Gillingham, 2s. 6d."

"In the 34th Hen. III. much work was done at the royal palace here, concerning which the following writ was tested at Gillingham, July 30 of that year. The King to the Sheriff of Dorset,—We order you to finish the chapel of our Manor of Gillingham in the form in which it is begun, and make a chimney in our chambers, there, under the chapel; to wit, on the side towards our chamber, and make a certain window with a column in the middle beside that window, towards the east, and on the other side, in the angle of that chamber, make a privy chamber, and in the aforesaid chapel above let there be made six windows, with columns in the middle; and also lengthen our queen's chamber by fifteen couples, and remove the old gable of the same chamber, and beyond these fifteen couples let there be made a chapel of nine couples, for the use of the same queen, and in the said lengthened part of the same chamber make a chimney towards the court, and at the head of our hall there, towards the east, and let there be made a chamber of 40 feet long and 22 feet wide, transversely, towards the north, with a chimney and privy chamber."

The records (Lileanto rolls, Hen. III.) give many other particulars too lengthy for our purpose. Still there are some which may be mentioned in brief—viz.—in the 37th year of the same reign "the bailiff of Gillingham was commanded to make a ditch round the whole of the king's court at Gillingham, and to enclose it with a wall the height of a man, which is to be built of small stone and common mortar (*cimento*); to make a bridge leading towards the gateway—to whitewash and illuminate the whole chamber, and to roof the entire hall;—to wainscote and illuminate, or paint (*illuminari*), the king's chapel and chamber, and to put windows on every side of the king's chapel and chamber, and to cause to be painted on the windows the images, to wit, of the blessed Mary, St. Edward the King and Confessor, and St. Eustace; to make benches and forms in the same chapel, to complete the queen's chapel with an altar in honour of St. Edward King and Martyr, and St. Edward King and Confessor, with glass windows on every side, in the same chapel, in which are to be painted the figures of St. Edward, King and Martyr, and St. Edward, King and Confessor, and to wainscote and illuminate the same chapel.—to finish the new kitchen with a round opening [*cum rotunda vacuacione*]; to wainscote, whitewash, and illuminate the chamber of Edward, the king's son.—, to build a chamber for the use of the chaplains, under the

same roof with the almshouse, and a house for the porter, over the gateway: and to place a great table in the king's chamber." The above are some of the particulars connected with the site, now being destroyed, and I hope the attention of those interested in all that relates to the ancient history of Dorset, may be drawn to the wanton destruction that is now being carried on, and that means may at once be taken to put a stop to the destruction of one of its historic remains.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
VIGIL.

November 13, 1871.

ANCIENT LONDON.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

"And such as be historiographers,
Trust not too much, in every tatling tong
Nor blinded be, by partialitie." *Geo. Gascoigne.*

SIR.—The subject under the above title which appeared in the columns of the ANTIQUARY* a short time since from my pen, is of such a well-known controvertible character that a reiteration of the same is scarcely necessary except by way of a rejoinder to the injudicious and hasty animadversion which *shone* in your last issue, from no less a writer than Mr. "John Jeremiah," by whom I am dubbed "*an Antiquary who imagines the information to be found in the 'Chron. of Kings of Brit.,' on 'Ancient London,' worthy of (my) serious attention.*" It may not be amiss *en passant* just to raise again from the brink of oblivion a relic, which has been so long branded as a mere myth imposed upon the British public by one Geoffrey of Monmouth, a monk of the Benedictine order, who translated his *worthless* (?) history from the Welsh into Latin in the twelfth century. But without staying to particularize all the *minutiae* contained in the fables of "Nennius," I sincerely beg of my bookish preceptor just to learn again, and read carefully my little article (in question *supra*), he will then probably see at once that I have not attempted to establish the theory of Brutus, even as a matter of my own private opinion. Had it been so I should not have been far behind the writers on ancient Rome whose aim was mainly to glorify their city by deriving its foundation from the gods and demi-gods mentioned in the Trojan progeny. I left the subject entirely open: the words adopted by me were—"We are told (see 'Chron. of Kings of Brit.,' p. 30)" &c. Notwithstanding, I do imagine the matter worthy of my serious attention, simply because so many modern copyists (with the aid of scissors and paste) have endeavoured to annihilate the idea (*in toto*) of a "Pre-historic Historic London"† without assigning any well-grounded reason for so doing. It is not enough barely to note that "The Trojan fable has been discarded years ago." The writer is well aware of the conjectural nature of the legend. What school-boy is there that has not been instructed in the general belief that London was the *Civitas Trinovantum* of Caesar (see Commentaries)? As to the notion of having "conveyed" the article "as new" it is quite preposterous and much opposed to my general rule. Who would think of discovering anything *new* in the Chronicle (that has been pored over by numberless authors) to which I alluded [*ante*] *i.e.* "The Chronicles of the Kings of Britain by the Rev. Peter Roberts, A.M., 1811," p. 30, in which he further states that "Brutus also and his own followers having chosen a situation on the magnificent river the Thames, built a city to which he gave the name of New Troy; a name which it preserved to the time of Ludd ap Beli ap Mynogan. For Ludd, during his reign fortified the city strongly with walls, and towers, and called it after his own

name Caer Ludd; though his name was warmly opposed by Ninian, who wished the ancient name to be retained. Here Brutus solemnised his marriage with Inogen, and after a peaceable reign of twenty-four years he died and was buried honourably in the city he had founded."

This of course is set down by most writers as fabulous, attributable to the murky brain of the author of "*Historia Britonum*." Notwithstanding the work has had great effect upon European literature, from the first of its appearance to the present day, this, and other writing relating to Arthur, gained Geoffrey the cognomen of "*Galfridus Arturus*." It is very evident also that *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who was not at all partial to the above author, mentions this tradition of Brutus almost "word for word," which sufficiently proves that Geoffrey of Monmouth was not the inventor of it. (See "*Chron. Kings of Brit., ante*.) The famous Roman historian Livy has looked upon such probabilities in a clearer and more generous light (than your erudite correspondent has mine), *i.e.* "Antiquity is pardonable, and hath an especial privilege by interlacing divine matters with human, to make the firm foundation of cities more honourable, more sacred, and, as it were, of greater majesty." Although preceding writers have rejected the account of this island as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, before the invasion of Julius Caesar, as fictitious, without being able to substitute any *satisfactory information* to supply its place, it is certainly the work of every honest historian to lay before the public whatever transactions are upon record, whether confirmed by authentic evidence, or left doubtful, by the appearance of fable, leaving the reader to form his own opinion (See "*Ashburton's Hist. Eng.*"). In looking over the works (*not prescribed* by your correspondent) of reliable authority, such as Maitland's well-known "*History of London*," Stow's and Grafton's "*Chronicles*," I find that Geoffrey's tale is largely quoted, but hesitatingly, by the former two, but in a more definite manner by the latter, in Vol. I., p. 23. In fact, apart from a few works of the early writers, see *infra*, antiquity has told us nothing comparatively of the first founder of the city of London. Noorthouck ("*Hist. Lond.*" p. 2) follows in the van, remarking that "the present name London, by which the metropolis of England has been long distinguished, is variously derived by the ingenuity of antiquarians. Thus, it has been deduced from Caer Lud, or Luds-town; from Luna, another name for Diana; from Lindus, a city of Rhodes; from Lud-gus, a Celtic prince; from Llan Dyn, the temple of Diana; from Lundain, or Laudain, the Thames-bank-town; from the British word Llhwn, a wood, and Dinas, a town, the compound of which implies a town or harbour for ships." I would also refer your correspondent to the "*Six Old Eng. Chronicles*," by J. A. Giles, p. 108, for an account of Brutus and New Troy, in which the compiler has noted that "this is the city now called London, and it is evident that the writer wishes it to be supposed that the modern name is derived from the ancient (Lud), as if it were Luddon or Luddon. The first notice of London found in authentic history, occurs in Tacitus "*Annal*," lib. xiv. c. 33; the second notice in Ptolemy, A.D. 120, lib. i., 15. The strain is taken up by John de Warin, in a collection of the "*Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*," Lond., by Forestel, trans. by W. Hardy, F.S.A. (from Albina to A.D. 688), Vol. I., pp. 62–102, and onward—"The city of London had borne the name of Trinovant, but then they named it Caer Lud. . . . Afterwards some foreigners who did not understand the language, called it Lodin, and there it came over Angles and Saxons, who again corrupted this name, and called it London." For a picturesque description of London anterior to Caesar, see p. 62, *ante*.

Mr. L. S. Haydon's work, edited in 1858 (Longmans), gives the same interpretations, see *Eulogium Historiarum*, or, *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. II., pp. 8, 149, Pierre de Langtoft (Vol. I., p. 23, Wright 1868), notes that—

* No. 13, p. 156.

† The article on this subject, in our last issue, by "A. H." exhibits a fruitful and generous mind, worthy of reconsideration.

"Brutus departed as one who was very joyful,
To order his land, his pasture, and his fields;
The lake of the Thames is not forgotten;
He has soon built on its banks a noble city,
Which was first called the New Troy,
And the name afterwards changed Trinovant.
When King Lud reigned, of whom you will hear subsequently,
He provided that the town *should be well walled*;
Caused turret and towers to be made, and built a gate,
It was the first, and is called Ludgate,
From Lud the city is called London; now hear of Brutus."

Matthew of Westminster has taken up the subject in a similar manner, see his *Chronicles*, vol. I., pp. 58, 102. It would be tedious both to the writer and to the reader to mark only a minimum of the writings of such men as the learned Somner, Dr. Gale, Salinan, Seldon, Lewis, the Welsh historian, and others who favour in some measure the account given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, respecting the etymology and history of the locale now under consideration. By way of conclusion, I would just observe that the works introduced to my notice, for proof of what I have long given credence to, together with the immortal lines in Horace's *Epistle to the Pisos* (Englished thus), might be digested with considerable profit by your worthy correspondent:—

"Be not your opening fierce, in accents bold,
Like that rude ballad-monger's chant of old;
The fall of Priam, the great Trojan king!
Of the right noble Trojan war I sing!
Where ends this boaster, who with voice of thunder,
Wakes expectation all agape with wonder?
The mountain's labour! hush'd are all the spheres!
And, oh ridiculous! a mouse appears!"

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey, November 13, 1871.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

The first meeting of the second session of this Society was held on the 7th inst. Dr. S. Birch, President, in the chair. The following new members were proposed for election by the Council.

Rev. Basil Henry Cooper, M.A., Charles Harrison, Esq., jun., R. Hamilton Lang, Esq., Consul at Cyprus, Frederick Lawrence, Esq., Miss Mary Radley, Edwin Ranson, Esq., F.R.G.S., Rev. Archibald Weir, D.C.L.

Dr. Richard Cull, F.S.A., read a paper contributed by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc., "On the Religious Beliefs of the Assyrians." It included a translation from an interesting terra-cotta tablet, one clause of which the writer interpreted as follows, "(it must be premised the whole inscription is a prayer on behalf of the king.) And after the gifts of the present days, in the feasts of the land of the silver sky, the refulgent courts, the abode of blessedness, and in the light of the *happy fields*, may he dwell a life, eternal, holy, in the presence of the gods who inhabit Assyria." The remainder of the paper was exegetical.

R. Hamilton Lang, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Cyprus, read a paper "On the discovery of some Cypriote Inscriptions." After stating that the credit was due to the Duc de Luynes of having proved the existence of a Cypriote alphabet, he described the bi-lingual inscription in Phœnician and Cypriote, which he first discovered during the excavation of a temple at Idalion. The alphabet which had been compiled by the Duc de Luynes consisted of 80 letters, but Mr. Lang felt justified in reducing that number to 51,

and exhibited an alphabet which he believed to contain all the Cypriote characters of which we are at present certain.

In proceeding, he dwelt at some length upon an apparent resemblance between the Cypriote and Lycian alphabets, and stated that they were both derived from the same source. The Lycians having, however, engrafted upon the ancient forms a great many Grecian letters, while in Cyprus the character was preserved in its original fulness and power.

Mr. Daniel Sharpe had endeavoured to prove that the Lycian alphabet was of Indo-Germanic origin, and so also might be the Cyprian.

Mr. Lang alluded to the attempt which had been made, both by De Luynes and Von Röth, to read the Cypriote writing, especially as regarded a word which both gentlemen agreed in rendering "Salamis," and which they considered to be the key to the Cypriote characters.

Mr. Lang, on the contrary, gave his reasons for dissenting from this reading, upon the testimony of Conis, and showed why he thought that the word should be read as "king." The evidence of the bi-lingual inscription before referred to, was dwelt upon in confirmation of this reading. A resemblance was further pointed out between the word translated "king" by Mr. Sharpe in Lycian, and that proposed to be read in the same way in Cypriote, and a reading was suggested for the whole of the first line in the Cypriote part of the bi-lingual inscription. Many other points of interest connected with this alphabet were also detailed, and Mr. Lang concluded by observing that in it we have a child long lost both to the sight and knowledge of the world, and he felt convinced that more extended research would prove that the pedigree of the foundling was of more than usual philological interest and importance.

Mr. G. Smith then read a paper "On the Decipherment of the Cypriote Inscriptions," in which, after alluding to the antiquities discovered by General Cesnola and Mr. Lang, particularly the bi-lingual inscription already mentioned, he went on to detail the discovery of the values of 18 Cypriote signs from that inscription alone. He further related the discovery of the sounds of 20 other signs, by comparison of various texts, together with the reading of the names, "Idalion," "Citium," "Evagoras," and many others. His conclusions were that the Cypriote language belonged to the Aryan groups, and was written with about 54 syllabic signs. Diagrams showing case-endings of nouns, proper names, and part of the bi-lingual inscription, illustrated the paper.

A collection of electrotypes of the Cypriote coins referred to in the foregoing papers, was exhibited by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, little discussion took place, but the Chairman announced that all the papers read would be immediately printed by the Society.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

ON Friday, November 3, a meeting of the members was held, when Professor Westmacott was in the chair.

In his prefatory remarks in reference to the opening of the new session, the Chairman spoke of the great loss which the Institute had sustained by the decease of the Earl Dunraven. Passing on to refer to the Annual Meeting, the Chairman spoke of the Congress at Cardiff as one of the most successful gatherings of the Institute.

Some notes by Mr. Albert Way, on a sculptured figure lately found in Easton Church, Hampshire, were read by the Secretary. The sculpture is a small figure, in alabaster, representing St. John the Baptist. It is a work of the fifteenth century, in which the attributes of the Saint are not shown quite in accordance with ordinary renderings. It had been found in the earth a few inches below the floor of the church, and had sustained some injury at the time of its discovery.

* Who can disprove this assertion?

The Chairman commented on the beauty of some portions of the work, which he thought might be the production of a travelling Italian artist. Remarks were also made by the Rev. G. Chester and Mr. Waller.

A letter (translation) was read from Vincent Juan y Arnat, of Yecla, in Spain, describing some antiquities lately found there, of which a photograph was sent, with an offer to dispose of them. They were spoken of as Phœnician, and some were probably Roman.

The Rev. G. Chester read "Notes on the Ancient Christian Churches of Mus'el Ateyah, and its Neighbourhood, near Cairo."

The Chairman, in expressing thanks for the memoir, made some remarks upon the style of art shown in the Coptic churches.

An "Account of a Block of Tin dredged up in Falmouth Harbour, and now in the Truro Museum, by Major-Gen. Sir H. James, R.E.," was then read. This object was thought by the writer to present evidence of the earliest known method of conducting the ancient tin-trade of this country, its form being specially suitable for stowing in the bottom of a boat, and of being carried across country by packhorses. The writer also argued that the "Ikktis" of Diodorus was more probably St. Michael's Mount than the Isle of Wight.

Sir E. Smirke assented to the first portion of Sir H. James's argument, but not to the latter, against which he stated several objections, and suggested its further consideration.

The Rev. R. Kirwan sent an "incense cup" and other relics, lately found in British barrows, in Devon.

Mr. Patterson sent a photograph of a monumental slab in co. Donegal, with a figure of an Irish warrior, and ornament of rich design.

Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise exhibited a bronze celt in perfect condition, a terra-cotta block in the shape of a heart, and a MS. lately found in Forfarshire.

The R. W. Iago sent a representation of a carved chest, found in the parish of Cardynham, Cornwall, together with some notes of comment upon the objects represented upon it.

Mr. Gheogegan exhibited a block of wood, with incised Chinese characters and figures, a seal found on the coast in co. Donegal, and the sword of a French *émigré* officer, in scribed "Vangeons le Pere—Sauvons la Mere—Couronnons le Fils."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Monday, November 6, when Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, was in the chair.

The Rev. J. M'Cann, D.D., J. S. Phené, J. B. Lee, B.A., Capt. D. Hopkins, E. A. Conwell, LL.D., E. F. Brockman, J. W. Breeks, the Rev. A. C. Bell, M.A., F. M. Rickard, P. N. Mookergee, and General M. Reed, were elected Members; Mr. N. Allport, was elected a Corresponding Member for Tasmania.

Mr. J. W. Flower read a paper "On the Relative Ages of the Flint and Stone Implement Periods in England." In this paper, which was illustrated by the exhibition of a series of flint implements of various kinds, the author proposed to show that having regard to recent discoveries, the arrangements hitherto adopted of regarding the pre-historic Stone Period in England as divisible into the Palæolithic and Neolithic was inadequate; and that as well on geological as on palæontological and archaeological grounds, the Drift Period was separable by a vast interval from that of the bone-caves, as the Cave Period was separable from the Tumulus or Barrow Period. The author adduced various reasons for believing that the implements were made and the drift gravel was thrown down long before this island was severed from the Continent, and that thus, before that

event, both countries were inhabited. He also contended that the implements could not have been transported (if transported at all by fluvial action) to the places in which they are found by any rivers flowing in the same channel and draining the same areas as now; and he also expressed doubts whether the gravels were transported by their action, and also whether the makers of the implements were contemporary with the mammalia with whose remains they were associated,—the gravel and the fossils having been evidently carried from considerable distances, whereas the implements were made on the spot from stones taken from the gravel. The author then pointed out that the works of art found in the caves, as well as the animal remains, differed in many important particulars from those found in the drift, and that those of the Tumulus Period differed entirely from those in the caves; that, in truth, the Cave Fauna had then quite disappeared, and had been preceded by one entirely different, including most of our domestic animals; and that for effecting such a change, an interval of long duration must be allowed. He also showed that the use of bronze was common to both what were known as the Palæolithic and Neolithic Periods, and could not be regarded therefore, as it usually has been, as distinct from and posterior to both; and in conclusion, he suggested that the Drift Period might properly be termed Palæolithic; that of the Caves as Archaic; that of the Tumuli as Pre-historic; while that of the Polished Stones might still be known as Neolithic.

Mr. A. L. Lewis contributed some "Notes on the Archaic Structures of the Isle of Man."

Mr. Wake submitted a Report of the Anthropological Department of the British Association at Edinburgh.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE second evening meeting of this Society (which was considered the "Annual Meeting") was held, by the permission of the Curator, in the Ashmolean Museum, on Wednesday, November the 15th, when the election of the officers of the Society, proposed at the last meeting, took place.

The following papers were also read:—

"Some Remarks upon the Scheme proposed to the Government for the Registration of all Historical Monuments throughout England," by Mr. J. H. Parker, M.A., C.B., F.S.A.

"On the Architecture of Bicester, Middleton Stoney, and Chesterton Churches (visited by the Society last Term)," by Mr. E. G. Bruton.

The following Papers have been promised to the Committee, and will probably be read in the course of the next Term:—

"An account of the most important Archæological Discoveries during the past year, with especial reference to the immediate district round Oxford," by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, Merton College.

"An account of the Northumbrian Monument at Bewcastle, Cumberland, and the neighbouring Antiquities," by Mr. W. Nanson, Trinity College.

"On some Saxon Boundaries in the neighbourhood of Oxford, with especial reference to the meaning and origin of the names of places," by Mr. James Parker.

"Notes on the Saxon Church at Bradford, in Wiltshire," by Mr. J. T. Irvine.

"A Few Historical Notes upon the Rise and Progress of Engraving in Europe," by the Rev. J. S. Treacher, M.A.

THE LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., when a paper, entitled "A Retrospect of the Silver Coinage of the Germans," by Mr. Israel, was, in the absence of the author, read by the Honorary Secretary.

IMPERIAL BYZANTINE CROSS.

THIS unique cross, of which an illustration is given, is carved from a single piece of purest rock crystal, mounted in pure gold and set with rubies. The entire body of the crystal is cut out, and is fitted with separate cells, filled with relics highly adored by the Greek Church. The work on the gold is very similar in style to Early Etruscan or Merovingian. The centre of the crystal is engraved on one side with the head of our Saviour, and on the reverse the sacred name ICXC. The size of the cross is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This valuable and interesting relic, according to tradition, belonged to several of the Byzantine emperors, and was afterwards presented to Vladimir, grand Duke of Kief. It afterwards became the property of the kings of Poland, and is mentioned in the treasury of Cracow. During the last civil war and destruction of the kingdom of Poland, this ancient cross, with other valuable treasures, was brought from that country, and at present belongs to Count Albert Potocki, the well-known antiquarian, through whose kind permission we are enabled to present a drawing of this rare and artistic relic,

DISCOVERY OF A LAKE DWELLING IN WIGTOWNSHIRE.

THE foundations of a crannoge, or lake dwelling, have been discovered by Mr. Charles Dalrymple, Kinellar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on a small circular island at the south end of the Black Loch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire. On removing the surface soil a circle of stones was discovered, the diameter of which was between 50 ft. and 60 ft. On digging deeper through the stratum of forced earth and stones, 3 ft. thick, what appeared to be a different and older layer of soil was reached. Among this black earth were found wood ashes, bits of calcined bones, and flat stones placed contiguously. Immediately below the stones, at the depth of a few inches, an artificial flooring was discovered, formed of the trunks of oak and alder trees. At this point the level of the loch was reached, and the influx of water prevented further excavations in a downward direction. In 1865-6, by the drainage of Dowalton Loch, in the same county, several crannoges were exposed; and in the spring of this year, when the White Loch of Castle Kennedy, which is now connected with the Black Loch by a short canal, was being dragged with a net for trout, the net brought up a canoe, of ancient make. In all likelihood it was the ferryboat used for enabling the inhabitants of the lake dwelling to go on shore when necessary to procure food and fuel.

A BRITISH BURIAL PLACE.

UNDER the direction of three officers of the British Archaeological Association, a series of very interesting researches in what has proved to be an ancient British burial-place, between Feltham and Sunbury, have lately taken place; the expense attending the excavations being very liberally borne by Mr. Thomas Ashby, of Staines, to whose exertions in thus bringing to light evidences of the existence of a very primitive people, in close proximity to our great metropolis, all honour is due. On the two occasions of a careful examination of the field in which the discovery was first made by Mr. Lennard, a farmer, of Sunbury, no less than some fifteen urns, of unburnt clay, of different sizes and shapes, have been brought to light, and eight of these ancient vessels, containing burnt bones, small fragments of charcoal, and a few flint arrow-heads, successfully taken from the earth, where they have possibly lain between 2000 and 3000 years.

These urns will be exhibited at the opening meeting of the British Archaeological Association, on the 22nd inst., when a paper will be read on the subject of this interesting find by Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., with notes and explanatory remarks by Messrs. George Wright and W. H. Black, who assisted at the examination, under the guidance of Mr. Roberts, of the above referred to Early British cemetery.

THE LATE MR. JOHN P. DEXTER.

VISITORS to the South Kensington Museum, and to the International Exhibition at Paris, in 1867, will doubtless recollect the remarkable loan collection of antique English silver which formed an essential part of the "History of Industry." The collection illustrated the progress of British skill in the working of the precious metals from a very early Norman period; and the models of drinking cups centuries old were finer by far than the most finished examples out of the present time. The owner of this unrivalled collection, Mr. John P. Dexter, died on October 17, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Dexter's career furnishes proof, says the *West London Advertiser*, that the spirit of emulation which nurtured a Whittington has not yet gone out in England. He was the fifth son of a working goldsmith. Leaving home early, he became shop-boy to a Jewish firm in Houndsditch, having extensive dealings with wealthy and titled families at the West-end. After two years in this employment, he quitted that part of the town, and passed into the service of Messrs. Turner, in New Bond Street, jewellers and goldsmiths to the Royal family, where his knowledge of the business (albeit picked up quite promiscuously), together with the pleasing suavity of his manners, made him indispensable to the firm. A proposal from the rising firm of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Garrard attracted Mr. Dexter to the Haymarket, and one of the results of his business tact was that, ere long, that firm achieved the distinction of becoming the Crown jewellers. Here he rose with extraordinary strides, and passing over the heads of those who were, in the first instance, his superiors, he became successively the manager and the managing partner of the house—the acknowledged head of the trade in precious stones and precious metals. On his first marriage, Mr. Dexter became for some years a resident in Kensington, taking a house in the neighbourhood of Holland Park. So high was his authority upon everything relating in any way to his business pursuits, that a connoisseur of antique silver and gems, whose own fame is unquestioned, observed to us only a few months ago—"Mr. Dexter can tell the age of an antique the moment he looks at it."

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

To explore, to seek and search, is one of the chief characteristics of the human intellect. The bosom of truth is exhaustless. Man explores his own mind for ideas, and when he has found them they lead him over the face of the earth to explore its surface and its depths for facts to corroborate his theories. Hence the charm of geography and topography. All the lands that were once famous in sacred and profane story have been more or less explored—Egypt has had its Belzoni, Nineveh its Layard, Italy its Eustace, and Greece its Wordsworth and other devoted explorers.

The land once inhabited by the personages of Holy Writ, have cast a charm over it that has culminated in the Palestine Exploration Association, which possesses an income of 2000*l.* per annum wherewith to carry on its interesting work. This Association has determined on making a survey of the entire country, from north to south-west of the Jordan, on the same plan as the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain.

The Old and New Testaments are curiously rich in topographical details, and it will be the object of the survey to settle all disputed places as far as possible, and to produce the grand desideratum—a perfect map of Palestine. When it is considered how much this will do to interest all Biblical students—a class daily increasing—and to render interesting the records of the Hebrew nation, it will be seen to deserve the aid it requires, in the shape of an additional thousand a year.

It needs only the pencil of imagination in the hand of each reader to excite an ardent desire to be a fellow-searcher,

if not personally, yet by means of those scientific engineers and Oriental scholars who are connected with the undertaking, through the means which are at hand, namely, a subscription to the fund. He that in imagination conveys himself to Jerusalem, to Bethlehem, to Joppa, to Cana, will soon find so grand a charm of association, and so sublime a feeling in connection with them, as will make him eager to distinguish himself for his liberality towards so noble an enterprise.

A FORTHCOMING ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK.

WE are much pleased to learn that Mr. Charles Warne's long promised work on "Ancient Dorset," is nearly completed, and will consist of about 400 pages of folio size, besides being illustrated with many wood-cuts and copper-plate engravings. A work of this kind deserves a place on the shelves of every archæologist, for the subject is one of great interest, more especially so at the present time, when the spirit of inquiry into the scattered traces of the pre-Norman inhabitants of this country is apparent on every side, and archaic grave-mounds and megalithic structures are being eagerly examined. We should not do the eminent Dorset antiquary justice were we not to add that besides describing the antiquities of the county, arranged under the Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish periods, the work will contain an essay on ancient Dorset Mines, and an introduction to the ethnology of Dorset, the latter contributed by Dr. Wake Smart, of Cranbourne. Archæologists will scarcely be true to their cause, unless they show their appreciation of the labours of so zealous and painstaking an antiquary as Mr. Warne, by giving their full and ready support to a volume, which we are sure will long remain the book of reference on ancient Dorset.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

IT has been our duty to record many acts of noble munificence on the part of Sir Richard Wallace, and we have now to announce a fresh act of generosity which will be hailed with gratitude by every lover of art in the United Kingdom.

At the sale of the pictures of Prince Demidoff, some few years since, there was one which excited particular admiration. It was a small painting by Terburg, representing the "Congress of Münster." As an example of minute, delicate, and at the same time powerful, portrait-painting, this is undoubtedly the most remarkable picture in the world. Every one of the many heads is a study in itself, in which the individuality of character is brought out with astonishing force and precision.

This picture belonged to the Duc de Berri, and was sold in 1835 to Prince Demidoff. At his sale the Director of our National Gallery was so impressed with the importance of this small but wonderful work of art that he did not retire from the contest till he had bidden 7000*l.* for it. He considered himself not to be justified in going farther, and after two more bids the picture was knocked down to an unknown purchaser for the enormous sum of 7350*l.* Although it was surmised at the time that the Marquis of Hertford had become its possessor, nothing was generally known as to the fate of the picture. It had disappeared, and was no more seen. A few days since, however, Sir Richard Wallace wrote a note to Sir William Boxall, the Director of the National Gallery, stating that he was aware Sir William had been a competitor for the picture, and that it would be a gratification to him to present it to the nation, "to form one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of our magnificent collection."

When the Gallery is opened again to the public, and the "Congress of Münster" exhibited, the generosity and self-sacrifice of such a distinguished lover of art as Sir Richard Wallace is known to be, in parting with this gem of painting, will be thoroughly appreciated.—*The Times.*

EXETER NATURALISTS' CLUB.

The first evening meeting of the session was held on Thursday, the 8th instant, in the large room of the Albert Memorial Museum, when the President, A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., delivered a most interesting opening address, after which Mr. D'Urban, the Curator, called attention to some recent additions to the Museum, including a collection of specimens of bone remains and bone implements from cave Les Eyzies, in the valley of the Dordogne, presented by Mr. Franks, the Curator of the Christie Collection. Mr. H. S. Ellis contributed flint flakes and other objects of interest found by him in the submerged forest in Bideford Bay. Mr. A. G. Beer exhibited fragments of Samian ware and Roman coins—silver and copper—found in Exeter; and Mr. Lingwood presented a case of bones found in King Arthur's Cave, Herefordshire. These additions are very interesting ones to the collection rapidly forming at the Museum.

ANCIENT SERPENT WORSHIP IN THE WEST.

MR. JOHN S. PHENE, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., who has been engaged in archaeological explorations throughout the country for some time, and has made several interesting discoveries, has just investigated a curious earthen mound in Glen Feochan, Argyshire, referred to by him at the late meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh as being in the form of a serpent or saurian. The mound is a most perfect one. The head is a large cairn, and the body of the earthen reptile 300 feet long; and in the centre of the head there were evidences, when he first visited it, of an altar having been placed there. The position with regard to Ben Cruachan is most remarkable. The three peaks are seen over the length of the reptile when a person is standing on the head or cairn. The shape can only be seen so as to be understood when looked down upon from an elevation, as the outline cannot be understood unless the whole of it can be seen. This is most perfect when the spectator is on the head of the animal form, or on the lofty rock to the west of it. This mound corresponds almost entirely with one 700 feet long in America, an account of which was lately published, after careful survey, by Mr. Squier. The altar towards the head in each case agrees. In the American mound three rivers (also objects of worship with the ancients) were evidently identified. The number *three* was a sacred number in all ancient mythologies. The sinuous windings and articulations of the vertebral spinal arrangement are anatomically perfect in the Argyshire mound. Beneath the cairn forming the head of the animal was found a megalithic chamber, in which was a quantity of charcoal and burned earth and charred nut shells, a flint instrument beautifully and minutely serrated at the edge, and burned bones. The back or spine of the animal form, which, as already stated, is 300 feet long, was found beneath the peat moss to be formed by a careful adjustment of stones, the formation of which probably prevented the structure being obliterated by time and rain.

Mr. Phéné, who has also been investigating some chambered tumuli on the estate of the Duke of Argyll, at the instance of Lord Lorne, hopes that this curious and unique specimen of ancient worship may not be injured.

MR. HENRY ROE, a well-known distiller of Dublin, has offered to defray the entire cost of the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in accordance with a design prepared by Mr. G. E. Street, the architect. Mr. Street prepared a report on the subject two years ago, in which he declared that the cathedral, when restored, would be second to no church of its size in Europe.

DR. DARWIN'S ARTESIAN WELL.

In the garden wall of the house in Full Street, Derby, formerly inhabited by Dr. Darwin, is an iron plate with the following inscription:—

Terrebello eduxit aquam
Anno MDCCCLXXXIII.,
Erasmus Darwin,
Philos. Transact, v. 75.
Labitur et labetur.

TRANSLATION.—Erasmus Darwin, in the year 1783, made a way for this stream with an augur. (See Phil. Trans. v. 75.) It flows and shall flow for ever.

At the time when Artesian wells first came into notice, Dr. Darwin made the successful experiment of which the following account is appended. It is an abstract of a paper in the Philosophical Transactions above referred to, entitled "Dr. Darwin's Account of an Artificial Spring of Water."

Near Dr. Darwin's house was an old well, 100 yards from the river, which had been disused many years on account of the badness of the water. Its mouth was about four feet above the surface of the river, and the soil through which it was sunk was black and loose, and appeared to have been formerly a morass. At its bottom was a bed of red marl, and the spring, a very strong one, yielding several hog-heads a day, oozed from between the morass and the marl. Now, St. Alkmund's well rises through marl of the same character as the above, and is only half a mile off, on the same side of the river, and above the river, which showed the height of its mouth to be about four feet higher than that of Dr. Darwin's well. Consequently, the doctor thought that if he bored through the marl which lay at the bottom of his well, he could reach the stratum in which St. Alkmund's well took its rise. This was done (it was a novel operation in those days). At thirteen yards below the bottom of the old well, sand was reached, and the new water rose. Then Dr. Darwin had a wooden pipe made conical below, thrust into the hole in the marl, and the interval between it and the walls of the old well bricked round and rammed with clay, thus completely excluding the old springs. Finally, he thrust a leaden pipe three quarters of an inch in diameter and eight yards long, which he had previously armed with leather flanges, into the wooden tube, so that the only exit for the water was through the leaden tube, and it rose one foot above the ground. The pipe was bent down towards the ground, and the water ran at the rate of one hoghead a day. Its quality was exactly that of the well of St. Alkmund's, and its yield had increased twofold during the twelve months which elapsed between the completion of the well and the date when Dr. Darwin wrote the memoir, of which the above is an abstract. [The well is now filled up.]

THE OLD LICENSE LAWS.—It is a singular fact, says the *Food Journal*, that in all old representations of the manners and customs of our forefathers, cups and drinking vessels are more plentiful than dishes. The early inhabitants of England no doubt were hard drinkers, especially after the occupation of the kingdom by the Danes, who brought some very bad habits with them. In fact, to such an extent did the drinking evil prevail that Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, put down a number of alehouses, and only allowed one to a town. He also ordered that pins or nails should be fastened into the drinking vessels at a stated distance, and he who drank beyond these at a draught was liable to a punishment.

A BERMONDSEY "Steeple Jack" has written to the Governor of Strasbourg, proffering to take down the vexatious French flag that still flaunts defiantly from the flag-staff of the cathedral, defying the prowess of all who have yet striven to haul it down. He only asks for his travelling expenses to be paid, and will do the rest for the honour of the thing.

ANCIENT LONDON.—CITY SCRAPS.

I.

SISE LANE, now cut in two by Queen Victoria Street, affords a notable instance of verbal corruption.

Stow informs us that it was known as "S. Sythe's, or Sithis Lane; so named from a church also called St. Bennet Shorne, or Sherehogge;" which, being destroyed in the great fire, has not been rebuilt. The parish is now united with St. Stephen, Walbrook.

No doubt Sythe, Sithis, and Sise, are put for St. Osythe, Ositha, or Osith; a virgin queen and martyr. She was daughter of a Mexican prince, contracted in an unconsummated marriage to a King of East Anglia, and martyred by the heathen Danes *circa* 870 A.D.

There is a Kilsyth in Stirlingshire. N.B. Kil being Highland-Scottish for cell or chapel; and her nunnery, afterwards a priory, at St. Osyth, near Colchester, became corrupted into Chick, Chich, or Cice. Miss Yonge states that the full name would be Os-thryth = holy strength; no doubt she was a leading saint with the Essex people, to whom, at one time, London belonged.

The prefix *os* for saint or holy is equivalent to "og;" both being forms of the same word as used in different dialects. This word "og" has been corrupted into hog or hogge; shere being shire, and Bennet is the Latin form of "blessed," as abridged from benedicite. Shorne is, most probably, another form of shere or shire, from the A. S. verb "scyran," to shear.

So the church, dedicated to St. Osyth, was "the shrine of the blessed shire saint." It stood at the corner of Pancras Lane, Cheapside, and the churchyard is still preserved facing south.

II.

The ancient ceremonies that mark the feudal tenure by which the corporation holds the sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, performed annually at Michaelmas, having recently been repeated, it is curious to notice a close coincidence therewith connected.

The tribute of nails and horse-shoes is rendered in respect of a forge at St. Clement Danes: it is an old tenure held directly from the king, and we learn that Walter le Brien, marshal, rendered his dues at the *stone cross, temp.* Ed. I. roll i.; "pro quadam fabrica quam de Rege tenet in Capite ex opposito crucis lapidee."

This location of a farrier at the "stone cross" is paralleled by Stow in a different locality, viz., at Shoreditch, see 1st edition, p. 349.—"In Soersditch, sometime stood a crosse, now a smith's forge." These blacksmiths, farriers, or "marshals," were seemingly placed just outside the city barriers for the convenience of travellers, and no doubt drove a thriving trade there. The corporation still retains *one* "marshal" in the city pay.

A. H.

November 9, 1871.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CORDOVA.—According to the *Athenæum*, some Roman remains have recently been exposed in the Spanish town of Cordova. It would seem that the discovery has not yet been fully followed up, but part of a Roman mosaic pavement is apparent, and there is only needed a little energy to expose it all to view. At present four female forms are uncovered. "These figures are separated from each other, and the whole enclosed by a flowing pattern in various coloured marbles, the ground being white. Each bit of mosaic is somewhat less than a quarter of an inch square, and consists of almost every shade of colour. Both design and execution are superior to that of such work in general, and the whole is in excellent preservation."

THE ROMAN CEMETERY AT DUSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

IN Vol. XLIII., Part I., of the "Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries," lately issued, is an exhaustive paper by Mr. Samuel Sharpe, F.S.A., on the discovery of Roman remains at Duston, Northamptonshire, in an iron stone quarry on the estate of Earl Cowper, K.G. Fragments of Roman vessels have been turned up from time to time during the last ten or twelve years, but not until the present discoveries were made, two or three years since, was it suspected that so many traces of the Romans existed buried at this spot. It appears that Mr. Sharpe, having had his curiosity excited by persons bringing to him ancient relics from Duston, visited the ironstone works himself, and "found the surface of the infilled ground strewn with broken vessels obtained from the excavated soil, and other fragments and human bones projecting from the soil portion of the face of the quarry cliff." Here then were evidences of a cemetery having existed on the site of the quarry, and this was afterwards confirmed by the discovery of examples of burial by cremation, in urns, and with the body at full length. No vestiges of Roman houses, or other signs of domestic life, have been found at Duston, excepting, perhaps, fifteen or twenty wells which seem as if they had been originally used for obtaining water. As might be expected where there were a great number of Roman burials, the vessels of pottery found were distributed in all kinds of ways. Many, for instance, "without doubt devoted to cinerary uses were deposited singly at no great depth in the surface soil, and perhaps represent burials by cremation of individuals not very high up in the social scale. Such vessels have almost invariably been found in fragments."

"The more perfect fragments," continues Mr. Sharpe, "and those of a finer quality, probably were connected with the more important burials by cremation; in which burials there seems to have been some sort of uniform plan or fashion. Not unfrequently at the bottom of the "baring" in the first floor, as it were, of the rock, have been found shallow dish-shaped depressions of considerable diameter: these have contained ashes and vessels occasionally perfect, and of the better kind." In those burials where the skeleton was found entire, some have been made so near the surface that the bones have barely escaped being ploughed up. They appear to belong to both sexes, youthful and adult.

Many coins have also been found at Duston, ranging from Claudius to Honorius. Among these a small, brass coin of Cunobeline, the Briton, has turned up, but Mr. Sharpe considers that this "find" does not serve "as evidence of historical date," as it is probable that such a coin had simply by accident obtained currency with the Roman money.

On one occasion, Mr. Sharpe found exposed three grave-like excavations in the ironstone rock. These were partly destroyed, but one was intact. "All had been filled with soil from above, but, upon this being cleared, the natural floor was found strewn with ashes; among which were burnt stones, fragments of what I will provisionally call," says Mr. Sharpe, "Romano-British pottery, and a cluster of the imitative coins called *minimi*." At one side of the cavity on the natural rock, were certain rude horizontal incisions, made it is thought to indicate the spot where the dead had been deposited. This piece of incised rock was detached, and thus preserved from destruction by the workmen.

The paper concludes with a long list of the Roman remains found up to the present time at Duston, a perusal of which will at once show the importance of these discoveries. As illustrative of the subject, a paper in the *Reliquary* for January, 1870, should not be lost sight of. Several examples of Roman pottery from Duston are there exquisitely engraved by that well-known and painstaking antiquary, Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt.

K.

CENTENARIANS.

THERE is now living at Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, of which neighbourhood she has been an inhabitant all her life an old lady named Mary Arthur, who has not only entered on the second century of her existence, but had the small-pox a hundred years ago! She has been all her life in comparatively comfortable and easy circumstances, and her parents before her were well known in the place. The following extracts from the registers of Lostwithiel have been copied by a clergyman, for the purpose of proving that she was born upwards of a hundred years since:—

(1.) Register of the baptism of Mrs. Mary Arthur, widow, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall; recently copied by the Incumbent of St. Clements, near Truro and Lostwithiel, from the register of that parish—"Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Shear, baptised January the 28th, 1772, aged 11 months." (2.) Marriage certificate, as copied by the Rev. J. Bower, Vicar of Lostwithiel, from the parish register—"Nicholas Arthur, of this parish, cordwainer, and Mary Shear, of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by banns this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, by me, Jno. Baron, Vicar. This marriage was solemnised between us, Nicholas Arthur and Mary Shear, in the presence of William Westlake and Thomas Hodge."

The above correspondent, a Cornish clergyman, writes:—

"My mother, now 82 years of age, remembers Mrs. Arthur as an old married woman when she was herself a girl of 18. She has retired from business for many years. She still is in possession of all her faculties, is able to read, walks about without assistance, and is scarcely at all deaf; in fact, she considers herself superior in strength and activity to many of her neighbours who are ten or twelve years younger than herself. She had the small-pox when quite an infant, just a hundred years since."

AN extraordinary case of longevity is reported from Chesterfield. Mrs. Mary Wheelhouse, relict of a former tradesman belonging to Nottingham, died at Barlborough, near Chesterfield, in the 103rd year of her age. This age, it is said, can be verified by the parish records. Although the deceased had almost entirely lost her sight during the last two or three years, her health in other respects was remarkably good to the close of her life.

A CENTENARIAN died last week in Boston—Mrs. Carter, who for the past sixty years has occupied a house in the Lisdum Road—having completed her 100th year. Her mother died at 96; her sister, Mrs. Chatterton, at 93; her brother, Mr. Hill, of Winceby, who is still living, has reached the age of 97.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. — On Saturday last an inquest was held upon the body of Mr. Richard Saunders, aged eighty-six, who, for the last fifty-six years, had been the lodge-keeper at the British Museum. On Monday evening, the 30th of October, the deceased was in the act of crossing Great Russell Street, immediately opposite the Museum, on his way home, when he was knocked down in the roadway by a horse and cart, receiving several contusions about the body. He lingered until Wednesday last, when he died. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

AT Mr. Murray's annual trade dinner, on the 4th inst., amongst the books ordered to be published by him during the present and ensuing month, was 1000 copies of Ferguson's new work on "Rude Stone Monuments."

BURNT AT CHICAGO.—The greatest loss sustained by the Chicago Historical Society was the original draught of the Emancipation Proclamation, written in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting, with an accompanying letter, as he presented it to the Sanitary Fair Commission for the benefit of the soldiers, and which was purchased for the sum of 10,000 dollars. Besides, there was Mr. Volk's bust of Mr. Lincoln, taken from life, as also the torn battle flags of the Chicago batteries, the eagle that stood on the flagstaff of Fort Sumter. Mr. Lincoln's walking-stick, John Brown's pike, and many other valuable relics that can never be replaced.

PROVINCIAL.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—During the excavations now in progress in Bury churchyard by Mr. Watson, the workmen a few days since came upon twenty-three blocks of Purbeck marble, at a depth of about four feet, and below the foundation of what used to be the taproom chimney of the Magpie Inn. Four of these blocks were partly worked into capitals, bearing ornamentation of perhaps the early part of the thirteenth century, the chisel-marks being as sharp as if made yesterday; and the other nineteen are, apparently, just as they came from the quarry.

OXFORD.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.—Mr. J. H. Parker, M.A., C.B., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, gave two lectures in the upper room of the museum on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th of November, and exhibited the additions made to the collection during the last year. His first lecture was on the additions and on the progress of the study of archaeology during the same period, and its future prospects. His second lecture was on the explorations and excavations in Rome during the same period, with suggestions for continuing them, and the probable results.

BATH.

ANCIENT REMAINS.—In the course of the works in progress in connection with the restoration of the choir of Bath Abbey, the workmen have come across a massive column of the old Norman Abbey, similar to those found below the floor in the other part of the building. Near this spot another discovery has been made, that of a vault which it is thought not improbable may prove to be that where Bishop Oliver King was buried. Uncertainty has always attached to the burial-place of this prelate, whether in the Bath Abbey, or the Chapel Royal, Windsor.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

THE reconstruction of the Vendôme Column is entrusted to M. Vermont, architect, who held for several years the post of conservator of that monument.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has awarded the medals for the successful compositions on subjects connected with the antiquities of France, for 1871, as follows:—The first medal to M. L'Abbé Clouet, for his "Histoire de Verdun," in three volumes; the second medal to M. Guillaume Rey, for a volume on the "Architecture Militaire des Croisés," published in Paris; the third medal to MM. Beaune and D'Arbaumont, for a work, in one volume, on the "Universités de Franche-Comté."

THE publication of the *Revue Archéologique* has been resumed again, after the lapse of exactly one year. The last number being issued in September, 1870, it is proposed by the editors to make the new numbers follow in such a manner that 1870 and 1871 shall form one year only. With 1872 the regular issue will continue as hereafter. The number just published (October, 1871) contains the continuations of M. Perrot's article on the Palatine Paintings, and of M. Lenormand's *Mémoire* on the Ethiopian Epoch in the Egyptian History, besides "archaeological remarks" on the Strasbourg Cathedral, by A. Dumont, and a paper on a Græco-Roman Stele, found in Macedonia, by L. Heuzey.

Neither of these contributions calls for any special remark, but the editors promise to work with renewed energy for the ensuing numbers.

OLD PARIS.—The most ancient cemetery in Paris is at present being removed and dug up at the cost of the State and under the direction of the Government authorities. Its existence dates back to a period anterior to the sixth century, and, as we might expect, the work of exhumation has disclosed objects of the most valuable antiquarian interest. This cemetery was attached to the original church of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterwards known as Ste. Geneviève, and a little book written in the ninth century, and entitled *The Miracles of Ste. Geneviève*, describes it as extending all along the road which led to the route to Sens, up to and including the territory of the church of St. Marcel. It is at that part of the cemetery that the works are now being carried on, and the workmen have come upon a series of coffins all belonging to the Merovingian epoch. The discovery of numerous skeletons, not in coffins, confirms an interesting point of antiquity connected with the adjoining church. The church of St. Marcel was founded by Roland Comte de Blois, nephew of Charlemagne, and its chapter for a long time held the right of administering justice over a large part of the Faubourg St. Marcel. It had its regular officers, its procureur fiscal, its bailiff, and its register. The gibbets, the most popular attributes of justice in those days, were permanent institutions, and, in fact, remained standing there till 1674, when a Royal edict removed them to the Chatelet, which had just been created. In the church was the tomb of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, so well-known as the "Maitre des Sentences," and in the cemetery itself were buried many men whose names are familiar to Europe—D'Aguesseau and Du Moulin, the famous lawyers and juris-consults, De Thou and Duchesne, the historians, and several members of the princely House of Conti; but the remains of these and other illustrious dead have been already exhumed and removed to the catacombs in 1794. The coffins which the workmen have discovered are in some cases of very old date, some of stone, some of composition, and some of baked clay. The ornaments upon one prove it to date from the seventh century, and the heads of the skeletons are all found turned to the east, according to the usage of the primitive church.

LOSS BY FIRE.—A despatch has just been received at the Ministry of the Interior, announcing that the Hotel de Ville des Saintes, of La Charente Inferieure, has been burnt down, with all the archives. The event is not attributable to ill will. Should this news be confirmed we shall have to deplore the loss of the town-archives, a good library, and a fine picture gallery.

INDIA.

THE TAJ, AT AGRA.—This famous structure having been damaged by late storms, the Indian Government has devoted 300l. to its repair.

A REPORT by the curator of the Lahore Central Museum shows that during the last year nearly 60,000 persons had visited the museum, nearly double the number of the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the museum having been opened to the poorest persons, no check of dress being allowed to interpose. There have been a few losses, but the curator still recommends an adherence to the present plan of making no distinction of persons. No one who has seen a museum in the east can have failed to observe what a wonderful charm it has to the poorest and most illiterate people. They seem never to tire of looking at the swords, and guns, and helmets, and especially the stuffed animals. Every great ruler seems to have perceived this and provided novelties for the people. At the present time museums are progressing in every part of India, British and native,

MISCELLANEA.

"BOYD'S INN, EDINBURGH."—The following inscription has been cut out on an oblong stone at the south end of a new block of buildings at the head of St. Mary Street, Edinburgh—"Boyd's Inn, at which Dr. Samuel Johnson arrived in Edinburgh, 14th August, 1773, on his memorable tour to the Hebrides, occupied the larger part of the side of this building."

THE Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, is engaged in preparing a work on his cathedral, its history and architecture.

A COMPLETE collection of the etchings by Mr. Samuel Palmer, our English master in the art, will shortly be added to the Print-Room, British Museum, as a gift from the artist.

A RUMOUR has reached us that Captain Burton, the great and accomplished African traveller, complains that none of the scientific societies are open at this time of the year. He is bringing home from Palmyra a most interesting collection of skulls, and, more interesting still, the skeleton of a man eleven feet high, which is supposed to be one of the giants of Bashan.

THERE is an ancient author who mentions the old superstition or idea, that as the winter comes on, swallows form themselves into a ball and pass under or through the sea on their way to the southern climes. Not long ago, a gentleman residing in Basingstoke, on looking out of the window, saw upon the ledge of it a large black ball. Greatly puzzled as to what it could be, he examined it more closely, and it proved to be a conglomeration of swallows, which were all alive and preparing to migrate.

DR. FILKIN, formerly of Tetbury, but late of Richmond, who was ninety-four years of age, has bequeathed his MSS. of "Richmond and the Neighbourhood" to the British Museum, to be handed over to that institution by Sir David Dundas, M.P., in whose possession, he states, they are; and to Sir David he leaves the letters received by him from Dr. Edward Jenner.

THE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF TURIN.—This museum is already one of the most complete institutions of its kind in Europe, and ranks next in importance to the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers of Paris, and the South Kensington Museum in London, the first of which has been established eighty-seven years, and the latter sixteen years. This museum is far more complete than those of Berlin and Vienna, and its success is mainly due to the indefatigable exertions of its director, Signor Codazza, and of our countryman, Mr. W. P. Jarvis, its able conservator.

THE rarity of old Flemish wall-painting gives a special interest to the discovery recently made (according to the *Academy*) in the Johanniskirche of Herzogenbusch, of a wall-painting dating from 1447. It has been brought to light from beneath the whitewash, and, except that the colour is somewhat faded, is tolerably well preserved. It depicts Christ on the cross, with the Virgin and S. John; at the foot of the cross is a burgher family of the town, the donors of the picture.

A SELECTION from the library of the Penn family will be sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, during the early part of the ensuing year. The collection comprises works on general literature, America, voyages, and travels, &c., many containing the armorial bookplate of "William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1703," and some few with his autograph.

THE death is announced of Miss Mary Scott, who was the only surviving cousin of the late Sir Walter Scott.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1871.

BURIED CRUCIFORM PLATFORMS IN YORKSHIRE.

UNDER this heading, Mr. Charles Monkman, of Malton, has contributed to the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, a very readable and instructive paper on certain buried cruciform structures that have been discovered during the last four or five years. It is a subject that has hitherto received but little attention, but it is one that merits the serious consideration of those who investigate, from time to time, the contents of the ancient mounds of earth in this country. It is to be noted that to all outward appearance the mounds, in which the present discoveries were made, were grave-mounds or tumuli, and not until the examination of their internal structure was it apparent that, although reared intentionally, their purpose was not a sepulchral one, and hence it became necessary to re-consider the purpose of their erection.

Towards the end of the year 1866, Mr. William Lovel selected a tumulus-like mound on the Dotterill Cottage Farm Estate, at Helperthorpe, for examination, under the impression that he was about to open a barrow. The excavations were commenced at the south end, and a portion of the walling forming the cross was destroyed before its peculiar construction was noticed, but as soon as this was done great care was taken to preserve the remainder of the structure, and the other three limbs were exposed without being injured. "The walls were of rough and irregular pieces of the native chalk rock, faced inwards, so that they presented two long trough-like buildings, walled up at the ends, and intersecting at right angles, the arms thus formed, being each about 10 feet 6 inches in length. On the outside the walls had been left as rough as possible. The two troughs which, crossing each other, formed the four arms of the structure were filled with a stiff yellowish clay, rammed hard, and more clay of the same kind was placed all round the exterior of the chalk walls." These were built of blocks of chalk of various sizes, the smallest being uppermost, but the incline thus made was all on the outside, the inner face being quite perpendicular. The platform was built in the form of a Greek cross, about eighteen inches wide at the top between the walls, and about two feet high.

Various were the relics of antiquity found in the earth composing the mound, such as pieces of soft dark pottery, fragments of Roman ware, bones of the deer, ox, dog, and swine, besides other nondescript articles. In the cross itself, however, nothing of this kind was found.

The other examples of these buried cruciform platforms were discovered in 1868 and 1870—the first at Swinton, near Malton, and the second near Fimber on the Yorkshire Wolds. The Swinton cross was within a circular mound nearly seventy feet in diameter, and was uncovered by the Rev. James Robertson. It was of different construction to that

at Helperthorpe, having been formed by cutting a cross-like excavation in the solid oolite rock. "The arms of this excavated cross were in a line with the cardinal points, and were exactly of the same length, measuring from extremes, north and south, and east and west, just nineteen feet; they were six feet wide at the point of intersection, and five feet at the ends. The sides were perpendicular, cut with great exactness, and at the bottom was a perfectly flat surface of oolite. Upon this level bottom was built a platform, also in the form of a Greek cross, the arms of which extended nearly the whole length of the excavation, and were two feet high and two feet wide." The space between the platform and the natural rock was filled with soil. In the excavation above the platform were found various remains, among them pieces of pottery, burnt stones, flag-slates, charcoal, and a "Roman" horseshoe.

The Fimber cross, exposed by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, has many points of resemblance to that just described, with this peculiarity, that there were two platforms in the excavation, one above the other and about five feet apart. The uppermost resembled in mode of construction that found at Helperthorpe, while the second coincided more exactly with the Swinton cross platform. A miscellaneous collection of broken articles was found both in the excavation cut in the chalk rock, and in the earth composing the mound. The length of each arm of the Fimber cross from the point of intersection was ten feet six inches.

Such is a brief account of these ancient buried structures. Mr. Monkman, of course, enters more fully into their description, but the above will give a general idea of their peculiar form, and show that they were evidently planned with some special object in view. What then was this object? "Some have considered the remains I have described," says Mr. Monkman, "to be sepulchral relics, but for this hypothesis there does not appear to be any foundation; others have regarded them as having been places for religious rites, but nothing has been advanced to support this notion; and others again say that they are connected with Roman agrimensorial operations. This view is held by leading antiquaries, and I think it the only view in favour of which evidence can be adduced." Mr. Monkman then proceeds to show that the Helperthorpe, Swinton, and Fimber crosses are no less than *botontini* or Roman survey-marks. The researches of Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A. (*Archæologia*, Vol. XLII.) are brought to bear upon the question, and that gentleman himself remarks in a supplementary paper that "the examples in question (startling as they are) are *botontini* of more than ordinarily complete character," and further, that "it is impossible to estimate these discoveries too highly, for every additional proof of the extent of centuriation in this country is also an ethnological demonstration, from the necessary bearing which it has upon the Roman colonization of Britain."

Mr. Monkman suggests that many blank barrows, that have yielded no sepulchral relics to their explorers may also be *botontini*. It does not appear, however, that anything really similar to these Yorkshire buried cruciform platforms has been discovered in other parts of the country. Many sites have been pointed out as bearing evidence of the work of the agrimensor, but none show such elaborateness of construction as the present examples. It is much to be

hoped that further researches may lead to a confirmation of this suggested use of these buried cross-like platforms.

Several plans and elevations accompany Mr. Monkman's paper which greatly tend to elucidate the subject.

K.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS IN DISTEMPER.

IN a recent number of the *Antiquary* a paragraph appeared, stating that some ancient distemper paintings had been "unearthed" in the parish church of Coppard, in Essex. It now appears that there is no such place as Coppard, in Essex; but that Coppard was undoubtedly a typographical error, and that as there have been some such discoveries at Copford, near Colchester, that must be the place alluded to.

Having surmounted this difficulty, I will proceed. The sacred edifice in which this discovery has been made, is a simple little village church standing alone, amid its beech and lime trees, now withered and apparently dead. Apart from the busy thoroughfare of the outside world, it has possibly often been passed by unnoticed by the local traveller.

It is true it does not bear any prominent place in history—it does not boast of its learned and eloquent preachers—nor does it possess any great architectural beauties; in fact, it is, as I have said, a *simple village church*—and it answers to the picture which the poet draws when he says:—

"In dreamland once I saw a church,
Among the trees it stood,
And reared its little steeple cross
Above the sweet greenwood."

And what can be a more interesting or sublime study even to the deep-read archaeologist than a "simple village church." I quote the following from Wright's "History of Essex":—

"The church is on the south side of Copford Hall, at a short distance. The walls are of unusual thickness, the whole building having originally been covered with an arch, some remains of which are yet to be seen, especially in the chancel, which is also distinguished by having the east end of a semicircular form. There is a nave and south aisle, which, with the chancel, are kept in very good repair through the care and munificence of successive owners of the Hall; and in 1660 it was completely repaired at the charge of the parishioners, on which occasion, as the workmen were preparing the walls for whitewashing, it was discovered that very good paintings of the Crucifixion, of St. Peter's mother-in-law lying sick of a fever, of Mary Magdalen, and other subjects, had been covered over with whitening.

"The doors are covered with ornamental flourishes of ironwork, and under this may yet be seen the remains of a kind of tanned skins, thicker than parchment, which are traditionally recorded to have been the skins of Danes who broke into and robbed this church."

The paragraph before alluded to, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for October 20th, also stated that the pictures here mentioned by Wright were probably those now found; but it is not so. It says here that they were on the "wall;" however, the paintings which are now brought to light are in the chancel end, which, as we have seen above, is distinguished by being of a semicircular form. There are traces of colouring on almost every part of the walls; but only as far as the apse—which, by the bye, is a very fine specimen of its kind—has the whitewash been removed, and to all appearance there is nothing in that part to warrant the assertion that they are the paintings alluded to in Wright's "History of Essex."

Not being possessed of the material, and my own experience falling short, I am unable at present to give a full description of what the paintings, so far as they have been

discovered, may be; but will, at the earliest possible period, obtain a full description of the illustration: in the meantime this may clear up the mystery to those local subscribers who may have searched for the parish church of *Coppard*, in Essex.

F. E. S.

THE ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN ARGYLESHIRE.

THE excavations lately carried on at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary, at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, have led to some curious and interesting results. A huge cairn was opened to the extent of 70 feet, when several chambers formed of megalithic blocks of grantoid rock, were cleared and closely inspected for incisions. One incised block of granite was identified as a part of one of the chambers; another of schistose rock (actynolite) was found in the immediate neighbourhood. The incisions seem to identify the structure with those near Lochgilphead, which are surrounded with incised stones, many of which have been discovered by the Rev. Mr. Mapleton, M.A. (Oxon), of Duntroon Castle, Argyleshire, and are similar also to those of Northumberland and Ilkely.

The principal chamber was covered by an immense block, apparently worked in a pent-house fashion, for discharging the rain from the structure; and in it were discovered distinct evidences of cremation, charcoal, burned bones, fragments of incinerary pottery, and a vitrified mass of mica-schist and trap rock similar to that of the Vitrified Forts of Scotland, giving evidence of intense heat. Here also was discovered a block of white quartz of a conical form, like others discovered by Mr. Phené, the first of them at Letcombe Castle in June last. It surmounted a kist or reliquary containing human bones, pottery, weapons, &c. Mr. Layard, we may here note, found small cones in thousands at Warka, (we think it was) in connexion with the slipper-shaped coffins of that ancient eastern "city of the dead." The cone found at Ach-na-Goul is now at Inverary Castle.

Continuing the excavations southward from the covered chamber, a long passage or gallery was opened midway, in which was another chamber 9 feet long, to the east of which was a chamber 5 feet square, approached by a narrow opening from the gallery. The whole length of the gallery, and chambers (exclusive of the last), to the distance of 70 feet, contained remains of cremative operations, but the eastern chamber was entirely free from any such appearance. Mr. Phené thinks that as it is well known that ceremonies of a dark and pagan ritual were conducted in secret constructions of this description, both in connexion with the rights of sepulture, and also as symbolical of funereal and other ceremonials even when there was no actual burial, the indications given by the existence of the eastern chamber and the symbolical altar point strongly to this structure having been one of those places ["sorcery halls"] connected with the mysteries of Paganism. It is said to be remarkable that the saurian-shaped mound described in our last number, is separated from the structure we are now describing by a district abounding with legends of mythical monsters of so classic a kind that they seem to rival the Greek story of the garden of the Hesperides,—Loch Awe and Loch Avich each claiming its peculiar monster.

Mr. Phené's researches, then, appear to be so far corroborative of the idea that such structures had something to do with those magical rites which constitute the universal religion in pre-Jewish and pre-Christian times.

THE "HERTFORD" PICTURES.—By the liberality of Sir Richard Wallace the finest portion of the collection of pictures at Hertford House will be shortly exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

THE CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

It affords us great pleasure to insert the following circular on the Conservation of Monuments, just issued by the Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, and we trust that the further publicity of so admirable a document may lead to the formation of many kindred societies throughout the kingdom.

"THE Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society beg to remind the Members of the communications which the Society made to the Government during the Long Vacation of 1870, with reference to 'the desirability of a Royal Commission being appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of those important Monuments of Antiquity which, if destroyed, could not be replaced, and also the most effectual means of preserving them from further decay and injury.'

"They have now the pleasure of informing the Members that they understand the Government have so far entertained the suggestions which the Society, through its President and Secretary, made to them in the course of those communications, that they have applied to the Society of Antiquaries of London (as being the only Antiquarian Society possessing a royal charter) to obtain from them as complete a list as possible of the Historical Monuments of Great Britain.

"Your Committee have only thought it right that, having been more than any other Society instrumental in calling the attention of the Government to this important question, they should take their share of the work in providing an accurate list of those 'Monuments of Historical and Archaeological interest,' which have been still preserved to us. They propose, however, to limit themselves to those monuments which are still existing in the two counties of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, trusting that similar local societies will in the same way give their attention to compiling a record of all such objects existing in their respective districts. The Committee, therefore, have appointed a Sub-committee, in whose charge the collection of the materials shall rest, and they look to the Members of the Society generally to communicate with one or other of the Sub-committee respecting any such remains with which they may be acquainted. The Committee understand by 'Historical Monuments' all those remains which illustrate the history of the two counties during British, Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval times. They would especially invite the attention of the Members to those Historical Monuments which supplement the Documentary Records of these two counties—including, therefore, *Earthworks*, such as camps, tumuli, &c.; *Stone Remains*, such as cromlechs, ancient boundary-stones, &c.; and *Buildings* of a period anterior to the sixteenth century, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military.

"The Sub-committee would at the same time state that any information with respect to Coins, Weapons of flint, stone, or metal, or remains of fictile manufactures, provided the *exact locality* where they are discovered can absolutely be determined, will also be of value to them, as aids to the chronological arrangement of the more important monuments.

"The Sub-committee, therefore, are prepared to receive any communication with respect to the objects in question; but with regard to Earthworks, Stone Remains, and Buildings, it is particularly requested that accurate information be given as to *their present state*.

"The following gentlemen have been appointed on the Sub-committee:—

Honorary Secretaries.

- "Rev. J. S. TREACHER, M.A., 25, St. Giles', Oxford.
- "Mr. J. P. EARWAKER, Merton College, Oxford.
- "Mr. JAMES PARKER, The Turl, Oxford, *Hon. Treasurer.*
- "Mr. E. G. BRUTON, F.R.I.B.A., St. Michael's Chambers, Oxford, *Hon. Librarian.*"

CITY GUILDS.

THE BREWERS' COMPANY.

THE Hall is at 18, Addle Street, E.C.

Charters.—This Company existed for many years by prescription. Incorporated by 16th Henry VI., February 22, 1437. Re-incorporated by 4th Elizabeth, August 29, 1562. She gave them additional privileges, 21st Elizabeth, July 13, 1579; which were confirmed by 15th Charles I., April 6th, 1639. James II. gave them a New Charter, March 18th, 1685. Bye-laws for their better government passed July 13th, 1739, enforced by Act of Common Council, July 7th, 1753.

ARMS.—*Gules*: on a chevron *argent*, between three pair of barley garbs in saltier *or*; three tuns *sable* hooped of the third. *Crest*: on a wreath a demi-Moorish woman, couped at the knees, proper, her hair dishevelled *or*; habited *sable*, frettée *argent*: her arms extended, holding in each hand three ears of barley of the second. *Motto*: "In God is all our trust."

Fees Payable.—Upon taking up the freedom: by patrimony, 3*l.* 3*s.*; by servitude, 13*s.* 4*d.*; by redemption, 21*l.*—Upon admission to the livery, 31*l.* 10*s.*

CHARITIES.—(Almshouses and Schools.)

Lady Alice Owen founded and endowed, November 22, 1609, a Hospital or Almshouses, situated at Owen's Row, Goswell Street Road, in the parish of Islington, for 10 poor widows (now thirteen), parishioners of Islington or St. James's, Clerkenwell. The applicants are to be fifty years of age, and their good conduct and fitness must be certified by the minister and officers of the parish to which the candidates belong. The Court of Assistants elect when a vacancy occurs.

Elizabeth Lovejoy gave, March 25, 1694, 180*l.* as an additional endowment to the Hospital.

Richard Platt, in 1599, established and endowed a School (which is attended by upwards of fifty boys) and Almshouses at Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, for poor persons of that parish, the management being vested in this Company. Candidates must state in their petition their age, residence, and character, and it must be certified by the minister and churchwardens, and several inhabitants of the parish, and forwarded to the clerk. The vacancies are filled up by the Court of Assistants.

Harry Cherrington, in 1799, redeemed the land tax of Mr. Platt's estate, on condition that the Company should add 2*l.* annually to the income of the almspeople.

John Neiman gave, July 3, 1802, 300*l.* 3 p. cents, in trust, the interest to be given weekly to the almspeople. The yearly income of each inmate is 18*l.* 3*s.* with fuel and clothing valued about 3*l.* 16*s.* (Vol. I., p. 162.)

Alderman James Hickson devised, February 16, 1686, the Manor of Williatts and certain premises in South Mimms, Middlesex, to found and endow a School at All-hallows, Barking, and Almshouses for six poor persons at South Mimms.

John Baker, by indenture of bargain and sale, dated December 13, 1813, gave the Company in trust property for the building and endowing of six Almshouses in Middlesex, for the use of six poor women, inhabitants of the parish of Christchurch, Middlesex.

(*Poor of the Company.*)

John Potter left considerable property in trust, the interest to be divided among six poor members of the Company.

John Newman gave, January 26, 1590, an annuity of 20*s.* for the benefit of the poor of the Mystery.

William Hurste, and Francis Smallman, and Susan his wife, left property in trust, to pay 3*l.* yearly towards the relief of the poor of this Company.

John Yorke gave, October 18, 1612, 4*l.* yearly to the poor

of the Mystery, arising out of the messuage or Inn known as the Nag's Head, Islington.

Roger Bellowe left, April 29, 1614, property in Wickham, Bucks, and in other places, the proceeds to be devoted to the assistance of the poor of the Company.

Ann Potter gave, May 25, 1614, 100*l.* upon trust, to pay 10*s.* yearly to four poor widows of freemen, and 40*s.* to be divided among the poor people in Lady Owen's Alms-houses.

Richard Rochdale gave, July 1, 1657, three messuages to the Royal Hospitals upon trust, they to pay annually 3*l.* to this Company for the poor.

Philip Jewitt left, June 23, 1679, 200*l.*, the Company to give 6*l.* yearly to the poor.

Samuel Whitbread gave by indenture, March 26, 1794, the Great Barford Estates, containing 270 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches, upon trust, the profits to be devoted to the support of one or two master brewers of the age of fifty years, who shall have carried on the trade of a master brewer within the Bills of Mortality or two miles thereof for many years in a respectable manner; a pension may also be given to their widows. He also gave or sold for a slight consideration, property called the Whitecross Street Estate, upon condition, after the payment of certain trusts, that the residue be devoted to the poor afflicted of the Company, in sums of not less than 5*l.* 5*s.* The selection is made by the Court of Assistants.

Robert Hunt gave, October 19, 1620, 200*l.*, the interest to be paid yearly for ever to the vicar of the parish of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, 10*l.* for exercising and catechising of youths within the Church every Sabbath day.

THE DISTILLER'S COMPANY.

Charters.—Charles I. incorporated all persons who profess the trade, art, or mystery of distilling strong waters and making of vinegars into one Company, 14th Charles I., August 9, 1638. A new Charter was granted by 3rd James II., May 12, 1687. The Ordinances for their government were confirmed in 1690. The Court of Mayor and Aldermen granted them a livery October 21, 1672. All distillers were compelled to be free of this Company by Act of Common Council, July 29, 1774.

ARMS.—*Asure*: a fesse wavy *argent*, in chief the sun in splendour, encircled with a cloud, distilling drops of rain, all proper; in base a distillatory double-armed *or*, on a fire proper, with two worms and bolt-receivers of the second. *Crest*: on a wreath a garb of barley, environed with a vine fructed, both proper. *Supporters*: the dexter, the figure of a man, representing a Russian, habited in the dress of the country, all proper; the sinister an Indian, vested round the waist with feathers of various colours, wreathed about the temples with feathers as the last; in his hand a bow, at his back a quiver of arrows, all proper. *Motto*: "Drop as Rain, Distil as Dew."

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Two new courts have recently been completed. These courts will be used for displaying that magnificent piece of architecture and architectonic sculpture, the "Portico da Gloria," from the Cathedral of Santiago, and other large objects. The new courts are each about 120 feet long, 60 feet wide, and about 90 feet high. At the height of 60 feet from the floor is a gallery.

THE END OF AN OLD HOUSE.—The *Edinburgh Courier* mentions that the house in High Street, Edinburgh, recently destroyed by fire, was at one time inhabited by the Abbot of Melrose, and was then known as Rosehall House. Subsequently it became the town residence of the well-known lawyer and writer on heraldry, Sir George Mackenzie. It is said to be upwards of 350 years old.

THE FIRST RECORDED LICENSING ACT.

BELOW we reprint, *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of the first recorded Act of Parliament licensing alehouses, in the reign of Edward VI., A.D. 1552. There are allusions, it is alleged, which may be construed into evidence of an earlier enactment on this subject, but after searching all the sources accessible to us, we are unable to trace it, and no reference is made to it in the Act we produced below. The natural inference, therefore, is that this is the *fons et origo* of the present law. The original is printed in black-letter. The same volume of the statutes contains a curious enactment entitled, "An Acte for the true makynge of Malte."

ANNO V. & VI. EDVARDI VI.

THE XXXV. CHAPTER.

AN ACTE FOR KEPERS OF ALEHOUSES, TO BE BOUNDE BY RECOGNISAUNCE.

Forasmuch, as intollerable hurtes, and troubles to the common wealth of this realme, daily doe grow and cnease through such abuses, and disorders, as are had vsed in commo ale houses and other houses called tipling houses—It is therefore enacted by the king our souereine lord, with the assent of the lordes, and commons in this preset parliament, and by thauctority of the same, that the Justices of Peace within euery shiere, citye, borough, towne corporate, fraunchesse, or libertye within this realme, or two of them at the least (whereof, one of the to be of the *Quorum*) shal haue ful power and auctoritie, by vertue of this Acte, within euery shiere, citye, borough, towne corporate, franchises, and liberty, where thei be Justices of Peace, to remoue, discharge and put away commune selling of ale, and bierre, in the said commune Alehouses, and tipling houses in such towne or townes, and places, where they shall thynk mete and convenient. And that none after the first day of May next comming shal be admitted, or suffred to kepe any commune alehouse, or tipling house, but such as shal be therunto admitted, and allowed in y open sessions of the peace, or els by two Justices of peace, whereof one to be of the *Quorum*. And that the said Justices of the peace, or two of the (whereof the one to be of the *Quorum*) shal take bonde and surety, from tyme to tyme, by recognisaunce of suche as shal be admitted, and allowed hereafter to kepe any commune alehouse, or tipling house, as wel for, and against the usynge of unlawfull games, as also for the usinge and maintenaunce of good order and rule, to be hadde and used within the same, as by their discretion shal be thought necessary and conuenient or making euery whiche recognisaunce, the partie or partys y shal be so bounde, shal paie but, xii. d. And the said Justices shal certifie the same recognisaunce, at the next Quarter Sessions of the peace to be holden within the same shiere, borough, Town corporate, fraunchesse, or liberty, where such Alehouse, or tipling house shal be. The same recognisaunce there to remayne of recorde before the Justices of peace of that shiere, citie, borough, towne corporat, franchises or libertie upon paine of forfeiture to the king for euery such recognisaunce taken, and not certified iii. l. vi. s. vii. d.

And it is further enacted by thauctority aforesaid, that the Justices of peace of every shiere, citye, borough, towne, corporate, franchises, and libertye where such recognisaunce shal be taken, shal haue power and auctoritie by this Act, in their quarter Sessions of the peace, by presentment, information or otherwise by their discretio, to enquire of al suche persons, as shal be admitted and allowed to kepe any Alehouse, or tipling house, and that be bounde by recognisaunce, as is aboue said, yf they or any of them haue done any act or actes whereby they or any of the haue forfeited the same recognisaunce. And the said Justices of euery shiere, and places where they be Justices, shall upon euery

such presentment, or informatio, award process against euery suche person so presented, or complained upon before them, to shew why he should not forfeit his recognisaunce, and shall haue full power and auctoritie by this Acte, to hear and to determyne the same by al such waies and meanes, as by their discretion shall be thought good.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid that yf anye person or persons, other than suche as shal be hereafter admitted and allowed by the sayd Justices, shal after the said first day of May, obstinately, and upon his owne auctoritie, take upon him or the, to kepe a commune Alehouse, or tipling house, or shall, contrary to the commaundment of the said Justices, or two of them, use comonly selling of Ale or biere; that the y said Justices of peace, or two of them (wherof one to be of the *Quorum*), shall for euery suche offence, commyte euery such persone or persones, so offending to the comune Gaole, wythin the same Shiere, City, Borough, towne, corporate, franchise or libertie, ther to remaine without baile, or mainprise, by y space of iii. daies. And before his or their deliuerance, the said Justice shall take recognisaunce for him or them so committed, with two sureties that he, or they shal not kepe any commune Alehouse, Tiplinghouse, or use commonly selling of Ale or biere, as by the discretion of the sayd Justices shal be sene coneniet. And the said Justices shal make certificat of euery suche recognisaunce, and offence, at the next Quarter Sessions that shal be holden within the same Shiere, City, Borough, Towne, corporat, franchise, or libertie, where the same shall be committed, or done. Which certificat shal be a sufficient conuiction in the lawe, of the same offence. And the said Justices of peace upon the sayde certificat made, shal in open Sessions asseesse the fyne for euery suche offence, at twenty shyllinges.

Provided alwaye, that in suche townes and places, where any faier or faiers shal be kept, that for the time onely of the same faier or faiers, it shal be lawfull for euery person and persones, to use commune selling of Ale or Biere, in Bouthes or other places there, for the relyefe of the kynges Subjects, that shall repayre to the same, in such like maner and sorte as hath bene used, and done in tymes passed.

This Acte, or any thing therein conteyned to the contrary, notwithstandinge.

"THE DANCE OF POWLLYS."

IN the year 1449, when William Canynges was Mayor, whom the King of England styled "his beloved eminent Merchant of Bristol;" when William de la Pole, Lord Suffolk, Lord Say, and Jack Cade, each lost their heads, and found a bloody tomb, a grave was opened in All Saints' Church, Bristol, for which the sum of 6s. 8d. was charged, and in this snug resting-place one William Witteney was laid. Whether, like his predecessor, Blanket, he derived his name from his manufacture, which was even then carried on with peculiar excellence in the little town on the Windrush; or whether, as was customary, he was named from the town which he left to become a free burgess of Bristol, we know not; all that can be told is, that he is numbered amongst the good doers of All Saints', and that he left two remarkable presents to the church, in order that the priests, twice a year, on Ash Wednesday and Allhallows, might pray for his soul. The first of these gifts Rogers calls the dance of Sollys (Souls), an unaccountable blunder, inasmuch as the annual entry is repeated some thirty times, and in every case it is unmistakably Powllys. Lucas, in his *Secularia*, thinks this dance must have been a picture, or piece of elaborate tapestry, exhibited on poles twice a year in the Church. I am strongly inclined to think that in an age when every one was notoriously acquainted with a poll-tax, or a tax on persons, this "memorial that every one should remember his own death, that is to say, the dance of Polls," was a dance of heads, or marionettes. Strongly corroborative of this

view, is the inventory of the goods of the church, wherein we find—

"Item, a Steyned Cloth with Poppingays and Scrypturys.

"Item, a cloth of Redde Damaske worke wt a crucyfixe wt Mary and John.

"Item, a Foote for ye clothe peynted for Mary and John.

"Item, a feote peynted for ye mownstrons."

But whatever it was, it cost Witteney 18l. This was not the only gift of William Witteney to his fellow-citizens, for he also gave them a "Primar with Seven Psalmys, Letanye, Dirige, and Commendacyons. Psalmys of ye Passyon wt meny othr Devocoyons, ye which bokys stode in ye grate undyr St. Xpofer hys fote. And ye seyd boke was stole, and found at St. Jamys in Galeys (Galicia) and brought home and newe ygrated. And sethe stole azen." I have looked in vain for the disbursements of the messengers sent to search for and bring the treasure home; I find in 1434, a receipt of 8d. from pilgrims going to St. James's, who, on the principle of giving "a sprat to catch a mackerel," may possibly have been the thieves, but nowhere can I find any outlay for a journey into Spain and back; possibly the careless custodian had to beg his way until he found the lost treasure.

Rich and rare as were the vestments and jewels of this fine old church [one suit cost 100l. in the days when William Peynter and Robert Walshe, coke (cook), were churchwardens] it seems strange to meet with such entries as the following:—"Recept of Segys (sedges for covering the floor); John Olde, xiid.; Roger Osteler, xd.; Gyeas Goldsmith, viiid.; Richard Hosyer, viii.; Jamys Chambyrlayn, iis. iiijd., and ye Cordener (cordwainers) ys wyfe, viiid. For strawe yt Xms., ixd. Rusthes at Wytsondyte, ijd. Raker ys yerly wage, iiijd., and for beryng owte and away ye church dowste, viiid."

Nearly the whole of the above names, it will be observed, are taken from the calling or business of the party. Need I say that the narrow entry leading from High Street past the South Western Bank door into All Saints' Lane was "Cook's Row," the chosen abode of the Soyers of the age—though perhaps it is not so well known that both John and Roger Turtle, who in all human probability got their names also from their dealings in calipash and calipee, and are supposed to have been the introducers of the far-famed Bristol dainty dish, lived in the corner, where Hayward's book-shop now stands.

J. F. N.

MR. GEORGE POWELL, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, has presented a valuable collection of paintings and other works of art to the town of Aberystwith.

SOUTHLEIGH.—The old parish church of Southleigh, in which John Wesley preached his first sermon, is to be restored very shortly. Mr. Ewan Christian, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, undertakes the chancel, and Mr. Clapton C. Rolfe the remaining portion of the building.

MR. SKEAT's edition of Four Anglo-Saxon and Early English Texts of the Gospel of St. Mark, in continuation of Kemble and Hardwick's "St. Matthew," is just ready. The book is prepared by order of the Syndics of the University Press.

MISS L. TOULMIN SMITH has in the press, for the Camden Society, "The Mayor of Bristol's Calendar, by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol in the time of Edward IV."

SAVOY PALACE.—A little bit of the old Savoy Palace has been brought to light on the Thames Embankment. A portion of the boundary wall is built into some warehouses westward of Waterloo Bridge. The ancient white crumbling stones is patched with brickwork, itself some centuries old.

NEW BOOKS.

AN elegant new edition of "Bewick's Select Fables of Æsop" has just been published by Bickers & Son, of Leicester Square. The work is beautifully printed on fine toned paper, and is a faithful reprint of the excessively rare Newcastle edition of Bewick's Select Fables. A further notice of this book will be given in our next number.

Medals, Clasps, and Crosses, Military and Naval, in the Collection of J. W. Fleming, F.R.C.S., Edin., Surgeon-Major late 4th Dragoon Guards. (For Private Circulation only.)

THIS is a very excellent work on a highly interesting subject, and Mr. Fleming is to be much commended for bestowing so large an amount of care as he has done in its production. His collection is unique, and the list of British Military and Naval Medals, described in the pages of his elegant book, is almost complete. The illustrations therein give an additional interest to the publication. Its contents comprise Military Medals; Medals to Auxiliary Forces; Medals to H. E. I. Company's Forces; Naval Medals; Medals, &c., from Foreign Sovereigns; Military and Naval Commemorative Medals and Miscellaneous Medals. The explanatory notes at the end of the book are both useful and interesting.

By permission of the author we give the obverse and the reverse of two medals, the engravings of which he has kindly lent for insertion in our pages.

to Sir Robert Welch, Knight, Commander of a Troop of Horses, for recovering from the Parliamentary Forces "Our Royal Banner, used at the Battail of Edgehill."

NOTE.—At the Battle of Edge-hill, on Sunday, October 23, 1642, Robert Welch, an Irish gentleman, in command of a troop of horse, eminently signalised himself by recovering the Royal Standard which had been taken by the Parliamentary Forces, and by capturing two pieces of cannon, and the Earl of Essex's waggon. On the morning after the battle Prince Rupert presented Mr. Welch and his trophies to King Charles, who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and afterwards commanded the chief engraver "to make a Medal in gold for Sir Robert Welch, Knight."

•••

"*Wherreas* Sir Robert Walch, knight, has produced a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual of King Charles I., of ever blessed memory, whereby the said king granted unto the said Sir Robert a medal of gold, with the figure of the said king, and of his son (then Prince Charles) with such motto as is in the said warrant mentioned, which he has prayed may be entered on record in the College of Arms, together with such other papers and warrants as relate thereto; these are to authorise and require you, or any of you to whom these presents shall come, to cause entry to be made of the said badge, granted as aforesaid to the said Sir Robert Walch, on record in the said office of arms, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"Given under my hand, and the seal of my office of Earl Marshall of England, the 14th day of August, 1685—anno R.R. Jacobi Secti nunc Angliæ, etc. primo.

"Signed thus,

"NORFOLKE AND MARSHALL.

"*To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms, or to the Registrar of the College of Arms.*"

"Charles R.

"Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welch, knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles. And on the reverse thereof to insculpe ye form of our Royal Banner, used at the battail of Edge-hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it, *Per Regale Mandatum Caroli Regis hoc assignatur Roberto Welch Militi.* And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

"Given at our Court at Oxford, this 1st day of June, 1643.

"*To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Rawlins, our Graver of Seals and Medals.*"

F. s. "College of Arms," M. S. I. 26, folio 90; Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas's "History of Honorary Medals;" *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. lviii. p. 80; Carter's "British Medals," Div. ii. p. 2.

The next engraving is that of a Silver Medal, presented as "A Testimony of Public Regard," by King George III. to Captain Ewing, who was wounded at Bunker's Hill, on June 17, 1775.

The first is that of a Gold Medal, presented by Charles I.

fifteenth century, "there appears to be no marks on paper which may be said to apply individually to the maker of the paper." How far this is correct I am not in a position to say. Still, it seems singular, that very similar marks (used by early makers) may be found on paper of later date. Paper marks were formerly as numerous and as quaint as painted signs, which adorned almost every house of business. For example:—

"First, there is Maister Peter at the *Bell*,
A linnen-draper and a wealthy man;
Then Maister Thomas, that doth stockings sell,
And George, the grocer, at the *Frying-pan*;
And Maister Timothie, the woollen-draper;
And Maister Salaman, the leather scraper;
And Maister Frankie, ye goldsmith at the *Rose*;
And Maister Phillip, with the fiery nose;
And Maister Miles, the mercer, at the *Harrow*;
And Maister Nick, the silkman, at the *Plow*;
And Maister Giles, the salter, at the *Sparrow*;
And Maister Dick, the vintner, at the *Cow*;
And Harry Haberdasher at the *Horne*;
And Oliver, the dyer, at the *Thorn*;
And Bernard, barber surgeon, at the *Fiddle*;
And Moses, merchant-tailor, at the *Needle*."

This is, however, a slight digression from the subject under consideration. "Water-marks," says Mr. Charles Tomlinson (in his excellent little work, which reached only to Part I.)* "are ornamented figures in wire, or thin brass, sewn upon the wires of the mould, and like those wires, they leave an impression by rendering the paper where it lies on them, thinner and more translucent." The *insigna* adopted by the first English paper manufacturer was a *wheel*, which appears in the following work, "Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Reum." John Tate, *jun.*, was the maker of this paper, as is judged by the "Prohemium," at the end of the said book:—

"And John Tate, the yonger, joye mote hem broke,
Which hathe in England doo make this paper thynne,
That now in our English this boke is prynted inne."

The date of this book is given as 1495-6. Mr. Tomlinson in his work,† *supra*, considers that "paper was not made in England until 1588, when a German was encouraged by Queen Elizabeth to erect a small mill at Deptford in Kent." This of course would make it nearly a century later. The jug or pot is considered to be one of the earliest signs used on paper, a specimen of which will be found in a book of accounts at the Hague of Matilda, Dutchess of Holland, *cir.* 1352. The hand was in use as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, or even earlier. In some cases the hand is surmounted with a star. In the earliest impressions of the block and printed books occurs the plain "P," sometimes its shape is altered according to the taste of the maker, with a Fleur-de-lys above it; "the arms proper for Burgundy," *cir.* 1430. The pelican is a mark that very rarely occurs (1458); a specimen will be found in the "Princip. Typog." The same valuable work notices the paper of the Bodleian copy of the Aretin (1479), which exhibits as many as twenty-nine different marks, most of which occur in the Dutch Bible of 1477. The anchor, as a water-mark, may be traced as far back as 1396. This sign was an acknowledged symbol of a maritime country.

The bull's head may be found in great variety, common in the early part of the fourteenth century, contemporary with the *caput bovis*, and surmounted by a star, which was frequently used by the printers of the fifteenth century. In a bible printed by Fust and Schoeffer, 1462, the bull was adopted as the water-mark. The *lamb* occasionally with a nimbus was adopted by many early bishops, specimens of which have been found in writings as early as 1356. A century later occurs the double star. The "Biblia Pau-

Captain Ewing, it is understood, received his wound while gallantly leading the Grenadier Company, "in the thin red line which charged up Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775." He was on half-pay as Captain-Major in 1770—*J. S. Tupper.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON PAPER-MARKS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

I.

SIR,—The subject of water-marks as a particular branch of science has been but sparingly dealt with by historians and antiquaries of the past. Although I may not be able to add much to the list of marks, beyond what is already known, yet a few cursory observations on the antiquity and use of them may probably meet with acceptance among some of the readers of your valuable paper.

Since the invention of paper, the signs or marks used by the makers have been singular and various. The editor of the "Principia Typog." Vol. III., states that after the

* "Objects in Art-Manufacture," p. 22.
† "Archæologia," Vol. XII.

perum" (1470), shows the radiated star or sun. This was the "Bible of the poor," prior to the invention of printing, the Bible, of course, being rare and expensive, some of the principal subjects of the Old and New Testament were exhibited in some forty or fifty plates, with a text of Scripture, as an explanation, beneath each. There is an enlarged book of a similar kind called "*Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, the Mirror of Human Salvation." This took the place of the Holy Bible to a great extent during the middle ages. The singular sort of paper-marks, like curious signs over shop-doors, have almost grown into disuse, and serve only as a matter of antiquarian curiosity. Notwithstanding they have frequently proved very essential in some instances in detecting frauds and other impositions in courts of law. They also afford protection in other instances, such as in cheques, bank-notes, receipts, postage and bill stamps. The *scales*, indicating justice, occurs in the "*Biblia Pauperum*." The earliest known specimen is to be found in the account book at the Hague, *cir.* 1357. Also in an autograph letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 1453. Towers appeared in the Archives at the Hague in 1357. The Fleur-de-lys, surmounted with a crown, occurs in the same accounts (1431).

Mr. Herring introduces "an amusing anecdote" of "the monks of a certain monastery," which took place "at Messina." These monks "exhibited, with great triumph, a letter as being written by the Virgin Mary with her own hand. Unluckily for them, however, this was not, as it easily might have been, written upon papyrus, but on paper made of rags. On one occasion a visitor, to whom this was shown, observed, with affected solemnity, that the letter involved also a *miracle*, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence until several centuries after the Mother of Our Lord had died. A further illustration of the kind occurs in a work entitled 'Ireland's Confessions,' which was published respecting his fabrication of the Shakespeare manuscripts; a literary forgery even still more remarkable, I think, than that which is said to have been perpetuated by Chatterton, as 'Rowley's Poems.'"^{*} The original edition of Ireland's works, published price 1s., was "disposed of in a few hours," in consequence of which odd copies were afterwards sold in an auction-room for one guinea each.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—There is a singular custom existing among the farmers at the present day, of nailing numbers of rats, moles, stoats, and weasels, on the exterior of their barns. What is their motive for so doing?

CURIOUS.

RELIC OF KING CHARLES I.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—A gentleman of my acquaintance possesses a very interesting personal relic of King Charles I.

It is a pair of tassels, supposed to be the breast pendants or neckties, used, I am told, to fasten the lace falls that figure so prominently in authentic portraits of that unfortunate monarch.

They are inscribed "The bead-strung tassels of the Martyr'd Charles."

It will be interesting to know if such relics are duplicated, and whether the inscription is unique.

November 21, 1871.

A. H.

^{*} "Paper and Paper-making," by R. Herring, p. 82.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Having seen in your issue of the 4th of this month, page 170, a notice of some pottery brought from Malta, by Captain Swainson, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know that a very large quantity (about an ordinary cartload) of the same class of pottery was brought to England from Malta by me a few years ago, together with some skulls and bones. This pottery, together with the tombs it was discovered in, will be found described in Vol. XL. of "*Archæologia*," in which vol. there is also an able paper by Dr. Thornam, F.S.A., on the Human Remains ("*Archæologia*," Vol. XL., pp. 483—499).

Pottery of this kind is by no means uncommon in Malta or Gozo, but it does not seem to be considered by good authorities either Roman or Phœnician. In a foot note to the paper in *Archæologia*, above mentioned, it states that so eminent an authority as Mr. Franks considers the pottery to be "Greek *circa* 200 B.C."

November 23, 1871.

L. SWANN.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

THE autumn meeting of this institution was held at the Museum, Truro, on Tuesday, November 14. After a few preliminary remarks by the chairman, Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., the following interesting paper by Sir John Maclean, on some recent discoveries made in the little church of Trevalga, near Tintagel, on the north coast of Cornwall, was read—

"A few weeks ago I visited the ancient church of Trevalga, in the deanery of Trigg Minor. On the north side of the chancel is a small chapel 11 feet by 10 feet, of the first pointed period. It is now in a sad condition, though untouched, materially, since the date of its erection. It is lighted by an elegant double lancet in the east, and by a single lancet in the north wall. In the south-east angle is a small round-headed piscina, and at the angle of the splay of the eastern window is a large bracket, on which formerly stood the image of the saint to whom the chapel is dedicated. There remains also what appears to be a ledge at the bottom of the window, which would lead me to suppose it to be the remains of the old altar slab, except that an external examination shows that the window has been walled up about a foot above its original base. My design, however, in writing is to call attention to another feature in this interesting chapel, which is perhaps unique, at least in Cornwall. Observing that some part of the whitewash, with which the walls are thickly coated, had been peeled away, showing colouring underneath, the rector, the Rev. W. F. Roberts, courteously gave me permission to examine it further, and finding that the whitewash of ages easily separated from the wall, aided by the hard surface underneath, in large flakes, with the assistance of a long screwdriver I soon stripped off sufficient to disclose the whole design of the ornamentation. It is undoubtedly coeval with the building, and the colours are as bright as when laid on some 600 years ago. The design is exceedingly simple and very effective. The arches of the windows are painted in masonry, in Indian red and bright orange, the divisions being white, jointed with black lines. This ornamentation of the arches is supported by a column painted at the angles in red lines, with an orange capital, foliated with black. The eastern window is further enriched by a foliated coronal in red. The walls are orna-

mented throughout their whole surface in masonry, with red lines, the horizontal lines being single, and the perpendicular double, whilst the divisions are enriched alternately by red scroll work and black cinquefoils. The head of the east window is ornamented with a quatrefoil within a striped border of black, white, and orange. The whole surface of the walls is of a pale grey colour. The church, which is of considerable antiquity, is generally in a very dilapidated condition, and an effort is being made to raise funds for its restoration. It is a work which commends itself to all who love our ancient churches, and if that restoration be carried out in the spirit of a real restoration, viz., replacing what is decayed, stone for stone and wood for wood, in all their details, and replacing what is lost, so that it may be restored, as nearly as possible, to the condition in which it left the ancient builders' hands, it should receive the cordial support of all Cornishmen. The rector is desirous of this, and would, I doubt not, gladly receive conditional promises of support and assistance to this effect. At all events, the ancient and interesting work of art which I have above described ought to be replaced in the restored chapel."

At the conclusion of a paper by Mr. H. M. Whitley, on a submarine forest at Falmouth, the chairman observed, that about thirty-five years ago, after a violent storm had exposed the forest in Mount's Bay, an ancient canoe was driven ashore at Tolcarn, west of Fenzance. It was some eight or ten feet long, quite black, just like bog oak. It was hollowed out of a single tree, and he had some impression that there were the remains of a broken paddle in it. There was athwart and above it a small fragment of a broken mast, and when that was taken out, a coin was found under it, which was believed to be Roman. The canoe would hold three or four people.

A letter from Mr. Albert Way to Mr. J. Jope Rogers, of Penrose, was then read. It referred to a celt, a photograph of which had been sent to Mr. Way. The following is an extract:—

"The double-looped palstave is of considerable rarity. In a recent *Archæological Journal*, No. 108, we gave two in a memoir by Lord Talbot on antiquities in Spain, where they were found. They have also occurred in Portugal. Yours, however, is of a true British type, and I may congratulate you on having the largest and best. For a good long time I believed Lord Talbot's to be unique. There is none in the British Museum. It is remarkable that amongst hundreds of palstaves with one ear or loop, and with no loop, the two-looped should not abound, if, as is probable, the loop served as some means of attachment to the haft. Two would obviously make a better fix than one. We have a mould, perhaps two, for socketed celts with two loops, but no actual celt of the type has, to my knowledge, occurred in the British Isles. There is, I think, in the British Museum, a double looped celt of this fashion, from Kertch."

A short paper read by Mr. W. C. Borlase, on the discovery of some urns in barrows, on the edge of the cliff at Angrouse, in Mullion, was also communicated. The pottery was very ancient, and one of the implements found was considered to be the rudest, and most barbarous, ever observed in Cornwall.

The other matters brought before the meeting had reference chiefly to mining, the council's report, and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE members and friends of this society held their first annual dinner on Tuesday evening, the 21st November, at the Bee Hotel, Queen's Square. A soiree was afterwards held in the upper saloon, presided over by Mr. Heywood Chapman, the president of the society, who, in his opening remarks, said the number of members was continually increasing; that, through the kindness of the library and

museum committee, the society had now the use of the small lecture-room in William Brown Street; they had the nucleus of a collection of coins; and a library of nearly seventy volumes of standard numismatic works.

Subsequently, Mr. E. Leighton, in proposing "Success to the Liverpool Numismatic Society and kindred societies throughout the world," said that, as the junior society of the town, he hoped that the roll of members would increase tenfold, and that their mutual relations with kindred societies in other towns and countries would be increased. They had already been indebted for valuable presents from friends in America, and they desired to express their gratitude and their good wishes publicly on their first annual gathering.

The proceedings were interspersed with pianoforte solos by Mr. D. T. Stewart, and with songs and Shakspearian illustrations by Messrs. Chapman, Baker, Reis, Rustomjee Byramjee Framjee Hormusjee, A. Ahlborn Shackleton, J. C. Jackson, Hogg, &c. During the evening very cordial compliments were awarded in the usual fashion to the president (Mr. Chapman), the hon. secretary (Mr. Charles Lionel Reis), and other officers of the society.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the upper room of the Ashmolean Museum on Wednesday, November 15, when the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, the Rev. the President of Trinity; Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. J. S. Treacher, M.A., and Mr. J. P. Earwaker; Librarian, Mr. E. G. Bruton; Treasurer, Mr. James Parker; Auditors, the Rev. S. Edwardes, and G. Ward, Esq.; Committee, Professor Westwood, Professor Stubbs, Professor Burrows, the Rev. W. Jackson, the Rev. C. W. Boase, the Rev. W. E. Daniel, and G. T. Pilcher, G. H. Morrell, G. W. Waters, and W. Nanson, Esqrs.

Mr. James Parker said he had two letters to read to the Society. One was in connection with No. 9 of the Society's series of excursions last year, from the Rev. W. H. Price, of Somerton Rectory, Deddington, saying that he had enclosed a statement of what was suggested with regard to the restoration of an old cross in that place, and that they would be glad of any contributions towards the same; also, that they would be glad to receive any suggestions respecting its restoration. The statement alluded to showed that estimates had been obtained from three experienced men for the entire enlargement of the basement of the cross in cement, each old stone to be replaced in its original position, the void places to be filled up with corresponding new stone, and the shaft to be strengthened with cement and cramps. The estimated expense of the work was 10*l*. The other letter was from Mr. H. W. Westropp, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, enclosing a sketch of a small lighthouse on St. Catherine's Down, about seven miles from Ventnor. The writer stated that he believed it to be a fanal or *lanterne des morts*, as it was built in connection with a sepulchral chapel. The fanal and chapel were said to have been erected in 1323 by Walter de Godyton, who added an endowment for a priest to sing masses for his soul and the souls of his ancestors. On the east side can be seen where it was connected with the sepulchral chapel, which seemed to have a kind of resemblance to the tower and chapel at Clonmacnoise. It also faces the four cardinal points. All this seemed to bear out his view of the connection between the faunause and the round towers of Ireland. With regard to the cross at Deddington, mentioned in the first letter, Mr. Parker said that it was in a very unsatisfactory state, and that a few pounds would prevent the cross from disappearing altogether.

The Chairman said that that was a subject to be considered by the committee, and not at the general meeting, and

asked if the Society had made any grants toward anything of that kind.

Mr. James Parker said that they had not during his term of office as treasurer.

The Chairman expressed an opinion that the committee ought to do nothing more than acknowledge the receipt of the letter. The other question mentioned in the second letter was one of considerable interest. The round towers of Ireland he had no doubt were, to a certain extent, lighthouses, as well as places where the monks used to resort to. He thought the lantern on St. Catherine's Down was used as a lighthouse.

Mr. J. H. Parker said he did not see much resemblance between the round towers of Ireland and the lantern on St. Catherine's Down. Those of the former place were about 100 feet high. Both, however, stood in burial grounds.

Mr. James Parker said that some six or seven years ago he was at the latter place, and he saw no signs of any burial ground there. He was of opinion, however, that it was a lighthouse. There were several lighthouses and chapels on the coast.

Mr. J. H. Parker addressed the meeting on the desirability of a royal commission being appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of those important monuments of antiquity which, if destroyed, could not be replaced; and also the most effectual means of preserving them from further decay and injury.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Monday, the 13th ultimo, when Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, was in the chair.

A collection of Roman coins, of Constantine the Great, Constantius, Theodosius, Valens, and other emperors, lately found at Batticoloa, in Ceylon, by Mr. G. G. Place was exhibited; as also a set of about 130 photographs of Southern Indian inscriptions, in the Canarese and Nagari characters, taken for the Mysore Government by Colonel H. Dixon.

Two sealing-wax impressions of an intaglio seal, with an inscription in Himyaritic characters, sent by Captain S. B. Miles, were laid before the meeting. The seal was found at Babylon.

Mr. C. Horne read a paper descriptive of the engraving upon a metal vase found in the hill state of Kùlù, division Lahoul, in India, by Major Hay, in 1857. He held the scene to represent Sakya Muni proceeding in his chariot, drawn by four milk-white steeds, to his garden at Kapila, where he saw the first of the four "predictive signs." The arms, musical instruments, costumes, &c., indicated, he thought, a very early date; and although the vase itself might have been executed at a later period, the scene depicted with its accessories pointed to the third or fourth century of our era.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Wednesday, November 15, when Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., was in the chair.

Mr. R. H. Lang read a paper giving a full account of his recent excavations and researches in the island of Cyprus, on the site of a very early temple at Dali (the ancient Idalium). Many valuable antiquities have been from time to time exhumed there. The famous tablet of Dali (now in the Louvre) is one of the most remarkable. In 1868 Mr. Lang was so fortunate as to come upon a perfect mine of statues (some of which he exhibited to the Society), of all sizes, from the colossal to the smallest statuette. They were, for the most part, of a very early period, and exhibited a decidedly

Phœnician character of workmanship. Mr. Lang also found two small jars, covered with lead at their tops, and full of very curious and early Greek and Phœnician coins.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, November 16, when W. W. S. Vaux, Esq., President, was in the chair.

Mr. Evans exhibited some pennies of William Rufus, chiefly struck at London.

Mr. T. Jones exhibited a drachm of the island of Rhodes, having on the obverse a head of Helios, with a new countermark.

Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, communicated by R. H. Lang, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Cyprus, giving an account of the treasure of gold staters of Philip II. of Macedon, Alexander the Great, and Philip Arrhidæus, lately found at Larnaca.

Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by M. F. de Saulcy, "On the Coins of the Zamarides Jewish Dynasts of Bathyra," a military colony, on the confines of Trachonitis, upon which Herod the Great conferred independence in B.C. 8, concluding a treaty with Zamara, a Babylonian Jew, by which the latter became a feudatory prince dependent upon the Crown of Jerusalem, and on his part was bound to protect the Jewish inhabitants of the country against the incursions of the Trachonites, and to watch over the safety of the caravans of Jews travelling from Babylon to Jerusalem to attend the various religious festivals. M. de Sauley believed that he had discovered the coinage of Jakim, the son, and of Philippus, the grandson of this Zamara, the founder of the dynasty.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

On Tuesday evening next, a paper will be read at the rooms of the Society, 9, Conduit Street, W., by M. de Saulcy, "On the True Sites of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida."

ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

On the 7th ultimo, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, delivered a lecture in the museum, on the "Collections made during the Past Year, and on the Progress of the Study of Archæology during the same Period, and its Future Prospects."

The lecturer said,—"It was perfectly evident to him that archæology ought to be the necessary part of the education of a scholar and a gentleman. The elements of the science were so very simple, and so easily learnt, that a scholar ought to be ashamed to be ignorant of them. The minutiae of it might indeed be carried to any extent, and divided into many branches; but it was not necessary for the purpose of general education to enter into minutiae in this more than in any other science. In a general sense, archæology was the history of the fine arts—that was of architecture, sculpture, and painting or drawing from existing remains. It did not consist merely of what was called articles of *virtu*; it comprised much more than that. He was quite aware that to many persons the Ashmolean Museum was looked upon in the light of an old curiosity shop, or very little better, and he by no means wished to exclude curiosities from it. They attracted people who, when brought thither by curiosity, might stop to learn something better. Their museum was not a large one, and they had not room for a large collection, but it was a very choice one; they had good specimens of several important departments of ancient art, and he wished to keep them up by additions, as far as their

means would allow and opportunity offer. Many Oxford men were well informed in the different branches of archaeology: each excelled in his branch, and such experienced archaeologists, who had become keen observers by long practice, were frequently great travellers also, and had good opportunities of picking up at small sums many objects of interest and importance. He then went on to state that in addition to these, he had himself had the opportunity of picking up a few things in Rome during the recent excavations there; also a few things from the Etruscan cities Volterra and Fiesoli. Besides other objects of interest, he brought from Rome specimens of the different varieties of building stone used there, with the names of the buildings from which they were taken; also a series of the brick stamps of the time of the early Empire, extending over the first three centuries. They bore different names and dates. These stamps were not to be found out of Italy. In Rome they were important, as giving a positive date to many buildings. Their use did not begin until the latter part of the first century. There were no stamps on the bricks in the time of Nero, the best period of brickwork. They begin in the time of Trajan, when the work is almost equally good, and they go on to the time of Maxentius, in the fourth century. He believed they were found also in the time of Theodoric, in the sixth, but he had not seen any of that period. He had also brought specimens of Roman terra-cotta heads of statues, &c. Although they had not space enough to hold any large quantity of such tangible objects themselves, good photographs of them were the best things for the use of the student; and he was endeavouring to form a chronological series of examples for the history of architecture, sculpture, and painting, or rather drawing from the existing remains in a series of photographs. Mr. Parker said that architecture had been his favourite study all his life. On this subject he felt perfectly at home, and he was sure that they could see in that room such a series of photographs for the history of architecture as they could see nowhere else, beginning with the Pyramids and temples of ancient Egypt, the earliest that they knew of, and including the brick Pyramids probably built by the Israelites. These were followed by later Egyptian buildings. They could thus better understand the objects of Egyptian art and sculpture, in which the Ashmolean Museum was unusually rich for its size. They had also the best photographs that were to be had of the principal buildings of Palestine. Of Greece and Pompeii they had an admirable series. The photographs taken last spring included the most recent discoveries; and they must remember that photographs were the only things that showed them the construction of walls. No drawing or engraving ever showed these. The lecturer pointed out various kinds of walls, and their difference of construction. For the history of sculpture, he said, they had the principal subjects in each of the great museums of Rome,—the Capitoline, the Vatican, and the Lateran. They had also the busts of all the emperors and empresses; and for the art of drawing they had such a series as had never been formed before. The drawing was the same in each succeeding century, whether it was executed in mosaic, or in fresco, and they had typical examples for each of the ten first centuries of the Empire, which was the same thing as of the Christian era. He then went on to explain other valuable objects with which the museum was enriched.

Mr. Parker next went on to show the progress of archaeology generally during the past year. It had been, he said, an eventful year in many ways, and the agitation caused by the demolition of the Dorchester dykes in the neighbourhood had done good on the whole. The obstinacy and ignorance of a John Bull farmer prevailed against all the inducements they could offer. He was offered pecuniary compensation for any injury that might be done to his property by preserving them. He, however, declined to accept

it, and consequently a chapter of English history had been erased for ever. Such ancient earthworks were often the only evidence they had of the existence of some important British city, or of some great battle. He adverted to the proposal made to Government for the appointment by them of an inspector of monuments, and said that they thought they had no right to interfere with private property, nor to spend money from the taxes. The Government was, however, willing to have inquiries made as to what could be done.

The good that resulted from the annual visits of the archaeological societies to different parts of the kingdom were next pointed out. With respect to the study of architecture, he observed that a general knowledge of the leading principles of it might soon be acquired. He advised all students of this science to begin backwards, and they could not have a better place for the purpose than Oxford. He observed that the student should begin with a modern building, and go backwards from one century to another, mentioning the buildings in this city that he should take in rotation, and remarked that he could see reason to rejoice at the change that had taken place in architecture.

Mr. Parker delivered a second lecture in the Ashmolean Museum on the following day, taking for his subject, "The Excavations in Rome during the Past Year."

PROVINCIAL.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

Dr. GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich, has written a work on "The Ancient Sculptures in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral, which exhibit the chief events of Scripture History, from the Creation to the Final Judgment, described and Illustrated; with a History of the See and Cathedral of Norwich, from its Foundation to Modern Times." It is adorned by photographic illustrations printed by a new process, known as the "Autotype mechanical process," introduced into this country by Messrs. Sawyer and Bird, Norwich, which are admirable specimens of the photographic art. The frontispiece is a photograph of Norwich Cathedral from the south-east, and the distinctness and fidelity with which all the beautiful details of the noble centre tower and lofty spire, to say nothing of the lower parts of the building, are brought out are wonderful; and the photographs of the sculptured bosses of the easternmost bay of the nave (which are dealt with in this part of the work) are remarkable for the same qualities. Dr. Goulburn, in an introductory chapter, gives a brief outline of the introduction of Christianity into East Anglia and of the establishment of the first episcopal see in that district at Dunwich, the division of the see on the establishment of the bishopric of Elmham, the subsequent union of the two bishoprics, the suppression of Elmham in favour of Thetford, and the final removal of the see to Norwich. The second chapter describes the bosses in the eastern division of the roof of the nave, which form the first portion of a series of ancient sculptures, by which are illustrated the principal events of Scripture History, beginning with the creation of the world. The work is of special interest to the archaeologist and the lover of fine arts, and forms a handsome book for the drawing-room table. It is announced that the whole profits will be given to the restoration of the Cathedral.

OXFORD.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.—A very interesting discovery has just been made at All Souls' College. A few days ago, while the workmen were removing the beautifully-painted canvas from the roof of the chapel, no less than fifteen

paintings were discovered attached to the rafters. Each painting is on wood, about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, about nine feet in length, and varying in width from five feet upwards. What some of them are intended to represent it is difficult to decide, and how long they have been in the roof is unknown. Two or three of the paintings evidently represent angels sounding trumpets, while the others are figures of men and women of very large size, and in remarkable postures; some of the former are represented as bent up in a most unnatural manner. The work is very rudely executed, and no attention appears to have been paid to detail. It appears from Chalmers's "History of Oxford" that the beautiful canvas ceiling, which has just been removed, was painted by Sir James Thornhill about the beginning of the last century, and it is not probable that it has been removed since it was placed in the chapel, about that period, until now. These paintings must, therefore, have been in the roof nearly two centuries, and if they were placed there at the time the canvas was painted, there can be no doubt that they were not the work of Sir James Thornhill, for they bear no comparison with the paintings of that celebrated artist, some of whose allegorical figures are now to be seen between the windows in that chapel.

SUFFOLK.

WORLINGHAM.—A bell-hanger while employed by the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke in making a new bell frame and re-hanging the bells in this church, after pulling down the frame, timbers, &c., found concealed in one of the old bell stocks a young snake about six inches in length. From its perfect appearance and the peculiarity of its position many consider it a curiosity, the general opinion being that it was placed there as a charm in the "Dark Ages." The more modern bell stocks bear the date of 1749.

YORKSHIRE.

THE church at Amotherby, near Malton, Yorkshire, has just been restored and re-opened. In pulling down the old church two Anglo-Saxon crosses, several parts of other early crosses, three grave-covers with foliated crosses, and an effigy of a knight in fine preservation were found, and have been carefully preserved. The grave-covers are of the fourteenth century, and their existence in the old walls was unknown. One bears a Norman-French inscription, "Ici git Willem de Bordesden. Priez sur la alme." The Bordesden family held possessions in the district in the reigns of the first three Edwards, and it is thought probable that the grand effigy is of one of that family, the shield being barry of sixteen, charged with three boars' heads. The knight is in armour, with surcoat and sword, and spurred feet, resting on cub-lion couchant. This and the inscribed grave-covers have been placed in the sacrum.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

At the opening of the Court of Cassation at Paris, early in November, M. Rénouard, the Procureur-Général, made a statement as to the number of volumes destroyed in the library, when the Palais de Justice was set on fire, during the last days of the Commune. The library was founded in the year 9 of the Revolution, from books belonging to the *émigrés*, convents and other religious establishments, declared to have become national property. Citizens Merlin, Zianguia, Comi, and Daunou, made a choice of those considered desirable for the tribunal of cassation, and additions were made at intervals. At the time of the fire, they

amounted to as many as 51,000 volumes, of which 30,000 have perished. Among the volumes spared, are a fine collection of theological works, from the Convent of the Augustinians, from the Sorbonne, and the Abbaye Saint Victor; a MS. copy of the Registers of Parliament; a collection of books that formerly belonged to Cardinal Richelieu, with his arms on the covers; volumes from the library of the President De Harlay; the *Grand Coutumiers* of France; the "Gallia Christiana," and other valuable works; among them the admirable Catalogue of the library, by the late M. Denevers.

DESTRUCTION OF GOBELINS TAPESTRY.—The following is a list of the Gobelin tapestry burnt during the struggle between the Communists and the Army of Versailles, communicated by M. Campenon, Controller-General of that celebrated manufacture:—Ancient: "The History of St. Crépin;" "The Months of Lucas;" fragment of the hanging called "Du Parnasse;" a piece of that called the "School of Athens;" a fragment of "The Triumph of the Gods;" and another of "The Wars of Alexander," modern; "The Aurora of Guido," seen in the Exhibition of 1867; "The Assembly of the Gods," after Raphael; "The Assumption of the Virgin," after Titian; "Sacred and Profane Love;" "Air;" a fragment of "The Elements," by Lebrun; "Elysium" (the Five Senses), after MM. Baudry and Dictérie; a tapestry after Bouchier; besides some others. All these pieces are known to have been previously smeared with petroleum.

MISCELLANEA.

CARDIFF MUSEUM.—The Museum attached to the Free Library at Cardiff, which has for a long time been shut up in a dark room, has been transferred to more commodious and suitable apartments. Its contents are in course of classification by Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S.

THE Institute of Painters in Water Colours has elected Mr. Walter May an Associate of their body.

Mr. EDWARD ARBER, the Editor of the admirable series of "English Reprints," has made a bibliographical discovery which entitles him to much credit. In the very rare volume of Protestant tracts of the Reformation time, which Lord Arthur Hervey found in 1861, and the British Museum bought in 1865 for 120*l.*, and which has been in the hands of all the best bibliographers of the nation, Mr. Arber has, for the first time, identified the second tract with the lost work of the author of the celebrated "Supplicacyon for the Beggars," the famous Simon Fish, namely, "The Summe of Scripture," referred to by John Fox in his "Actes and Monuments," leaf 987, ed. 1576. "The Supplicacyon" was reprinted last year for the Early English Text Society.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The collection has been re-arranged by Mr. Scharf with evident advantage. A portrait of Benjamin Franklin is amongst the recent acquisitions. It may be useful to mention that the gallery (at South Kensington) is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from ten to six o'clock in summer, and from ten to four in winter. Admission free.

WRITING with respect to the British Museum, Mr. George Ellis remarks that in that building there is one of the most interesting collections of portraits in all England, but they are placed as far beyond the reach of human vision as the originals are removed from earthly care. He suggests their removal to some other better place.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1871.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

THE following very interesting descriptive account of the round towers in Ireland is from a little work recently published "On the Druids, Ancient Churches, and Round Towers of Ireland," by the Rev. Richard Smiddy. It may be premised that the author is of opinion that the Irish round towers were used as baptisteries before the sixth century, after which the fonts were removed into the adjoining churches. The work in question explains the author's reasons for adopting this view, which is, of course, open to criticism just as much as the fifteen theories already enumerated, *ante* p. 16.

The Irish round towers are "round or circular stone edifices, varying in height from fifty to one hundred and thirty or forty feet, and in circumference from forty to sixty or more feet at the base. They are tapering, or slightly lessening in size from the foundation upwards; and they terminate at the top in a conical head, varying from ten to fifteen, or perhaps twenty feet high. This cap or top sometimes exhibits a projection in a ring or cornice at the point where it springs from the body of the tower, and it is supposed that it terminated in a stone cross. At the base, the tower also usually projects outwards, in the form of two or three steps, in so many courses of circular masonry. In many cases, especially where there is not a solid rock foundation, these are only partially visible above the soil. The wall at the base is never less than three feet thick, and is sometimes even five feet when required by the height and massiveness of the superstructure. The body of the tower is divided into stories, or landings, varying from four to eight in number, according to the height of the tower; and the distance between each of the stories is about twelve feet. Each of the stories is lighted by an opening or window, indifferently placed east, west, north, or south; but the upper story under the conical head, is generally lighted by four windows facing the cardinal points. The lowest story, at or under the doorway, has no window or aperture whatever for the transmission of light. The windows in the stories are generally narrow and small, and only one in each; while, in a few instances, in the uppermost story there are two or three openings or windows in addition to those facing the cardinal points. The character of the door is very peculiar. In some instances it is placed in the wall, only five or six feet from the ground, and then varies in elevation till it reaches twenty-four, or perhaps thirty, feet from the foundation of the building. Its average height, however, is perhaps about twelve or thirteen feet; and in some instances there is over it an aperture, or window, by its largeness resembling a second door. The doorways are generally small, and hanging in from the perpendicular. The heads of them are sometimes square, being formed by a stone lintel, sometimes semicircular, formed by an arch, or hol-

lowed stone, and sometimes angular, being formed of two massive stones, hanging in from the perpendicular sides and meeting at the apex. The tops of the windows present the same varied features. The masonry of the towers resembles that of the ancient churches, but is more solid and substantial. There is in them the same irregular laying of the stones in the style called Cyclopean, and also the grouting, or packing of mortar in the centre of the walls. The doorways seldom exhibit any architectural decorations; but there is sometimes on the lintel, or over the arch, an engraved cross, or a figure of the crucifixion; and in some cases a cornice runs along the outer edges. The round tower of Brechin, in Scotland, has on it some figures or sacred emblems externally. Immediately under the conical head of the round tower of Devenish Island, in the county of Fermanagh, is a richly-sculptured cornice, in which are introduced four human heads, one facing each of the cardinal points.

"The round tower is invariably found standing near an old church, or the ruins of an old church, or in a place where an old church is known to have existed.

"The elevated door was reached by a flight of steps, or a ladder from the outside; and the stories were reached by a ladder erected inside from one to the other. In them the different landings were formed of wooden flooring, for the joists or supports of which there were either off-sets or resting-places, made in the construction of the walls. In many of the towers the stories are marked externally by set-offs. They are indicated in the one at Ardmore by bands or belts. The ancient stone steps to the door, having apparently in the lapse of ages undergone many repairs and restorations, are still found in connexion with the perfect round tower of Clondalkin, near Dublin. They wind round and close to the outer base, resting on a support of stone and mortar rubble-work, and they spring from a point on the south side which, by an easy ascent leads to the elevated door on the east. The solidity of the materials and of the workmanship in the walls of the towers has been well tested and proved by the frosts, heats, storms, and rains of many hundred years. In most of them, however, the sharp conical head has been injured or destroyed, more probably by the effects of lightning than any other cause. It is only in very few specimens that this peculiar cap is perfect; but they all possessed it at one time. Possibly, not a few owe its disappearance or destruction to vandal ignorance, or vulgar utility, as in many cases it might have been removed to make the top more open for transmitting the sound of a bell. Something of this kind has occurred to the round tower of Cloyne. About the year 1683 a bell was hung in it. The top was then open; but it is not ascertained whether that was the result of design or of accident. It was subsequently struck by lightning and the bell broken. For the protection of the new bell, its successor, ten feet of masonry were added to the top of the tower. This part was made to terminate in a castellated form, instead of the ancient conical head. The inner walls of the top of the tower of Ardmore have been scooped out, or cut away, to permit the swinging of a bell, though the conical head has been spared.

"There were probably in Ireland, at one time, more than one hundred of these curious structures, of which seventy or eighty now remain in various stages of preservation and

dilapidation. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge professed to have traced out the existence of one hundred and eighteen of them. Their list, which included fallen towers as well as those standing, was published in the year 1845, and is, perhaps, as accurate as it could be in circumstances of the kind. Possibly, it was somewhat in excess of the real number. In many of the towers the masonry and materials are of a very superior and durable quality. All, however, were of the same form, or model, that is, rotund, tapering to the top, and terminating in a conical head.

"It must be admitted that, in not a few instances, human hands have assisted the elements in obliterating all vestiges of many round towers. This was the case with respect to the round tower of Rosscarbery of which not a trace now remains, and also with regard to the round tower which stood near the church of Saint Finbarr, in the city of Cork. In the year 1720, a violent storm threw down the round tower of Brigowne, near Mitchelstown, leaving standing of it only a fragment or stump about fifteen feet high from the base. In that state it continued till about fifty years ago, when this fragment was taken down and the stones used in the erection of a new glebe house or parsonage in its immediate neighbourhood. The key-stone or lintel over the door, which had on it an inscribed cross, the workmen refused to take away; and that is either buried in the adjoining cemetery, or, perhaps, forms there now the foot-stone of an unknown grave."

THE BODMIN IVORY CASKET.

It often happens that the owner of some curiosity of great antiquarian interest values it, not with any regard for its historical connections or its artistic merits, but solely in a monetary point of view, and at the first opportunity is ready and willing to dispose of it for what it will fetch. This, indeed, seems to be the state of mind of the people of Bodmin, one of the largest towns in Cornwall, whose corporation is fortunate enough to possess a curious and very ancient ivory casket, or reliquary of mediæval workmanship. It has been in the town for some centuries, but no sooner is it publicly known how valuable this little object is, than a suggestion is made to dispose of it, if a purchaser can be found, and with the money thus obtained to make new sewers! One would think that the Bodminites cared little for ancient works of art, for scarcely any opposition has been made to the proposal. The little box is said to be worth 500*l.* or more—a sum that will not go far towards defraying the expense of any sanitary improvements, if they are to be worth anything when finished—but although the authorities at South Kensington and the British Museum have been applied to, they do not seem to be very anxious to add it to their already crowded cabinets, and "it would be vandalism," as a Cornish antiquary has remarked, "to sell it to a private possessor." Obviously its legitimate home is at Bodmin, where local associations surround it, and why not let it there remain, instead of transferring it to some national, or even worse, to some private collection? It is to be hoped that the town-councillors and their friends will re-consider the matter, and instead of trying to part with their ivory casket, preserve it "as one of the choicest treasures of the town."

How this valuable ivory reliquary came into the possession of the Bodmin corporation may be thus explained. A Cornish saint, by name Petrock, is said to have died about 560, and his bones revered by the monks at Bodmin, were carefully preserved; but somehow or other they were stolen

and carried over into Brittany, where they were deposited in the Abbey of St. Mevenus. Here it was that Prior Roger of Bodmin found these relics in 1177, and brought them again into this country. A contemporary author records that this Prior "brought the body of the blessed Petrock closed in an ivory case to the city of Winchester, and when it was brought into the king's presence, the king having seen and adored it, permitted the prior to return in peace with his holy charge to the Abbey of Bodmin." The ivory case here mentioned is no doubt the ivory casket still at Bodmin. Until the Reformation, it remained in the custody of the prior, but when at the dissolution of the monasteries the priory church was destroyed, it was removed for safety to the parvise chamber of the parish church where the mayor's accounts and other documents of the corporation were kept. Eventually these being removed to the Guildhall, the ivory box was carried with them. It is now one of the possessions of the town clerk's office.

The size of the Bodmin casket is about 1 foot 6 inches in length, 1 foot in breadth, and about 10 inches in height. It is made of thin slabs of ivory, with the exception of the bottom which is of oak, very thin and ornamented. The sides are not veneered with ivory as is commonly the practice, but are composed of solid slabs, and this, of course, renders the casket of far greater intrinsic value than the ordinary examples of mediæval art-work of the same class that are only veneered. The outside is polished and has on it several cruciform rosettes within circles, and also figures of birds quaintly drawn in gold and colours. The inner face of the ivory slabs is quite rough, and from the holes to be seen here and there a lining of some kind was probably attached. No metal is used in the construction of the casket, excepting the bands of brass-work that encircle it vertically, and the clamps at the angles. The rivets are of ivory. The cover is considerably bevelled so that the actual top of the box is only about six inches wide. It is provided with a lock. It remains only to say that some have considered this reliquary to be of Moorish design, but Mr. Nesbitt sees in it traces of Oriental workmanship.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

December 5, 1871.

SUNDRY NOTES ON MAIDEN NEWTOWN, DORSETSHIRE.

THIS place does not appear to have been known by the name of "Maiden" Newtown till some considerable time after the Conquest, and a similar case occurs with respect to "Maiden" Bradley, in Wilts (see "Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Wilts"). If "Maiden" is a corruption of the British word for a church, how comes it that the word was preserved by the Pagan West Saxons, and through not only the Saxon period but long after the Norman Conquest, although not generally used (see "Domesday Book"), and that it should turn up so long after, in both cases. As to the supposition of the Rev. Mr. Barnes that it belonged to a nunnery, the only lands known to belong to a nunnery in the parish were at Thorp or Droop, above Frampton, being the spot where the famous Roman pavements are found, and where the upper step of across lies; this field is still known as "Nunnery Mead," and is said to have belonged to Godston Nunnery. The "Newtown" of "Domesday" could only have been new on reference to Tollerford, which is still quite close to it. The ancient road went on the other side of the river, and passed through Tollerford. Part of the tower of the Church of Maiden Newtown is Saxon (its north side). Now, in general, Saxon stone churches are somewhere about the Confessor's time, therefore if we suppose that Tollerford shared the usual fate of the towns and villages which lay in Swend's way on his avenging march, in 1002, from Exeter to Dorchester, we may conclude it was destroyed, and the poor remains of the then inhabitants, on

their return, finding only the ashes of their destroyed houses, sought a temporary refuge where they could throw up defensive mounds by taking advantage of the cliff overhanging the river. This may have gradually become a permanent village, and thus a new town. Toller Ford, though emerging from its ashes, yet never recovering the blow like the larger town said to have stood (and been destroyed at the same time) at Clifton, near Yeovil.

The date of the Saxon church would well agree with this theory, as the village of Tollerford must certainly have been the principal or only one when Hundreds were first constituted, the Hundred taking its name of Tollerford Hundred from it.

In very ancient times dwellings must have existed near, as a Roman vase of fine black ware and elegant shape was discovered in the field next Court Close on north side of churchyard, on top of cliff, in 1857. When found it held ashes and burnt bones.

A Roman silver coin, of one of the emperors, has been discovered in a garden in the village.

On the eastern edge of the cutting of the Bridport Railway, where the bridge to Curry road from Tollerford crosses (near south side of bridge), several very rude, coarse vases, with a knob instead of handle on each side, and containing burnt bones and ashes, were found at the bottom of small conical holes sunk into the ground, to sometimes up to a depth of about five feet, and under; no marks of barrows were to be seen on top of grass, nor would it have been known had they not been cut through during the sloping of the railway bank before the railway was opened. One of these was in the possession of Mr. J. Brown, the school-master.

The cross in centre of the village is of the Perpendicular style, date 15th century, and has on it the crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John on each side. It is much mutilated.

At the lower end of this parish lies the "Nunnery Mead," where the famous Roman pavements were found, with the Christian monogram. The name is supposed to be given from the property having once belonged to Godstoun Nunnery, and the upper step of the base of an early cross lay, some years ago, at the remains of the Roman villa—the stone was circular in shape and had a square hole, seemingly to insert the shaft of cross in.

JAS. THOS. IRVINE.

THE RUINS OF BAALBECK.

To the Editor of the "TIMES."

SIR,—Allow me, through your columns, to plead for the ruins of Baalbeck.

After an interval of fourteen months, I have lately revisited them, and was astonished to see how much damage had been done in that time, chiefly by frost and rain, especially to the seven columns of the Great Temple.

The third pillar from the east is in a very bad state; its base is undermined northwards to a depth of 3 feet; some 5 or 6 feet of the lower stone have flaked away in large pieces, and the stones are generally scaling. The cornice above No. 3 and No. 4 is cracked midway between the columns, and as the stone is crumbling away, it seems in great danger of falling.

A large mass of the north-west corner of the square base supporting the western column has been broken away by frost, and the column now overhangs 13 inches.

All the columns have been more or less undermined by the natives, who thus endanger them for the sake of the metal clumps worth a few piastres; and unless something is done these fine columns will soon have fallen.

A few iron bands round the columns connected by bars, and a little careful undermining, would doubtless preserve them for many years, and I have no doubt that permission

to do this would readily be obtained from the new Wali of Syria, whom all speak of as an honourable and intelligent man.

Could not a subscription be made in England? I believe 40*l.* or 50*l.* would suffice—and then would not some architect or civil engineer, intending to visit Palestine during the ensuing tourist season, volunteer to stay a few days and see the thing done?

I fear that if it be not set about within the year it will then be too late.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

CHAS. F. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Damascus, November 20.

NOTE ON THE INTRODUCTION OF PARISH REGISTERS.

THOSE who make researches into family history and genealogy know full well the value of old and carefully kept parish registers. Hence the great service that is always done when transcripts of these records are made and published in a form likely to be preserved and accessible to all. But it must always be remembered that the earliest register dates only from the middle of the 16th century. In 1536, certain instructions to the clergy were issued by Thomas Cromwell, when he was appointed Vice-Regent for Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, but it was not till 1538, that registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials were ordered to be kept in each parish. Considering the many changes about that time, it is not surprising that some degree of mistrust was felt by many of the country folk at this innovation, and this is curiously shown in a contemporary letter from Sir Piers Edgcombe to Cromwell. Sir Piers died August 14, 1539, possessor of the Cothele and Mount Edgcombe estates in Cornwall. The original letter is in his own handwriting, and the quaint spelling is preserved in the following copy:—

"SIR PIERS EGECOMBE TO CRUMWELL.

"Pleese it, ywr goode Lordeshyp to be advertysyd that the Kynges Majesty hath commandyd me, at my beyng in hys gracios preeens, that in casse I parceyyd any grugge, or myscontentacyon amonge hys sojettes, I shulde theroff advertysse ywr Lordeshyp by my wrytyng. Hyt ys now comme to my knolegge, this 20 daye of Apryll, by a ryght trew honest man, a servant off myn; that ther ys moche secrett, and severall communycacyons amonges the Kyngge's sojettes; and that off them, in sundry places with in the scheres off Cornwall and Devonsher, be in greate feer and mystrust, what the Kyngges Hyghnes and hys Conseyll schulde meane, to geve in commaundement to the parsons and vycars off every parisse, that they schulde make a booke, and surely to be kept, wher in to be specyfyyd the namys off as many as be weddyd, and the namys off them that be buryyd, and off all those that be crystenyd. Now ye maye perceyve the myndes off many, what ys to be don, to avoide ther unserteyn conjecturs, and to contynue and stablysse ther hartes in trew naturall loff, accordyng ther dewties, I referre to ywr wysdom. Ther mystrust ys, that somme charges, more than hath byn in tymes past, schall growe to theym by this occacyon off regestryng of thes thyngges; wher in, yff hyt schall please the Kyngges Majeste to put them yowte off dowte, in my poar mynde schall encrease moche hartly loff. And I beseeche our Lorde preserve yow ever, to Hys pleasser, 20th daye off Apryll. Scrybelyd in hast.

"P. EGECOMBE.

[Superscribed]

"To my Lorde Privy Seale ys goode Lordeshyp, be this gevyn."

The above letter is without date as regards the year in which it was written, but Sir Piers having died in August, 1539, and the instructions to keep registers not being issued till the end of the previous year, it was no doubt written on April 20, 1539, only a few months before his death.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

December 5, 1871.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON PAPER MARKS.

II.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Writers are in no way decided as to when the manufacture of paper was first introduced into this country. In your last impression I observed that a German was encouraged by Queen Elizabeth to erect a mill at Deptford, in Kent, in 1588. This German was Sir John Spielman. It is, however, very conjectural whether Sir John's paper-mill may be said to have been the first erected in England—the improbability of which I have before stated, *ante* p. 189. Mr. R. Herring carefully notices, in his valuable work on paper-making, that paper mills were in existence here long before Spielman's time. Shakespeare, in the second part of his play of Henry VI., the plot of which appeared laid at least a century previously, refers to a paper mill. In fact he introduces it as an additional weight to the charge which Jack Cade is made to bring against Lord Say.* The celebrated John Tate *jun*, who was Lord Mayor of London (1473), had a paper mill in Hertfordshire, in the manor of the Sele. There is still a place near the river Bean, known as "Paper Mil-Mead," so called from the erection of a mill which is supposed to be alluded to in a treatise by W. Vallance, incorporated in Lelan's *Itin. i.e.* "A Tale of Two Swannes." (1590.) R. Clutterbuck states that it is from this book that "we learn, that in the year 1507 there was a paper mill at Hertford belonging to John Tate." (See also "Fenn's Orig. Letters." Vol. I., p. 20.) The household book of King Henry VII. gives the following item, May 25th, 1498. "For a rewarde geven at the paper mylne 16s. 8d." Also in the following year "geven in rewarde to Tate, of the mylne, 6s. 8d." Mr. Herring further observes that it appears far less probable that Shakespeare alluded to this mill, although established at a period corresponding in many respects with that of occurrences referred to in connection, than to that of Sir John Spielman's, which, standing as it did in the immediate neighbourhood of Jack Cade's rebellion, and being esteemed so important at the time as to call forth the marked patronage of Queen Elizabeth.† The following verse has been written on Spielman's establishment:—

"Six hundred men are set to work by him,
That else might starve or seek abroad their bread,
Who now live well and go full brave and trim,
And who may boast they are with paper fed."

Paul Lacroix has evidently been led astray relative to the situation and date of the first paper mill in England. The place named is that of Tate's Mill, and date is that of Spielmans, 1588. See "The Arts in the Middle Ages," p. 422.

Paper marks found in block books assigned to the Netherlands are for the most part confined to the Unicorn, the Anchor, the Bull's Head, the letter P, the letter Y, and the Arms of the dukes of Burgundy, initials of noted persons, and arms of the popes and bishops. Sometimes paper marks had their origin in local and incidental circumstances, or were dictated by the nature of the works or even of the particular part of it in which they are used. For instance, among the early printed books, *i.e.* The Bible printed by Eggesteyn, the mark of the *Crown* is used in the paper in which the book of the *King's* are struck off, the *Bull's Head* having been used in every other part of the work, a

circumstance too remarkable to have proceeded from accident.* Paper marks were used as symbols in works of art, &c., to denote their chief features with regard to navigation and discovery, the *Ship*, the *Arrow*, the *Ladder*, and the *Eagle*, were the general watermarks used in works on subjects like these. The car or chariot was the arms of the Carara family. Whether the mark found in the Stowe copy of the fifth edition of the Apocalypse is intended to represent a *car* or *plough* is hardly known. A similar mark, though shorter, is found in the account books of the Hague (Abbey of Leenwenhoist), 1416 to 1418; also in Accounts of North Holland and Arkel of the same dates. It is also found in Accounts at Harlem, 1447; and in a letter in the Tower of London, bearing date 1467-73. On the paper of books printed in the 15th century this *car* is very seldom to be found. (See Princip. Typog., as before). Something of a similar kind is given by Jansen, taken from a copy of "Augustinus de Civitate Dei," printed by Peter Schosffer, at Mentz, in 1473.

Waltham Abbey,

December 11, 1871.

W. WINTERS.

(To be continued.)

"THE DANCE OF POWLLYS."

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I would venture to suggest that this word "Powllys" should be read as [St.] Paul's, meaning the Dance of Death, known as Macaber from Judas Maccabæus, which was formerly painted on the cloister walls of Old St. Paul's, and known throughout England.

This is what Stowe tells us about it:—"About this cloyster was artificially and richly painted the dance of Machabray, or dance of death, commonly called the dance of Pauls; the like whereof was painted about St. Innocent's cloister at Paris in France; the metres or poesie of this daunce were translated out of French into English by John Lidgate, the Monke of Bery, and with ye picture of death, leading all estates painted about ye cloyster; at the special request and dispense of Jankin Carpenter, in the Raigne of Henry the IV."

Jankin Carpenter was executor of the famous Dick Wittington "thrice Lord Mayor," and himself for many years Town Clerk of London; circa 1430.

In the present day this procession is better known by Holbein's pictures. I have now before me a reprint of the whole series, entitled—"The Dance of Death; painted by H. Holbein, and engraved by W. Hollar, London; printed by C. Whittingham, Dean Street, Fetter Lane, for John Harding, 36, St. James's Street; 1804." In the preface it is stated that, "the most ancient still existing, is that at Basil (Basle) in Switzerland."

In its first origin, it was known as "the Fall of Princes," and Judas Maccabæus the famous hero of our uncanonical Scriptures led the dance; thus the name has been corrupted to Macaber or Mackabray.

Hans Holbein is known to have cut the whole series on wood, about 1547-8; and Wenceslaus Hollar reproduced the original designs in copper about 1651; his *touched* plates are still in existence.

It will thus be seen that "Paul's Dance" may well have been known to the good people of Bristol in 1449: and it is curious to notice how popular the "Triumph of Judas Maccabæus" became, when all traces of its real meaning and original appearance as part and parcel of a mediæval miracle play, such as is still presented at Upper Ammergau, were lost.

A. HALL.

December 7, 1871.

* Arts of Paper Making, by R. Herring.

† Ibid.

* Principia, Typog., Vol. III., p. 14.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In *Notes and Queries* of the 2nd inst., a correspondent of that paper, "E. L. S.," gave, among other snatches of old songs, two verses of a song, which he states was known as "The Irish Laudation of Lady Jeffries' seat, Castle Hyde," and expressed his regret that the remaining portion of it had escaped his memory. I happen to remember having heard it sung thirty years ago by an old gentleman who informed me that he had learnt it forty years previously, and that even at that time it was considered an old song. But I must state that I know it by a different name. It was known as "The Groves of Blarney," sung to an air which it is said Tom Moore adapted to "The Last Rose of Summer." A few weeks back an old Irish gentleman assured me that there is an older song, "The Banks of the River Lee," to which the air originally belonged.

The words of "The Groves of Blarney" are, to the best of my recollection, as follows:—

"The groves of Blarney,
That are most charming,
Down by the purling of sweet silent brooks,
All deck'd with roses,
And lovely posies,
Planted by nature in those mossy nooks.
"Tis there you'll see
The sweet carnation,
The blooming May, and the pink so fair,
The daffydown dilly,
Likewise the lily,
All flowers scenting the most fragrant air.
"Tis there the lake's
Well stored with perches,
And the cold eels lie in the verdant mud,
And the trout and salmon,
All playing at backgammon,
In the waters of that silver flood.
"And there's the cave,
Where no daylight enters,
And cats and badgers are for ever fed,
And the moss by nature,
Is much more completer,
Than a coach and six, or a downy bed.
"There's maids a stitching,
Down in the kitchen,
And mighty pratties that would make you stare,
There's ham and turkey,
And beef and whiskey,
That would make you frisky were you but there.
"In there you'll see
Fat Murphy's daughter,
Washing pratties 'gainst the door,
With Judy Neary,
And Biddy Cleary,
All brother-relations to my Lord O'Moore.
"There's snug walks there
For contemplation,
And meditation by the brook.
Tis there the lover
Might meet his dover,
In flowery grotto, or some sylvan nook.
"And if a lady
Would be so engaging,
As to take a walk down just by there,
Why then the courtier
Would sure transport her
To some soft green bank or bowery fair.
"There's statues gracin'
That noble place in,
All heathen gods and goddesses so fair;
There's Neptune, Plutarch,
And old Nicodemus,
All standing naked in the open air.
"And now to finish,
My bold narration,
Which my poor genius could ne'er entwine.
But were I Homer,
Or that grass-eating rascal Nebuchadnezzar,
I would make each feature in it for to shine."

THOS. C. F.

P.S.—Does any one know the name of the author of the song "Crazy Jane?" I believe it was popular eighty or 100 years since.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT NORTHLEIGH.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I am anxious to direct the attention of your readers to the present neglected state of the interesting Roman Villa at Northleigh, near Oxford.

It would be needless to dilate upon the extreme value and importance of these remains of Roman art and civilization in the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford. There are few, if any, of the very few perfect Roman villas in England which can compare with this one either as to size or extent, or as to general preservation, and there is certainly not one which is more appositely situated for being studied by those interested in the ancient civilization and art of which it is such a valuable relic. Such, however, is the present condition of the remains, that unless some immediate steps be taken, the care and attention paid to their preservation when originally uncovered in 1815-16 will have been in vain.

The remains at present existing consist of the foundation walls of a very extensive quadrangle, with its adjacent rooms and porticos, and of one or two chambers, in a more or less well preserved state. On the north side this quadrangle measures 167 feet in length, on the east side 212 feet, on the south side 153 feet, and on the west side 186 feet. The number of the chambers which were either wholly or partially uncovered amounts to over sixty, many of which had their tessellated floors well preserved, whilst in others only slight traces of the tesserae were discoverable. At present these walls are little more than grassy mounds; they have been left neglected and uncared for, and openly exposed to the weather, and in many cases it is almost impossible to follow the plan of the quadrangle and adjacent rooms.

Of the few chambers which were discovered in a more or less perfect state, the most important is that situated in the north-west corner of the quadrangle. This room is 33 feet long and 20 feet broad, with walls of more than 3 feet in thickness. Below the floor of this room is the hypocaust, extremely well preserved, and the curious pillars made of tiles which support the floor are still quite perfect. The funnels in the walls by which the hot air flowed in to the rooms, and the flues by which the smoke of the fire escaped, as well as the præfurnium, or place where the wood fire was made in the hypocaust, are well shown. There are seventy-nine pillars in all, which support the tessellated pavement, and raise it some three feet above the floor of the hypocaust. This tessellated pavement, which is of a very simple and elegant pattern, was, when discovered, almost perfect.

Such was the interest taken in these remains when they were discovered in 1815-16 that a subscription was raised in Oxford, whereby a substantial shed was built over this room and one or two others, and it is to the present dilapidated condition of this shed that I would direct attention. One of the main beams which supported the roof has rotted away, and partly fallen on the tessellated pavement below, whilst the thatched roof has also given way in many places, and so affords no proper protection against the weather. Thus after very heavy rain a portion of the pavement is in a pool of water, which seriously injures and lessens the tesserae. A small sum of money would suffice to put this shed into a state of thorough repair, whilst the longer it is allowed to continue in its present state the greater will be the trouble and expense of repairing it, independent of the damage which must accrue to the tessellated pavement.

At the northern corner of the quadrangle are the chambers containing the hot and cold baths, which when found were very perfect, but of which now only the former is well shown, but in a very dirty and neglected condition.

On the north-eastern side of the quadrangle a large chamber, 28 feet long by 22 feet broad, was discovered in 1815, on the floor of which another very beautiful tessellated pavement existed in a very perfect state, and it is stated that a building was erected over it to keep it from decay. Of this building no vestige now remains; the tessellated pavement,

if not entirely lost, is hidden by the grass and weeds which have grown over it, and which render it very difficult to recognise even the site of the chamber.

Indications of other pavements were found during the excavations in 1815-16, but not fully examined, and many rooms were hardly explored at all. It would be very desirable if the whole of the remains could be again carefully explored, as there is but little doubt that much of a very interesting character would be discovered.

Of the Roman Villa found at Stonesfield in 1711-12, and re-opened in 1779, no remains are believed now to exist, with the exception of a small portion of the tessellated pavement preserved in the Ashmolean Museum. Even the very site of this Villa, of which the area was traced to be about 190 feet by 152 feet, can now with difficulty be recognised.

During the making of the Great Western Railway some little distance beyond Northleigh and Stonesfield another tessellated pavement was cut through, and no regard being paid to it, it was entirely destroyed, and the materials used on the line, so that it is now impossible even to fix its site.

It was in order to prevent the remains of the Roman Villa at Northleigh disappearing like those just referred to that the Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, in the summer of this year, laid the present state of the remains before the Duke of Marlborough on whose estate the Villa is situated. It was somewhat confidently hoped that the same zeal which he displays in political conservatism would also be shown in antiquarian conservatism, and that he would give orders to have the necessary repairs executed before the winter set in. Up to the present time, however, no reply has been received by the Society, and on visiting the Villa, on Tuesday last, I found that not only had no repairs been carried out, but that no attention whatever had been paid to them. Under these circumstances we can only hope that by the voice of public opinion something may yet be done—for it cannot surely be considered a creditable thing in this 19th century to suffer such interesting remains to be destroyed, and to allow the forethought of those who preserved them so carefully to be rendered useless by the neglect of their present owner.

Yours faithfully,

J. P. EARWAKER,

Hon. Sec. of Oxford Architectural and
Historical Society.

Merton College, November 29, 1871.

A BRITISH BURIAL-PLACE.

UNDER the direction of three officers of the British Archaeological Association, a series of very interesting researches in what has proved to be an ancient British burial-place, between Feltham and Sunbury, have lately taken place, the expense attending the excavations being very liberally borne by Mr. Thomas Ashby, of Staines. On the two occasions of a very careful examination of the field in which the discovery was first made by Mr. Lennard, a farmer of Sunbury, no less than some fifteen urns, of unburnt clay, of different sizes and shapes, have been brought to light, and eight of these ancient vessels, containing burnt bones, small fragments of charcoal, and a few flint arrow-heads, successfully taken from the earth, where they have possibly laid for between two and three thousand years. These urns will be exhibited at the opening meeting of this British Archaeological Association, on the 22nd inst., when a paper will be read on the subject of the interesting find by Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., with notes and explanatory remarks by Messrs. George Wright and W. H. Black.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Friday, the 1st instant, when Sir E. Smirke was in the chair.

The Secretary reported the result of a visit made by him to Southampton, to arrange the necessary preliminaries for the Annual Meeting in 1872. The Bishop of Winchester had accepted the Presidency of the Meeting, and the Institute would be well received at Southampton.

Mr. Hewitt sent "A Notice of Venetian Bronze Guns recovered by Sponge Divers at the Isle of Symi, in the Mediterranean, and obtained for the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich," which was read by the Secretary. The guns were of the 16th century, and were a portion of the armament of a vessel which had been sunk in a storm or fight, of which nothing was known. A sketch of the example acquired for the Woolwich Museum was exhibited, showing it to be one of the ordinary chambered guns.

Mr. Hewitt added some remarks with reference to the relative strength and bore of ancient cannon used for iron or stone shot.

Mr. Tregellas adverted to some examples of cannon of special construction.

The Secretary read a memoir, by Mr. C. W. King, "On an Antique Medallion of Blue-Glass Paste, a Portrait of Antonia, Wife of Drusus, Brother of Tiberius; found with Roman remains at Stanwix, on the Line of the Roman Wall." An engraving of this object is given in Dr. Bruce's "History of the Roman Wall," and Mr. King discussed the arguments which had led him to the attribution of the person intended to be represented by the medallion in lieu of that hitherto accepted.

Dr. Carne sent a singular object of bronze, which had been found in a stone coffin in a barrow at Llantwit Major. The object, about six inches in length, appeared to be a kind of fork, with a small hook between the prongs, and having four rings attached to loops. No satisfactory explanation of the article was given.

Mrs. Meadows Frost exhibited four papal medals with profiles of Our Lord.

Père Victor de Buch sent a book of "Hours," a fine example of Flemish illumination of about 1485; it had been executed for the Chevalier Croesinck, Seigneur de Beuthuisen et de Joetemeen; also a smaller volume of "Hours," of about 1500.

THE MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON NEXT YEAR.

THE Town Council of Southampton met on the 30th ult. to confer with Mr. Joseph Burt, of the Royal Archaeological Institute, with reference to its meeting in Southampton next year.

Mr. Burt said he attended there on behalf of the Royal Archaeological Institute, and to do his duty as far as he could in explaining the details connected with the meeting which they proposed to hold at Southampton during next summer. The proceedings in connection with their annual meetings commenced in 1844, and at present their meeting was formed into three sections—the formation of a temporary museum, illustrative of the objects of antiquity which might be found and collected together in the immediate locality, and also the surrounding district; the reading of papers and the delivery of addresses upon objects of interest, and illustrative of the early proceedings of their ancestors, and the arrangement of excursions from the town to places of interest. These were the principal heads of the business

which would be done by the Institute. One of the first points to be considered was the accommodation which could be afforded, and he had gone over the Corporation property. He had gone over the Hartley Institution, where he was courteously received by Dr. Bond, through the introduction of their worthy town clerk (Mr. R. S. Pearce), and he must say he was perfectly satisfied with the accommodation offered to the Institute he represented. The large room would be exceedingly suitable for them, while the other rooms would do well for the museum. With reference to the delivery of addresses he thought that should be done at the Guildhall, as it was somewhat connected with the objects of the Institute, and therefore he thought that should be the place for the reading of papers and the delivery of addresses. With reference to the excursions, they should try and bring within their grasp visits to Beaulieu, in the New Forest, and Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, and there were other objects of great interest in the immediate vicinity, and of far more interest and importance than the people of Southampton were acquainted with—he referred to the exhumations which were being carried on at Silchester, near to Basingstoke, by direction of the Duke of Wellington. These exhumations had been the subject of much care and attention by a member of the Institute, who had already given some account to the Society of Antiquaries, but the subject had never been so fully brought before the public as they hoped to be enabled to do. Then there were two other places in the immediate vicinity of Southampton to which he hoped they would be able to give some attention—Romsey and Winchester. In places where they had intended to visit their great fear was that the objects of antiquarian interest would not be sufficient to engage their attention during the meeting, but he was happy to say that would not be the case at Southampton, as there would be plenty to interest them. With regard to the local museum, that should be made one of the most gratifying points connected with the gathering, and it should combine a very large range of objects. It ought to contain, among others, things showing the manners and customs of the early settlers in the island, with the implements and such-like they used. Coming down to the Romans and the Saxons, he did not think they would have any trouble in getting relics of them. Another subject which would also be of great interest was relics of local worthies, such as their portraits and other things connected with their history. Then they might also produce evidences of the early condition of the town, and things to show how rapid had been its growth, and articles of dress, and so forth, might be produced as specimens of what was worn in earlier times. Then they might produce portraits of great county families, old arms, dresses, antique seals of private families, and many things of that sort which would be interesting. Southampton in mediæval times was a great port of debarkation, as from it Henry V. embarked for Harfleur before fighting the battle of Agincourt; then, again, many of the Crusaders started from here, and, although in more modern times Southampton had been shut out from the naval history of the country by its great rival Portsmouth, yet there were old associations of naval history which were as much wrapped up in Southampton as at Portsmouth. There were many things which would connect Southampton with the naval history of the country, and it seemed to him there might be the means of getting at the old arms and other evidences of the olden time and of the great sea captains. With reference to their own proceedings at the meeting, they would commence with the inaugural meeting in the great room of the Hartley Institute. He was happy to announce that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese had consented to preside at it, and he would give an address relative to the objects of the meeting and its application to Southampton. Then they would no doubt have addresses from others—from representative persons in the county—such as Lord Henry Scott, M.P., and the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., whom he considered representative men. Then the addresses to be delivered, the papers to be read,

and other things, would be arranged for the continuance of the meeting. After the inaugural meeting, the local museum would be thrown open to the meeting. He thought now he had given them all the information he possessed.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE fortnightly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., in the small lecture-room of the Free Library, William Brown-Street, when there was a good attendance of members and visitors, the president, Mr. Chapman, in the chair.

After the preliminary business of the evening had been concluded, and the auditors elected, several interesting papers on numismatics were read. Many coins, medals, curiosities, &c., were exhibited, amongst which we notice the following:—

By Mr. Charles Lionel Reis (the honorary secretary), a fine series of bronze Napoleonic medals; by Mr. Gustav H. Ahlborn, a brass medal of Henry IV. of France, a brass medal of St. Martin, and an old silver coin of Prussia; by Mr. David Thom Stewart, a ten-centime piece struck during the siege of Pasis, 1870, obverse, a demi-wreath of laurel, within 10 (for the value ten centimes), below the wreath of the mint letter A (Paris), and the date 1870, at each side a cinquefoil, inscription, "Republique Française;" reverse, a balloon, at each end of the car a tricolour, inscription, "Gt. de la Défense Nationale;" a medal struck by the Commune, 1871; obverse, bust of the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. (wearing a Prussian helmet), to left, at each side of the bust a death's head, inscription, "Napoleon III. Le Misérable," and below the bust, "2 Decembre;" reverse, a vampire displayed (the face having the features of the ex-Emperor) holding thunderbolts in its talons, at each side the crossbones, description, "Vampire de la France," below the vampire, "Sedan, 2 Sepbre., 1870," and a bronze medal of Arnauld, theologian, 1612-1694.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE usual bi-monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday, the 27th ult., Mr. James Thompson in the chair. The following Papers were contributed:—By Mr. James Thompson, on "A Discovery of Ancient Coins near to Hinckley." By the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, F.S.A., "An Inventory of S. Mary's Benedictine Nunnery, at Langley, county Leicester, 1485." The transcriber of this curious document described it, as he believed, unique, as being an account of the entire furniture of a convent before the dissolution of monasteries. It also furnishes the names of the Prioresses, not given in the "Monasticon" or by Nichols. This addition to county history will appear in the next volume of the associated societies.

Mr. John Hunt, of Thurnby, having exhibited a tray full of relics of various periods, from the Roman to the present, found beneath the level of Thurnby Church, in the foundations, and about the fabric, read a paper upon the subject, as follows—

"Thurnby Church, dedicated to St. Luke, consisted of a nave, a large south aisle, and a small low north aisle, each separated from the nave by three lofty arches, over each of which was a clerestory window. The tower was at the east end, and contained four bells. The ancient chancel was taken down in 1779. The work of demolition was commenced by first taking down the pinnacles and parapet of the tower, below which was a moulded cornice, with figure-heads and four gargoyles; the roof of the tower being of lead, some of which was very thick. The four windows of the upper stage of the tower, which served as a bell-chamber, were of the decorated style, in tolerable preservation, and the head of each was cut out of one solid stone. This upper stage of the tower was found to be partly built of the stone

of an old spire; for on taking it down the foreman discovered the ancient stone to be cut through and re-used as ashlar. Upon placing some of these stones together, he succeeded in making seven feet of the spire perfect, and upon calculation from the quantity found it was presumed there was sufficient to build a spire forty or fifty feet high. The tower was carried internally by four arches, resting upon four massive Norman pillars. The N.E. and S.E. columns were cracked and much decayed. On the east end of the tower remained a portion of the chancel wall, forming a buttress to support the tower, with part of a small lancet window blocked up. The opposite buttress was not a portion of chancel wall. At the east end of the south aisle were discovered, under the plaster, two sedilia and a piscina, and in the east wall, on each side of the altar, an aumbrey; the one on the north side, fourteen inches higher from the ground than the other, and smaller. The lintel of this small one was found to be a portion of an ancient incised stone described hereafter. Under the east window of this aisle was found a recess, decorated with a margin of scroll-work in black and red, containing four lines in Old English characters, coloured. This was probably the position of the altar-piece or table in mediæval times.

"It need scarcely be remarked that in taking down an ancient church like that of Thurnby, many curious relics, of almost every century of mediæval times, were brought to light. What, however, I wish specially to draw your attention to, was the discovery of several singularly incised stones, which, from their peculiarity, at once demand attention. The first of these stones, when found, was forming what we may call the lintel of the aumbrey, or locker, at the end of the south aisle; the others were found built in the south-west pillar. These stones I exhibited in the temporary museum formed by the Royal Archæological Institute in Leicester, during the Congress of that learned body in this town in the autumn of 1869, and were then subjected to much examination and criticism by several eminent archæologists. The general if not the unanimous opinion then given referred these very curious stones to the Saxon period. From their shape and other peculiarities, they were supposed to be headstones of graves. It will be seen they are incised on both sides, in what may be termed geometrical lines, without any attempt at lettering, and apparently without any tinge of symbolism, excepting that the cross in various forms is traceable in nearly every case. There appears a certain amount of design in the arrangement of the lines; indeed, in what may be called the reverse of No. 1, the pattern may not unfairly be described as consisting of eight double cross crosslets radiating from a common centre.

"The great rarity of stones of this description renders an attempt even at explanation difficult, and a guess at their true origin uncertain. It is, however, fortunate for our present object that others of a somewhat similar character have been exhumed in Yorkshire. The little church of Adel, in the West Riding, is described as being almost, if not altogether, a pure Norman church of the middle of the twelfth century. The stones there found were discovered in the foundation or groundwork of the church, and so pointing to an earlier origin than the building. It is difficult to assign a date to the Adel stones, inasmuch as the parish produces British remains, pit dwellings, a monolith, a Roman entrenchment; and there is an entire absence of any decided type—Roman, Anglo-Saxon, or Norman—in their design. I would refer you to the remarks of the Rev. H. T. Simpson and others, as given in the *Archæological Journal* for 1870, p. 77. It appears from these remarks, and from a correspondence which has taken place between the vicar of Thurnby and the Rev. H. T. Simpson, the rector of Adel, that several eminent archæologists have been consulted respecting the Adel stones. A few of these opinions I give as bearing upon our enquiry. Professor Westwood (who

has paid special attention to these early relics) assigns them to some time ranging from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, and says they are undoubtedly headstones. The late Sir James Simpson thought them tombstones of about the ninth century. Canon Greenwell considers them very early Norman. It will thus be seen that the learned men whose opinions I have quoted upon the Adel stones do not agree as to their date. Mr. Simpson himself remarks, with some force, that it seems difficult to suppose they are Early Norman, when they were broken up as rubbish for the foundation of the Norman Church at Adel in about the year 1135; and he further remarks, 'I think they bear notable marks of Pagan origin.' I may here remark that whilst remembering that, so far as I know, it has yet to be proved that headstones for graves were used at all in Saxon times, these stones, being incised on both sides of the upper part, were evidently intended to stand detached. The result of the comparison between the Yorkshire and the Leicestershire stones will, I think, prove that while both sets were made for a common purpose, the Adel stones are the more ancient of the two. The designs incised upon the Leicestershire stones are better defined and more regular in arrangement than those upon the Adel stones; and our Leicestershire stones have, I think, at any rate, a faint outline of Christianity on their surface; but whether Saxon or Norman, I cannot say. I hope the questions raised by these discoveries may induce others more competent than myself to follow up the enquiry. The church originally was a Norman structure, as proved by the four circular massive pillars supporting the tower, the drip-stones on the same, and its cruciform arrangement. The Anglo-Norman conventual churches were mostly cruciform in plan with a low tower rising at the intersection of the choir and nave with the transepts. Yet I should imagine, from the incised stones, and the quantity of burnt stones found built up in the walls, that a church anterior to the Norman period existed; and it is well known that during the ninth and tenth centuries the Northmen or Danes were continually plundering and burning our sacred edifices. That the church was taken down and rebuilt some time towards the latter end of the twelfth or early in the beginning of the thirteenth century, is almost incontestably proved by the pointed arches of the tower which were first introduced about this period. The church was pulled down a second time, and rebuilt about the middle or the latter end of the thirteenth century, as shown by the Early English fragments of windows, caps and arch stone; also an apex found in the course of pulling down lately. The mural paintings found on these various fragments point unquestionably to the Early English date; these fragments being re-faced, re-worked, and re-used in the structure. A third time the church has been pulled down, as indicated by the bases of the nave arcade columns; these being of the Early Perpendicular period, some time in the fifteenth century."

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at their rooms, 9 Conduit Street, when Professor Donaldson, M.I.B.A., was in the chair.

Mr. T. D. Murray and Professor C. C. Babington were proposed by the Council for election as Members.

A paper, by Le Chev. de Sauley, *Membre de l'Institut*, &c., "On the True Sites of Capernaum, Chorazin and Bethsaida (Julius)" was read by the Secretary.

In this paper (which took the form of a letter addressed to the Dean of Westminster), M. de Sauley stated, that having reconsidered the whole tenour of the argument first advanced by him in the *Revue Archéologique* twenty years ago, he could come to no other conclusion than that the traditional town of Bethsaida, and the identification of Kerāzeh as Chorazin and Tel Hum as Capernaum, were unsupported by geographical evidence, and were contrary to the express statements

of Josephus, who would be sufficiently accurate in describing the town where he was wounded. At the same time, the ruins of Kerāzeh were too extensive to be those of an insignificant village like Chorazin, and those of the supposititious Bethsaida were contrariwise too few, and contained no indications of the family mausoleum of Herod Philip. He concluded that Tel Hum was more probably the real site of Capernaum and that the ruins of Abou Shushah and a considerable amount of philological evidence illustrated these statements.

At the close of the reading of this paper an interesting discussion ensued, in which the Chairman and the following gentlemen took part, W. R. A. Boyle, Esq., Dr. Cull, S. M. Drach, J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A., and Captain Wilson.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE second walk this season took place on the 25th ult., when the Church of St. Mary Magdalen and Trinity College were visited.

Mr. James Parker gave a brief outline of the early history of the church. He said that it dated from a period soon after the Norman Conquest. At that time Oxford was in the diocese of Lincoln, and there were now existing in the chapter-house in that city a series of documents, which it was a great misfortune for them were not printed, as they would throw much light upon the buildings in Oxford. Robert D'Oily founded the Castle, and attached to it the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, which was outside the north gate of Oxford. It appeared from Anthony Wood that a Chantry was founded here in 1194, in the time of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. No work of this date now remained. A Chantry was supposed to have existed on the south side of the church in 1388, and the windows on that side seemed to agree with that date. Mr. Parker observed that the Oxford Architectural Society, by reviving the true principles of Gothic in church restoration, had been the means in a great measure of making it difficult to decide what was of modern date and what ancient in many of their old buildings. It was impossible in many instances to decide what was old and what was new, because many old stones were scraped over, and in others only a little alteration had been made in the mouldings. Wood, in describing the church at the close of the 17th century, says, it was fifty-four feet long and thirty-two feet wide, exclusive of the chancel, and that it consisted of a nave and two aisles, the north aisle reaching to the top of the nave, above which were two small chapels. It was difficult to understand what he meant by chancel in a church like that. Perhaps he meant the southernmost aisle, for it was said that there was an altar set up against the south wall. The date of the south aisle was probably in Edward II.'s time. The north aisle had been entirely rebuilt. It had originally a chapel for students of Balliol College, anterior to the year 1293, when they had permission to perform divine service in their own college. That portion of the church used by the students was dedicated to St. Catherine. The tower was commenced in 1511. At the north-west corner of the north or Martyrs' aisle might be seen the actual door of the cell in Bocardo, where the martyrs were confined. The martyrdom of the two bishops, Latimer and Ridley, took place in the centre of Broad Street, they being burnt in the then town ditch.

Mr. James Parker gave an outline of the early history of Trinity College, which was next visited, and remarked that both Trinity and Worcester Colleges were founded on the site of more ancient halls or colleges. Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, was first founded in 1283, and belonged to one monastery only; but in 1291 it became a hall for all the Benedictine monks throughout the country. Durham College, which was now called Trinity College, might be said to be founded by Hugo de Derlington, because he sent

scholars to Oxford in 1285; but he found that Richard de Hotoon built a place for them about 1290. It appeared, from the register of St. Frideswide, that a grant of two plots of land was made from the Convent of St. Frideswide to the monks of Durham, in the suburbs of Oxford, and in St. Mary Magdalen parish. A more important grant of land, belonging to Godstowe Nunnery, was made to them about the same time, or, perhaps, in the year 1291. He found that this includes "all ther arable londes, the which they had fro a diche thurt over in Beaumont, that is to say, from the londe of Philipp Ho Burgeys, of Oxenforde, unto the londe that was of Roger Semer, in the same tilthe, in the subarbis of Oxenforde." There was a confirmation of this grant in the Patent Rolls, 19 Edward I. (1291), in which were mentioned three and a half acres by Roger Semer, one acre by Thomas Leswegs, and one acre by Walter Bost. Another Roll of the same time mentioned the gift of single "tofts" by Laurence de Juvene, John de Sclater, and Henry de Diteneshale, and of two "tofts" by John Feteplace and Richard de Dedyngton, besides five acres given by Gilbert, the son of Amicia. All these lay round the habitations of the monks, outside the north wall of Oxford. Mr. Parker then went on to explain the situation of these lands, and quoted from the document which referred to the King's Highway, and observed that on this document a great deal would depend in deciding as to whether the Parks Road was a public highway or not. It was found that on the election of Robert de Greystanes, Prior of Durham, in 1366, mention was made amongst the "compromissarii" of Johannes de Beverlaco, "Prior Oxoniæ." This meant that John of Beverley was the Prior of Durham College. What was going on in Oxford at this time was not shown in the Durham Rolls, to which they were mainly indebted for their information, till 1345, when Thomas Hatfield succeeded Richard de Bury as Bishop of Durham. The latter gave a great library of books, and, no doubt, left money in his will, which was not expended at once.

In the Durham Rolls it was said of the great builder at Durham that he refounded this college, "*Præterea Collegium octo monachorum studentium in loco Monachorum Dunelmensium Oxoniæ super Candige fundavit.*" This candige, or can-ditch, Mr. Parker explained, ran outside the city wall on the south side of Broad Street. In 1410, a Bull was obtained from Pope John XXIII., giving them permission to bury in the chapel of the college. This was the chapel shown in Loggan's View of the College (which was handed round to the company). The chapel appeared, from this view, to have been built early in the 15th or even late in the 14th century. It was not of so early a date as mentioned by Wood, who spoke of it as being erected in 1330. There was a chapel then, and even before that time, but it had been rebuilt. He (Mr. Parker) believed that the chapel was built about 1380—perhaps with Bishop Hatfield's money. Everything was confiscated in the reign of Henry VIII., and Durham College seemed to have given place to the present Trinity College, the founder of which was Sir Thomas Pope, who had been appointed "Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations," and had conducted as part of his duties the sale of the monastic possessions. He saw the injury that was being inflicted by the confiscation of this property, and no doubt from that circumstance, and his holding the above office, it suggested to him the purchase of this property, and the money that he put into his pocket by those sales with one hand he took out with the other. Hence it was that the college was refounded. The first president was admitted under the new foundation in the year 1556. No new buildings were erected by Sir Thomas, but Dr. Kettel, who was president from 1599 to 1643, added a good many out-buildings (and also cocklofts) as Wood terms them. What Wood meant by the latter was chambers in the roof, several of which were now remaining. The present hall was begun in 1618 and finished in 1620. Dr. Bathurst, who was president

from 1664 to 1704, added most to the college; he rebuilt the greater part of the president's lodgings, and began the north side of the new northern quadrangle. This was completed in 1667, and was shown standing by itself in Loggan's view of 1673. The west side of the same quadrangle was completed in 1682, as the date upon it showed. A common-room was built in 1665, and gates set up in 1667 leading to the grove. Numerous contributions of money were recorded at this time. Dr. Bathurst repaired and reopened the old chapel. The money, however, was too plentiful, and the old chapel shown in the view (and a fine specimen of the 14th or 15th century) was pulled down in 1691, and by 1694 the present structure was nearly completed, to match with the new buildings, and in accordance with the classic taste of the age. From correspondence which exists it appears that Sir Christopher Wren made suggestions for placing the building of the college, but his design, which was similar to the building at Versailles, was not carried out. Some additions and alterations were made in 1728, and the additional storey to the north side of the quadrangle, in place of the roof and dormer windows as shown in Loggan's view, was made in 1805.

REVIEW.

Stifford and its Neighbourhood, Past and Present. By WILLIAM PALIN, M.A., Rector of Stifford, 1871. (To be had only by direct application to the author.)

It is always an agreeable task to turn over the pages of a beautifully "got up" and well illustrated book on the history, topography, and antiquities of any portion of Her Majesty's dominions. The work now before us, descriptive of a district in the south of Essex, is one of these, and is really deserving of far more praise than we can attempt to give it in a brief notice of this kind. It is, to say the least, a handsome volume, printed in a first-class style of typography and adorned with a large number of exceedingly graphic illustrations from sketches and photographs, executed in the best style of lithography. All the churches in the neighbourhood of Stifford, with one exception, are faithfully depicted, and sometimes interior as well as exterior views are given. The church at Stanford-le-Hope is so strikingly delineated that we cannot help directing particular attention to it, while the interior view of Stifford Church shows, since its restoration in 1861-3, what the inside of every village church should be. We may safely say that the illustrations by themselves would be worth the greater part of the purchase money for the entire volume. Our only regret is that the author has not deemed it expedient to publish the book in the usual way, so that the public might have had better opportunities of appreciating his labours. We understand that a few surplus copies may still be had at the very moderate price of half-a-guinea.

And now a word or two on the letterpress. The work commences with a general view of Stifford and its neighbourhood, concisely treating of the religious history, roads, churches, education, scenery, manors, antiquities and many other points of interest. On the churches, within the district, our author makes the following general observations:—

"As would be expected in a chalk district, the churches are built of flint, dating from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. There are parts of some of them of somewhat earlier date, as will be shown (along with later additions or alterations, sometimes meekly intended as improvements upon the original design), under the several parishes. The general rule of building out of the natural produce of the district is seen to have been followed by the preference shown for wooden spires, from the district abounding in those days in forest timber. There are exceptions, but where there are towers only they are generally low, having had spires, until the latter perished from lightning or

decay. In estimating the general character of our churches, it is but fair to bear in mind the singular fatality attending them in former times by the destruction of towers and spires, generally by lightning, as might be expected from their being surrounded by forest; in one instance by Dutch cannon balls. The rule of using the produce of the district was general in those days, and necessarily so when, from impracticable roads, heavy materials were with difficulty conveyed any long distance. They are by no means imposing, but as ancient themselves and abounding as they do generally in brasses and other sepulchral memorials of more or less antiquity, they are deeply interesting to all who, in a fast age, find help and refreshment in tearing themselves away from the cares and worries of the present to contemplate the past."

Subsequently each of these sacred fanes is separately described with much perspicuity, as well as the schools, benefactions, clergy and churchwardens, families, and statistics of the several parishes in the neighbourhood of Stifford. Various extracts are also given from the parish registers and churchwardens' accounts which tend to throw much light on the local history of the last three centuries. The following "Vestory Bill, April y^e 21st, 1747," is a sample of the bill of fare at the Easter convivialities at Stifford in the last century, paid out of church-rate funds.

	£	s.	d.
"To the Dressing of Diner	0	5	0
Ale	0	2	10
Sydr	0	2	3
Wine	0	3	0
Punch	0	6	0
Pd. for Beef	0	10	6
Do Lamb	0	3	6
Pidgon Poy	0	8	0
Pudens	0	4	0
Braed	0	1	8
The Poor Ale	0	5	6
	2	12	3"

We must, however, leave our readers to peruse the book for themselves if they wish to learn all about Stifford and its neighbourhood, a term that by-the-bye includes the parishes of Grays Thurrock, Little Thurrock, Chadwell St. Mary, East and West Tilbury, Mucking, Stanford-le-Hope, Corringham, Fobbing, Horndon-on-Hill, Laindon Hill, Bulphan, Orsett and Aveley. The work, indeed, is full of pleasant reading, and it will find a permanent resting-place on the library book-shelf. Nor must we omit to add that a supplementary volume entitled "More about Stifford, &c.," is partly in type for subscribers only. In conclusion, we cordially recommend our readers to lose no time in securing for themselves a copy of both works before the list of subscribers for the second volume is closed.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIA.

THE local authorities in the Oosoor Talug, of the Salem District, in Madras, have sanctioned the sum of 200 reals, for the opening of the cairns and cromlechs which exist there with a view of collecting some specimens of ancient weapons of warfare. These weapons will be placed in the London Museum.

The golden Htee, made of solid gold, ornamented with rubies, and presented to the Shoay Dagon Pagoda by the King of Burma, was expected shortly to reach Rangoon from Mandalay. A high Burmese official, a hundred soldiers, and several phoongyees were to accompany the Htee as an escort. The *Rangoon Gazette* says that there is an old Burmese prophecy to the effect that when the King of Burma crowns the Shoay Dagon Pagoda he will recover possession of Pegu within a year from that date.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WARWICK CASTLE.

THIS grand old baronial mansion of the Earl of Warwick, so familiar to every tourist, and so attractive to artists and antiquaries, was the scene of a destructive fire on Sunday, the 3rd instant. An alarm was raised, and messengers were despatched to Leamington, Kenilworth, and Coventry for assistance, which speedily arrived, but the flames had, however, made such progress, that entire destruction seemed inevitable. The front part of the castle was inaccessible from its height above the river, and consequently the burning structure could only be played upon from the courtyard, where there was only a limited supply of water. So quick was the progress of the flames, that the whole east wing was speedily gutted. The only things saved were a few of the most valuable pictures and some books. Meanwhile the fire was leaping across the staircase and attacking the hall, with its carved Gothic roof, emblazoned with heraldic devices, its floor of Venetian marble, and its curious antique wainscoting hung round with ancient arms and armour. Here was Cromwell's battered helmet, and the doublet in which Lord Brooke died at Lichfield. It also contained antique statues, ancient tombs, and other curiosities, which have all perished. Through the chinks between the massive doors separating the Great Hall and the Red Drawing-room the flames could be seen. Preparations were therefore made for the worst, by stripping this and adjoining apartments of their almost priceless treasures. The pictures by Rembrandt, Vandyke, and Rubens, were borne to a place of safety, and when every portable article of value was removed, still further precautions were deemed necessary. The gilt drawing-room, and state bed-room were also cleared of their principal contents. The tapestry round the state bed-room, made in Brussels in 1694, was carried to a place of security, together with the portraits of "Queen Anne," by Kneller, the "Earl of Essex," by Zuccherro, and other rare paintings. The pictures by Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Titians, Salvator Rosa, Sir Peter Lely, and Caracci's "Dead Christ" were also taken down. The costly tables and treasures in the cabinets were carried to the remotest corner of the castle, ready to be again moved in case of necessity. Fortunately, the efforts of the firemen practically arrested the fire at the end of the great hall. The damage, however, done to the building can hardly be estimated. Many of the most valuable contents of the castle have been damaged by hasty removal. Lady Warwick only left the castle on Friday, and Lord Broke on Saturday. Lord Warwick had been at Torquay for a few days. Lady Eva Greville and the Hon. Sydney Greville were sleeping over the dining-hall when the fire broke out, but, happily, neither was injured. Her ladyship's jewels are safe, and also the plate, the apartments in the basement, where there is a large fireproof safe, being hardly injured, except by the heat of the burning apartments above, and the water thrown upon the fire. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. Some men had been employed on Saturday painting and decorating that part of the building where the fire is supposed to have originated; but it is stated that there was no fire in this part of the castle.

Active preparations have since been begun for the work of restoration and repair rendered necessary by the ruin resulting from the fire. With regard to the walls of the hall, it is some comfort to find that their stability has not been interfered with, and the room can, therefore, be easily restored to its former grandeur. There is no crack or fissure of any significance in the surrounding masonry, and the work of restoration will therefore be confined to a new roof, and the redecoration of the walls.

Among the works of art rescued is a small painting of the bust of Shakespeare in Stratford Old Church, of inestimable value as a work of great national interest. On the back there is a label containing the following memorandum:—"This old painting of the monumental effigy of Shakespeare

is a great curiosity, being one painted by Hall before he recoloured the bust in 1748. The letters proving this are in the possession of Mr. Richard Greene, F.S.A., who printed them some years ago in *Fraser's Magazine*. I purchased this picture of Mr. Greene who is the lineal descendant of the Rev. Joseph Greene, of Stratford, the owner of the painting, about 1770.—J. O. HALLIWELL."

THE OLD DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD, dismantled and degraded from its olden service to the Navy, has just been converted into a foreign cattle market and shambles. In recording the change we mention some leading points of historical interest which circle about the scene. Here, at the Stone House, King Edward III. frequently resided; here stood, until 1780, Old Trinity House, where King Henry VIII., in the fourth year of his reign, incorporated the Company of the Marines of England; this was the dockyard established by that sovereign for the better preservation of the Royal Navy, and in which he built his famous ship the "Royal Harry," carrying 100 brass guns. Here Queen Elizabeth messed on board the "Golden Hand," and knighted Sir Frances Drake after his circumnavigation of the globe. From this yard was launched the "Oliver Cromwell," which the Protector adorned with a figure-head of himself mounted on horseback, holding a laurel wreath above his head, and trampling upon emblems of five nations. In the time of King James I. and King Charles I., the residence of the Warden of the Navy was at Deptford, and this has been the yard where the royal yachts were built, repaired, fitted, and laid up. Under the huge sheds of what were called "Slips No. 4 and No. 5," but now transformed into portions of the covered cattle lairs, the Czar, Peter the Great, swung his axe and adze, lodging meanwhile in the manor-house of Saye's Court, which, with the mulberry tree planted by the Czar, still stands hard by.

At that time, and also while the poet Cowley resided here, this was the home of John Evelyn, the celebrated author of "Sylva" and "Terra," whose taste had formed a charming garden upon grounds afterwards added to the dockyard. In fact, the greater portion of Deptford Dockyard has been held by the Admiralty from about the year 1681 down to the sale of a section during last year, under a singular deed of John Evelyn, who, anxious to encourage shipbuilding, let his property to Government for a peppercorn rent, on condition that there should always be a ship on the stocks, and that the place should never be surrendered to any private enterprise. During twenty-six years prior to 1843, in which the dockyard was unused, the letter of the lease was complied with by permanently leaving a ship's keel laid down in building slip No. 1, though in the year 1843 occurred the incident of the proprietor entering the dockyard for non-fulfilment of the conditions, and the Admiralty saving their lease by hastily putting down a keel. Work on the old ships and steam vessels came to an end in 1869. The last vessel built was the "Spartan," christened by Princess Louise; and the "Druid," launched in March, 1869, was the last ship fitted out from the yard, in which month the dockyard was finally closed. Last year that portion forming the site of the new market was sold by the Admiralty to Mr. T. P. Austin by private contract for 70,000*l.*, and subsequently transferred to the Corporation of London for 91,500*l.*, with a further sum of 3140*l.* paid to the Admiralty for the erection of a gashouse and of a boundary wall separating the area from the Victualling-yard. The ranges of slaughter-shops have been formed of the arsenal and store-rooms, a quadrangular pile of brick buildings erected in the last century, around the remains of an old monastery, which still stands, bearing the date A.D. 1513.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

IN consequence of the alarming illness of the Prince of Wales the ordinary weekly meeting of this Society did not take place on Thursday last.

OBITUARY.

MRS. RYVES.—This extraordinary lady died on the 7th inst., at her residence, Haverstock-hill. For nearly a quarter of a century she has resided in Camden-town, and was the heroine of the *cause célèbre* for many years constantly before the legal tribunals. The active figure of the "little old lady in black" has been familiar in the neighbourhood of Haverstock-hill for a lengthened period. Until the moment of her death she retained full possession of her faculties, and it was only a few days before her decease that she walked, to see some relations, to Stockwell and back again to her residence. Her constitution, although in her seventy-fifth year, was remarkable for its unimpaired vigour. She was born on March 16, 1797. The father of Mrs. Ryves was John Thomas Serres, a celebrated painter and marine draughtsman to the Admiralty. The late Mr. Clarkson Stanfield was his great pupil. Her grandfather, Dominic Serres, was one of the first forty incorporated by the Act of George III. as Royal Academicians, and Mrs. Ryves for years received an annuity from the Academy. The paintings of her father and grandfather may be seen at Windsor Castle, in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, and at Hampton Court Palace. Their family was of French extraction, and numbered an archbishop and a marquis among the members. Her mother was the celebrated Olive Wilmot, better known as claiming to be the Princess Olive of Cumberland, daughter of His Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III. Mrs. Ryves was married to Anthony Thomas, son of Captain Thomas Ryves, of Ranston Hall, Dorset, and obtained a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court *a mensa et thoro* from her husband for adultery and cruelty. She leaves two sons and three daughters to lament her death.

LONGEVITY.—The journals announce the death at the age of ninety-nine, in his residence in the Rue de Varenne, of Baron de Saint-Pons de Letaye, formerly a cornet of cavalry under Louis XVI. He had passed a great part of his life in England, where he had withdrawn at the moment of the emigration. He leaves no heirs, and his title becomes extinct.

MISCELLANEA.

THE SERPENT MOUND at LOCHNELL.—Mr. John S. Phené, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., the discoverer of the serpent and saurian mounds in Great Britain, and who has been for a considerable time engaged in opening *tumuli* in Scotland for the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lothian, and others, is at present in company with an eminent civil engineer in Glasgow and his staff, engaged in again visiting the great saurian mound on an estate near Oban—with the object of making cross sections of the structure, and making a more minute survey of its details. It is intended to construct a perfect model of this ancient structure, which is clearly a relic of serpent worship. When the model is completed, Mr. Phené intends to present a cast of it to the town of Oban.

CAPTAIN BURTON will, it is understood, read further papers before the Anthropological Institute, and describe, with topographical notes, the various objects which he collected during his twenty-two months of service in Syria and

Palestine. At the conversazione at the London Institution, on March 13, Captain Burton will deliver a lecture on his "Two Years' Gleanings in Syria and Palestine."

ANTIQUARIAN WORKS, FRANCE.—Amongst noticeable publications on the antiquities of France are an "Etude sur la Construction de la Cathédrale de Troyes," by M. Léon Pigette; a volume on the "Monuments Celtiques de l'Alsace," by M. Max de Ring, published at Strasbourg in 1870; and a work on "Les Inscriptions Antiques de la Haute-Savoie," by M. Véron.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—The following is reported from a village near Ilchester, in Somerset:—A well-to-do farmer, who has always borne the reputation of a shrewd man of business, a few weeks since had the misfortune to find a strange fatality among his herd of cows. A veterinary surgeon was called in, and every precaution taken, and the remainder of the herd were in a fair way to recovery, when suddenly the farmer became suspicious and insisted that he and his cows had been "overlooked," and immediately sought out a "wise woman" residing in an adjacent town. Acting upon the advice of the old hag, the farmer returned home, and shortly encircled with a fagot the last bullock that died, ignited the pile, and burnt the carcass, an incantation being pronounced over the burning beast. The remainder of the herd recovered, and their recovery is of course attributed by the farmer and his simple-minded neighbours, not to the skill of the veterinary surgeon, but to the success of the weird ceremonial prescribed by the fortune-teller.

A CENTENARIAN.—A maiden lady, named Catherine Tickle is now residing in Westgate Street, Launceston, Cornwall, who has, beyond all doubt, attained the age of 100 years. The register of baptisms for the parish of St. Mary Magdalen contains an entry of her baptism on the 7th of November, 1771. Her father died at the age of ninety-two years. Miss Tickle is still living with her widowed sister, aged eighty-eight. The centenarian has been a cripple ever since she was four years of age.

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY.—Mr. Edward A. Bond, the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, will edit next year, for the Chaucer Society, the fragments of the MS. Household Book of Elizabeth, wife of Prince Lionel, which contain the earliest mention of the name of Geoffrey Chaucer, and possibly of the Philippa, whom he afterwards married. Chaucer's name is three times repeated, in the years 1357—1359. Mr. Bond's article on these fragments, in the *Fortnightly Review* of August 15, 1866, excited much attention at the time, and has frequently been referred to since; but the fragments have not yet been printed at length.

THE editorship of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association, has been undertaken by the Rev. D. S. Evans, of Llanydaw-dwy, Merionethshire.

A NEW magazine, entitled the *Librarian*, devoted to the antiquarianism of literature, is about to appear. It will reproduce poetical and historical incidents which have been too much lost in oblivion.

THE title of the second volume of Mr. Ruskin's collected works is, "Munera Pulveris," and the third volume will consist of the "Lectures on Sculpture," which he delivered at Oxford.

WITH the New Year, a monthly journal, called the *Indian Antiquarian*, will be commenced at Bombay.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1871.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS
AT ROME.

SINCE the organization of a body of British archæologists for exploring the buildings and buried antiquities of ancient Rome, so much that is both new and important has been made known, and so many doubtful points settled, that it would require a good thick volume to narrate, even in a brief manner, the various discoveries that have resulted from excavations made under their direction. It is not, however, our intention to attempt so laborious a task, our chief object at present being to give a short *resumé* of the work done last winter by the little band of English explorers at Rome. But before doing this we desire to say a few words on the prospectus of a Roman Exploration Company that has been appended to a pamphlet on "Excavations in Rome," recently distributed by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., whose labours in the field of archæology are so widely known.

It will be in the remembrance of some of our readers that the work of the British Archæological Society at Rome commenced in the year 1868, and has since been carried on through successive seasons with very gratifying results, settling at rest many questionable points on the topography of the city, and adding much to our knowledge of its architectural and antiquarian treasures. But these excavations have not been planned and superintended without much anxiety, nor without many severe restrictions on the part of the papal authorities, as well as of the owners of property. But much of the jealous feeling towards foreigners has now happily been removed, and we heartily hope and trust that the explorations in future will be carried on with greater freedom. The Italian Government, at any rate, is not averse to such archæological researches, for it has already commenced to excavate the Palatine Hill and the slopes round it, and has given some assurances of encouragement to private explorers.

Hitherto the funds of the British Archæological Society at Rome have been kept up by subscriptions and donations, but a proposal is now made to form in addition what is called a Roman Exploration Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, so that researches on a larger scale than hitherto may be planned and commenced. To do this it is proposed to purchase land at a fair price, then excavate it, and afterwards dispose of it in the market. Speaking of the intended sale of the monastic property at Rome, it is observed in the prospectus that "if the proposed company were to buy one of these monasteries, with its large gardens, in places where it is well known that interesting antiquities have been buried for centuries, excavate them and make an exhibition of them, until the novelty has worn off, the fees from tourists would pay all the expenses of the excavation, as has been proved by experience at Pompeii, and the land would

be worth more after the exhibition is over than it was before."

This extract will give some idea of the course intended to be pursued by the company, and we cannot do otherwise than wish a successful issue to whatever work is taken in hand. There can be no doubt but that antiquities of great historic interest remain buried under the present surface of the Roman capital, and if only some of these be brought to light, there will be at least a partial return for the money invested. But Mr. Parker, who seems to be at the head of the scheme, has more sanguine hopes even than this, and expects that a dividend of at least 5 per cent. will be available. How far these expectations may be realized will much depend on the judicious management of the company, and the selection of suitable sites for examination.

Let us now review in a brief manner the results of the excavations undertaken during the last winter, 1870-71, by the Society. Mr. Parker delivered an admirable lecture on the subject in July last before the Archæological Institute, and he has lately published it with other matter in the form of a pamphlet, to which we have before alluded. The Society has been instrumental, it appears, during the last season, in carrying on excavations of an important character in at least seven different places in Rome. It has thus been ascertained—

(1.) That the wall of Aurelian passed through a large vineyard outside the Porta Portese, near the Tiber, on the western side of the river, in a direction straight towards the Emporium and the Marmorata on the opposite bank.

(2.) That under each of the arches of the Porticus, "begun by Caracalla, and completed by Elagabalus," on the Appian Way, were bath chambers, alternately one long chamber and two smaller ones, an arrangement that is continued the whole length of the arcade. Close by, some fresco paintings were discovered on a wall, faced with bricks of the time of Hadrian.

(3.) That the line of the aqueducts along the Via Latina extended from Porta Furba, two miles from the Porta Maggiore, to the *thermæ* of Caracalla, and its course can still be traced along a great part of the route.

(4.) That important buildings existed on the northern side of the Viminal Hill, just opposite the church of St. Vitale, which stands against the cliff of the Quirinal. It appears that ancient buildings were formerly visible on this site, but had been buried again. The Society, having obtained the requisite permission to open the ground, have brought to light "more clearly the foundations of two towers against the cliff, the walls of which are of tufa, in the style of the Kings of Rome, and which belonged to the original fortifications, when the Viminal was a separate fortress, with its *arx*, or citadel near this part. Just below one of these towers a cave was found, dug out of the rock, described by Flaminius Vacca as a cave of Mithras, but the exact site of it was not known. It had been thoroughly rifled in his time, but the niches remain in the wall, and three short marble columns were found, which had served as bases for images." The remains of the lavacrum of Agrippina were also excavated, and a fine mosaic pavement found.

(5.) That the concrete wall under St. Saba, on the

Aventine, was faced with tufa, and a pit was cleared out to show this.

(6.) That there were two arches instead of one to the gateway of Domitian, on the Via Appia, another being found to the east of the one exposed in 1869.

(7.) That the walls and vaulting of the subterranean passage at the Mamertine prison, connecting the "Prison of St. Peter" with that part under the modern part of the Via di Marforio, and the Vicolo del Ghettairello, are of very early construction, possibly of the time of the Kings. Of this passage of thirty-six yards, thirty have been cleared.

Other excavations have also been undertaken by private individuals, and to these the Society has lent a helping hand. The Italian Government, as we before observed, has, under Signor Rosa, been busy excavating the whole of the Palatine Hill, and a grant of 12,000*l.* has been made to cover the expense. But the method of exploration adopted here does not meet with the entire approval of English archaeologists, the Italians being too fond of restoring and patching up their antiquities, and so robbing them of much of their historic interest. "Archæologists," says Mr. Parker, and we entirely endorse his remark, "do not want restoration at all; they want only excavation and preservation." But this mania for restoration, as it is called, is not confined to Rome. It has frequently shown itself in this country, and many antiquarian treasures have been clad in so new a dress that their designers and builders would certainly never know them again. Can we wonder then that the Italians have fallen into the same unfortunate error?

The above is a mere outline of last winter's discoveries. We believe that Mr. Parker is again in Rome, and the excavations proposed for the present season, 1871-2, will, if only in part carried out, settle many disputable points. No doubt the amount of work done will much depend on the support given to the proposed company for exploration, but in any case the Archæological Society is sure not to be idle, and what with the admirable photographs that are always taken of all the important objects and buildings excavated, we may reasonably expect to have next summer, if not before, some further proof of the continued diligence of the English archaeologists at Rome.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Association, on the 13th instant, Mr. George Godwin in the chair, Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a very interesting specimen of an ancient Greek mask, in fine clay, for tragic plays, and some earthen crucibles of a Roman type lately discovered in London.

Mr. Levin read a paper, communicated by Mr. Thomas Cole, of the discovery on the beach at Hastings of the trunk of a tree and some hazle-nuts, in an all but fossilised state, indicating the remains of an ancient forest, well known from

other finds to have existed far out to sea, on the south coast so far as the villages of Pett and Fairlight from Hastings.

Mr. E. Roberts then read a paper "On Leominster Priory Church," in which he sought to prove that the present so-called nave of the church was intended for the choir of the building, the nave being never erected. This result of his investigations and measurements he (Mr. Roberts) thought accounted for the difficulties raised by various writers as to the original intention of this portion of the church. Mr. Roberts founded his theory on this subject from drawings and plans he had made of the famous remains of Reading Abbey, which was the parent church, as Henry I., in 1121, when building it, added the then small Saxon church at Leominster to its possessions, and afterwards was the means of a new monastery, in imitation of Reading Abbey, being erected upon its site. The writer also sought to explain the original appearance of the main arcade, which has at either end a block of masonry on both sides.

A further examination of some of the recently-discovered sepulchral urns took place, and Mr. Wright read a letter from Mr. Ashby, of Staines, who was still pursuing the investigation of the ancient cemetery at Ashford, to the effect that other urns had lately been dug up of a more finished form and ornamentation. These urns, it was mentioned, would be exhibited at the next meeting of the Association, on the 10th January next.

The Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the condition of the Roman remains at Northleigh, and it was resolved that a representation should be made to the owner, with the view of inducing steps for their preservation.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

At a recent meeting of this Society, Mr. J. H. Parker addressed the meeting on the desirability of a Royal Commission being appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of those important monuments of antiquity which, if destroyed, could not be replaced; and also the most effectual means of preserving them from further decay and injury. Last year, when the subject was discussed, he was requested to write to the inspectors of monuments in France and Germany for information, with a view to seeing if we could not get such an officer appointed for England. Neither of them was, however, able to furnish him with printed documents on the subject, but they gave him the necessary information in private letters. M. Viollet-le-Duc, formerly the inspector in France, said that there was an expenditure of 40,000*l.* a year made for that purpose in that country. This gentleman was a very good archæologist, but, unfortunately, he was an architect, and most architects were too fond of pulling down and rebuilding, consequently, many an old building has been destroyed under the pretext of restoring it. If an inspector were appointed in this country, he did not think that the French system was one which they should imitate. They would be more likely to adopt the German system. Baron Quast was the inspector in Germany, and he was also a member of the Government. The Treasury were, however, exceedingly shy in granting any money for the purposes of archæological research, and, unlike France, had made no grant for such a purpose. There was not a sufficiently large number of persons in that country interested in the subject to justify the Government in spending money from the taxes. Unfortunately this was the case in England. On one occasion he was at a little town called Zoest, where there was a church about to be pulled down, as the inhabitants considered that they did not require it. It was a building of great historical interest, and he thought it was a great pity that it should be destroyed.

He therefore wrote to Baron Quast respecting it, and he said that he was most anxious to preserve it, but added that the parishioners were bent on pulling it down. The baron said there was only one chance of getting the building preserved, and that was to address a letter to the King respecting it; that would be attended with greater success than any other course he might adopt. Consequently, he wrote to the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) on the subject, and after some weeks he received a most courteous letter in reply, stating that her Royal Highness had spoken to the King respecting the church, and that it would be saved. With respect to the appointment of an inspector of monuments in this country, Mr. Parker said he had recently had interviews with Mr. Bruce, Earl Stanhope, and the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject, and their opinion was that public money could not be granted for such a purpose. The best thing to be done would be to get a voluntary inspector if they could. Mr. Beresford Hope had promised to bring the matter before Parliament last session, and Earl Stanhope had promised to support it. It had not, however, been brought forward, owing to pressure of business, but it might be on a future occasion, and a gratuitous inspector of monuments appointed to act. The monuments belonging to the Crown were regularly inspected, and reports made on the state of them, but Government considered that private property could not be interfered with. He trusted, however, that some inquiries might be made into the matter, with a view to seeing what could be done.

Mr. Parker then went on to state that the Government had so far entertained the suggestions which the Society, through its president and secretary, made to them in the course of the communications during the Long Vacation of 1870, that they had applied to the Society of Antiquaries of London, asking them, as the only antiquarian society possessing a Royal Charter, to obtain as complete a list as possible of the historical monuments of Great Britain. Unfortunately, the Antiquarian Society did not know anything of the correspondence with this Society, and they understood historical monuments to mean tombs, and set themselves to work collecting a list of all the Royal tombs. But these had nothing to do with earthworks. Now, however, the Archaeological Institute had taken the matter up, and proposed that all the churches containing heraldry should be examined, and a record of them made.

THE PERIODICAL WALKS.

THE third and last walk this term took place on the 2nd inst., when Exeter College and the Divinity School were visited: The members and their friends were welcomed by Dr. Lightfoot, the Rector, who expressed his regret at the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. James Parker, on whom, he said, he had relied for giving them some information respecting the college.

The rector then gave a brief description of the College, observing that the oldest portion of it now remaining, of which they had certain information, was built in 1432. The college underwent thorough repair in the last century, and a portion of very ancient date had been taken down, of which scarcely any trace could now be seen. The tower which stood at the east end of the chapel was built in 1432 by a precentor of Crediton, which was his native town. The hall was built in 1618. There was a large collection of money made in the previous century. The money was collected for a certain cellar, but whether that cellar stood upon the place where the hall was built was unknown. The hall was a very good specimen of architecture of the period in which it was built. The old chapel was erected about the same time as the hall, or at all events within a few years afterwards. The then Sir John Acland gave 800*l.* towards the building of the hall, and a further sum was given towards the same object by the College. In 1811 the hall was repaired, and it now possessed a roof of an admirable

character. The late baronet, Sir Thomas Acland, father of the eminent physician, gave the large window on the north side at the east end. There was a curious crypt under the hall, but whether that was of greater antiquity than the hall itself he could not say, and he was sorry Mr. Parker was not present to give them some information respecting it. He thought it must have been built in the previous century, if not at an earlier period. The Rector then remarked that as the weather was cold he would give them some information about the College before they left the hall, instead of detaining them in the cold while viewing the other portions of the buildings. Speaking next of the chapels of the College, he observed that one was built by the founder, but whether that one stood in the place now occupied by the library was not quite certain, but there was a chapel there of great antiquity, and probably from near the foundation of the College, if not coeval with it. Hearne says, "The Library was formerly the Chapel, and so continued till 1625." They possessed the Bursary accounts of the College from the first decade of its foundation. There was nothing, however, to show whether the Founder's Chapel stood on the site of the present library or not, but he was of opinion that it did, and that it remained until the beginning of the last century, when it was almost destroyed by fire. The chapel previous to the present one was an admirable specimen of Perpendicular architecture, but unsuitable to the requirements of the College, and, moreover, it was pronounced to be in a dangerous state by the architect who examined it. Consequently it was taken down, but the defects which were so strongly spoken of were found not to be so much in the walls as in the roof, which was in the last state of decay. The roof was of a peculiar kind, and similar to that of a great number of churches in Devonshire. It was plastered on the inside, and nothing could be worse than preventing air getting to the woodwork. The old chapel was from 1625 used as a library until the last century, when a new library was built on the site of the present library. The rector then alluded to the financial resources of the College, and stated, as a gratifying fact, and as showing their interest in the college, that some of its servants had contributed large sums towards it, among them being a cook and butler, and he himself had enjoyed for twenty years the advantages of a benefaction made by a steward of the College. A room over the old library, for example, was built by a cook for a student, and it appeared that in very old times persons built a room here and a room there for students, according to their fancy, and he had no doubt that at one time the ground now occupied by that college had ten or twenty cottages or houses built on it. The tower, towards the Turl, he observed, was of recent date. All the other portions of the college now remaining, except those built in the present century, were erected in little less than one century, from 1616 to 1700. The first building erected was at the east side of the quadrangle in 1616, and the next were those adjoining Turl Street. Archbishop Marsh gave 1000*l.* towards erecting the eastern range of buildings, and those which compose the quadrangle, although not differing much in architectural style, were erected at seven different times. The whole College at one time had dormer windows, and he expressed a hope that these would some day be restored; the battlements were all, he believed, of more recent origin. The rector produced the elevation of some proposed buildings for the College in 1708, and said he thought they might congratulate themselves that the architect was not selected to carry out his design. A picture of the old modern buildings which used to grace Broad Street was also produced. They were usually occupied by German students, and a portion of them was re-erected in the Turl. As to college plate, very little of ancient date was possessed by the college; nearly the whole of it was given up to King Charles in the civil war. They were a very loyal body, but, loyal as they were, the plate was given up very unwillingly, as the original documents showed. At the time they were

promised its worth, but they had never, he need scarcely say, received a penny. All the plate they now possessed of any interest was what they saw before them. As to one of the pieces they knew nothing of the donor or of any certainty as to date. It was sent to Kensington, where it was greatly admired. An antiquarian who had seen it said that he had no doubt it was of a date prior to Elizabeth's time. One of the other pieces, a gold cup with a cover, was given by the Bishop of Chester in 1688, and the other was a specimen of no great rarity. With regard to the money expended on the College at different times, he would not detain them by giving any account, but within the last twenty years no less than 50,000*l.* had been spent on it. This spoke well for the attachment of its members. Something like 16,000*l.* was raised by subscriptions towards the chapel, and either for its erection or for that of the other buildings of the College, no debt now remained.

The Rev. C. W. BOASE pointed out that Exeter College at one time consisted of several halls, and dated from 1314, which was also the date of the battle of Bannockburn. In the same manner as Worcester College had absorbed her halls, so Exeter had absorbed hers. He explained that at one time a narrow lane ran through the College, and mentioned a peculiar coincidence that occurred just previous to the destruction of the library by fire. Hearne, the librarian of the Bodleian, had a dream that there was a fire, and that he was in the midst of it. When he awoke in the morning, he went to see if the Bodleian was on fire. That library was not, but the library of Exeter College was. They had now in their possession some of the books which were in the library at the time, damaged by the fire. They had a great curiosity in their present library. It was that of a psalter of Henry VII.'s reign, which belonged to Elizabeth of York, who had caused to be entered in it not only the names of her children, but also a record of the battle of Bosworth. The company then left the Hall and inspected the crypt underneath. It is known as the crypt of St. Mildred.

The company next visited the chapel, where all the objects of interest were pointed out by the Rev. W. Ince, sub-rector. The beautifully stained-glass windows were particularly admired, and the brass cage used as a reading-desk, and presented by the Rev. John Vivian, B.D., in 1673, also attracted much attention.

The company were next conducted to the library, where some time was spent in looking at the interesting psalter alluded to by Mr. Boase. Before leaving the library the R. J. S. Treacher, one of the Hon. Secs. of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector, Sub-Rector, and Mr. Boase, for so kindly receiving them that day. It was carried with acclamation, and the company left the College, passing through the hall of the rector's house, the rector pointing out a portion of it to be the work of 1432.

The Divinity School was then visited, and Mr. J. P. Earwaker, of Merton College, the other Hon. Sec., in the absence of Mr. James Parker, gave an outline of the history of the latter building. He stated that previous to the fifteenth century the Divinity exercises were read in various of the Benedictine chapels and in the University church. In 1426 or 1427 the University obtained from the masters and scholars of Balliol a vacant piece of ground, in exchange for Sparrow Hall, and began this building in which they were assembled. Contributions rapidly flowed in from many of the prelates and the deans and chapters of most of the cathedrals. In 1445, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, suggested the building of a public library over this room, and contributed largely towards it. The other principal contributors were Thomas Kemp, the Bishop of London, and his uncle, the Archbishop of York, whose coats of arms were to be seen in the roof. The erection of the building was superintended by Elias Holcot, Warden of Merton, who was physician to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Earwaker observed that probably most of those present were acquainted with the story of the skilled workmen employed

on it being drafted off to Eton and Windsor, under the direction of William of Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen College. Feeling the loss of those men, the University petitioned for them to be restored, and the building was completed in 1480. They could scarcely form any idea of the magnificence of the building at that time, when the fine windows were filled in with glass of all colours, representing the saints and fathers of the church, and the roof shining with the arms of the benefactors. The pendants from the roof were, as they saw, beautifully sculptured. He next adverted to the dispute that took place in that building, in 1540, between Peter Martyr, a great and eminent divine among the Protestants, and the Canon of Christ Church, a Roman Catholic, respecting the presence of Christ in the sacrament. In the reign of Edward VI., and after the Reformation, the building was greatly neglected, and Anthony Wood states how the windows were broken, part of the furniture removed, lead stolen, and the brambles and bushes grew about the walls, and that there was a shed for cattle erected near it. In the reign of Queen Mary, the building was restored, but in the following century it again sunk into neglect. In 1625, after the death of King James, Charles, on account of the plague that was raging in London, held his first Parliament at Oxford. The House of Commons assembled in this building, the House of Lords in the north end of the picture gallery, whilst the Privy Council met at Christ Church. Respecting the assembling of the House of Commons in the Divinity School, Wood very quaintly says, "It is observed by some that this giving up of the Divinity School unto the use of the House of Commons, and placing the Speaker near the Professor's Chair, did first put them into a conceit that the determining of all points and controversies in Divinity did belong to them, for after this we find no Parliament without a Committee of Religion but what did think itself sufficiently instructed to manage the greatest controversies of Divinity which were brought before them, and with what success to religion we have seen too clearly." Mr. Earwaker then went on to state what alterations were made in the school, in 1669, and that in 1701, it was restored to its present state, under the superintendence of Sir C. Wren.

After some little time had been spent in looking at the building the company separated.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE first meeting of the ninety-second session of this Society was held in their library, Royal Institution, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, when Mr. Thomas B. Johnston, Vice-President, was in the chair.

The first communication read was a "Notice of Three Churches in North Uist, Benbecula, and Grimsay," by Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., F.S.A., Scot., said to have been built in the fourteenth century.

In this paper Captain Thomas gave detailed descriptions, illustrated by drawings and plans, of the only three of the ancient chapels in the outer Hebrides that have any traditional date of their foundation, and which are stated by the historian of the Macdonalds, who wrote in the time of Charles II., to have been built by Amie MacRory, the repudiated wife of the "good" John of Islay, first Lord of the Isles. The first of these, Teampull na Trinidad, or Church of the Trinity, stands at Carinish, North Uist, and is much dilapidated. A small chapel is attached to the main building by a very curious porch, the walls of which are not bonded into the church. The most remarkable feature of the church is that the west wall, which is built of undressed stones, without any attempt at horizontal coursing, has no windows, but is pierced with seven oilets, three below and four above, averaging eight or ten inches square. A rounded window of undressed stones in the north east corner may be part of an original church built in the Norman style, while

the south wall and the obtusely-pointed doorway may have been made at the time asserted by tradition, or before 1390. The second church described was Teampull Chalumchille, the church of St. Columba, at Uachdar, Benbecula. This church, which has a narrow doorway in the west wall, so low that one must stoop considerably on entrance, inclined jambs, and small rectangular windows in the thick walls, presents a combination of antique features which Captain Thomas had not met with in any other church in the Long Island. The older part of this church, distinguished by the thickness of its walls and other unequivocal features of early construction, Captain Thomas was inclined to believe may possibly have been erected under the direction of St. Columba himself, but certainly prior to the Norse invasion in the eighth century, while the thinner walls at the east end were probably repairs made by the Lady Amie about the end of the fourteenth century. Teampull Mheacael, or St. Michael's, at the south-west extremity of Grimsay, North Uist, is stated by the historian of the Macdonalds to have been built by Amie MacRory, and to this date Captain Thomas was disposed to ascribe it, from the evidence of its architectural features.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

THE SERPENT MYTHS OF EGYPT.—At a recent meeting of the Victoria Institute, Mr. Cooper read a paper on "The Serpent Myths of Ancient Egypt," in which he said that while much has been done for the elucidation of the Ophiolatry of India, Greece, and Rome, by many most able scholars, yet the serpent myths of Egypt—the oldest, most abundant, and best preserved of them—all—had been but little attended to since the time of Champollion and Wilkinson. On the Continent, it is true, that MM. Pierret, Brugsch, and Lenormant, had published a few isolated papers upon parts of the legends of hieroglyphy, but these had never been translated into English, and even the originals were but little known. He then described the three serpents peculiar to Egypt, two of which were objects of worship, and with one or other of which all the ideographic theology of Egypt was involved.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Titcombe drew attention to the serpent symbolism existing amongst the rude tribes of North America, and a large Egyptian drawing from a tomb was explained.

Mr. Rassam and Dr. Pritchard described the various serpents of India, and the Rev. G. Henslow those found in a fossil state.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING will be held at the rooms of this Society, 9, Conduit Street, on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, at half-past eight, when the following papers will be read:—"Hebræo Ægyptiaca; or, Hebrew and Egyptian Analogies." By M. François Chabas, *Membre de l'Institut*, &c. "Some Observations upon the Inscription of Daly," (Idallou,) by S. Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., president.

WARWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE second meeting of the Warwick Archæological and Natural History Society, took place at Warwick on Monday, the 11th instant, when Mr. Tom Burgess delivered a lecture on Warwick Castle in the time of the King-maker, "the last of the Barons." The lecturer gave a brief synopsis of the history of the castle, showing the development of the old fort of Ethelfleda with the present princely structure; and illustrating the changes in military architecture by sketches. The historic portion of the lecture had especial reference to the Warwickshire legend of the Red Rose, and the lecturer described the celebrated tournament at Gosford Green,

which heralded the feud of the Houses of York and Lancaster; the career of the great Nevill, Earl of Warwick, the King-maker; the fortunes of his daughters, the heiresses of Warwick Castle; and the building of the Bear Towers.

REVIEW.

The History of Polperro, a fishing town on the south coast of Cornwall. By the late JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. With a short account of the life and labours of the author, and many additions on the popular antiquities of the district. By THOMAS Q. COUCH, F.S.A. 1871. (Truro, Lake; London, Simpkin.)

It has been remarked by Gilbert White, that "if stationary men would pay some attention to the districts in which they reside, and would publish their thoughts respecting the objects that surround them, from such materials might be drawn the most complete county-histories." This would seem to have been, to a certain extent, the motto of Jonathan Couch, the author of the work now before us, who resided the greater part of his life at Polperro, his birth-place and scene of his death, for he has certainly collected together a mine of information relating to this little fishing town and neighbourhood, both historical, descriptive, and legendary. The manuscript, we are told, was not, however, written with any view to publication, but was the production of a painstaking and inquiring mind, ever ready to jot down for himself and others whatever he came across relating to the locality in which he lived so long. Since his decease in 1870, at the ripe age of eighty-two, his manuscript has been carefully revised and arranged by his son, Mr. T. Q. Couch, of Bodmin, and various additions made, with a result that must on the whole be deemed satisfactory, for the book as it now stands is both instructive, perspicuous, and entertaining.

The work commences with a sketch of the life of the author, Jonathan Couch, who was a well-known and enthusiastic naturalist. He had time occasionally, however, for other pursuits, and among a list of his contributions to various journals and societies' transactions, we notice several papers on antiquarian subjects. These are all printed in the *Reports and Journals* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. He was a surgeon by profession, and the medical adviser of the district in which he dwelt.

About fifty pages of the "History of Polperro," are taken up with descriptive notices of the place and neighbourhood. Our personal acquaintance with the narrow crooked streets of this little fishing town was made during a pedestrian tour through the county a few years since. The strange odours that pervaded the place from the fish-curing houses were anything but pleasant to our nasal organs, especially after breathing the fresh sea-air from the Talland cliffs. We were not sorry, therefore, to mount the hill on the Lansallos side on our progress westwards. It is now pleasing to find that it was not any fastidiousness of ours that rendered Polperro so unenviable a resting-place, for Mr. Couch tells us that it has received from its neighbours the reproachful name of *Polstink*, owing to the disagreeable smell arising from the accumulation of fish offal.

The situation of Polperro, in a deep valley or *coomb* between the Looe and Fowey rivers, and on the sea-coast, is very romantic; the houses which seem to have been "dropped rather than built, crowd the valley and its rocky ledges; a rapid rivulet dances in and out among the dwellings, till its voice is lost in the waters of a tidal haven, thronged with fishing boats, and guarded by its peak of serried rock." Polperro is first noticed historically in Bishop Brantyngham's "Register," dated 1392, where mention is made of the chapel of St. Peter of *Porthpyrre*. This chapel is now no longer in existence, but in the 18th century part of the eastern end was standing, and its site can still be identified. It is shown on a map *temp.* Henry VIII., a

fac-simile of which, or rather of that part showing the vicinity of Polperro, is given on the frontispiece. Leland says, "From Pontus cross to *Poulpirrhe*, about a six miles wher is a little fischer town and a peere, with a very little creke and a broke," and elsewhere he calls it a "symple and poore village." It lies partly in the parish of Lansallos and partly in that of Talland, the brook forming the boundary. There is a modern church, opened in 1839, in Polperro itself, but the parish churches are both venerable structures with square towers, and at some distance from the town. Neither, however, have any peculiar architectural features, except perhaps the tower at Talland, which is "remarkable as being built on a hillock above and apart from the church." We believe that this detached campanile contains four bells, but void of special interest. The belfry at Lansallos, on the other hand, contains a curious black letter bell, bearing the inscription, *Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis*, as well as three shields with unusual devices, the meaning of which has been puzzling to many antiquaries. One is charged with a chevron between three trefoils; another with a chevron between three cups, or laver-pots; and the third with a crosslet, bearing the initials H. K., those of a bell-founder probably. The same devices occur on a few other bells, for instance, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Compton Bassett, Wilts; and Magdalen College, and Christ Church, Oxford. Being found in districts widely separated, they are no doubt the arms of some itinerant bell-founder, and have no reference, as was first surmised with regard to those on the Lansallos bell, to any local Cornish family. It is not always that we find so old and interesting a bell in a remote Cornish parish, most of them having been recast in the last century, and the ancient legends not reproduced.

Some years ago several fresco paintings were discovered on the walls of Talland Church; they were destroyed, and no tracings made of them. A full description, explaining the subjects treated of, has alone been preserved.

There are some very readable chapters on the popular antiquities and folk-lore of the district. In a little secluded nook, like Polperro, these old customs and superstitions are sure to linger much longer than in places with more frequent intercourse with the outer world, but as year after year passes by and these old tales become forgotten, it is well to preserve them in print, before it is too late to collect them together. Mr. T. Q. Couch has done this part of his work well, and has filled about fifty pages with his careful notes and jottings. Much of the material of these chapters we recognize as having been already printed in *Notes and Queries*, first Series, Vols. XI. and XII.

Finally, besides other matter, we find a list of obsolete and obsolescent words, chapters on botany, religion, and education, and an appendix with pedigrees, &c. Altogether this little work will well repay a perusal, and has afforded us several hours of very agreeable reading. Before laying the book aside, we wish to notice some extracts from the parish-books of Talland, given in the appendix. "It appears from these documents that the people of less than a century ago were expending their money to a larger amount, for the destruction of hurtful creatures, than the injury they inflicted could at all warrant; and also that by those rewards they were encouraging the idleness of men who found greater pleasure in strolling about the country with the professed object of destroying what they termed *vermin* and thereby earning a few shillings, than in the pursuit of regular industry." The "*vermin*" seem to have been badgers, stoats, foxes, hedgehogs, fitches or polecats, otters, hawks, and buzzards. The extracts refer to the period between 1750 and 1832. The last payment was made in 1832, for killing five fitches, *i.e.* 8*d.* The highest sum ever paid for a single head was 10*s.* for killing a fox, the usual value being only 5*s.* Forty years ago at St. Clement, near Truro, sparrow heads were valued at a penny a piece. In the churchwardens' account books of Monkton, near Rams-gate, we find many similar entries, as money paid for sparrow

heads, hedgehogs, and polecats, showing the custom was widely spread. It does not even now appear to be extinct, for in a certain parish between 1866-9 no less than 11*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* was paid for sparrow and mole catching. We much question whether payments such as these are legally made out of the parish purse. Probably custom alone prevents their discontinuance where they are still allowed.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES AT EPHEBUS.

THE Chatham correspondent of the *Pull Mall Gazette* writes:—

A number of the most intelligent and experienced non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers have been selected to proceed from the school of military engineering, Chatham, to Ephesus, for the purpose of superintending the excavations which are now being carried on, under the direction of Mr. Wood, for the trustees of the British Museum, to open up the Temple of Diana, a considerable portion of which has already been brought to light. Special permission for making the excavations has been obtained from the Sultan, and strenuous efforts are about to be made to bring to light the whole of the temple. Among the Royal Engineers who are about to be dispatched to Ephesus are some of the number who rendered such valuable service at Budrum, under the direction of Mr. Newton, when the tomb of Mausolus—which, like the Temple of Diana, was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world—at Halicarnassus, was discovered, and the statue of Mausolus forwarded to the British Museum. Under the direction of Mr. Murdoch Smith, the Royal Engineers were likewise employed in the recent excavations carried on at Cyrene, when a number of valuable Cyrenaic sculptures were discovered and placed in the British Museum. The Royal Engineers who are to be employed at Ephesus will receive, in addition to their ordinary pay, certain allowances and expenses, which will be defrayed by the trustees of the British Museum.

DISCOVERY AT JAVA.—The *Batavia Handelsblad* of September 30, states, that whilst a cable reservoir was being dug out to the south of the eastern side of the pier at Anjer, human bones were found in three places. At one place the bones lay on a partially rotten piece of a plank of *bryoor* wood, which itself rested on a fir plank; a copper plate was also found, which had apparently been fastened to the coffin. On this plate the following inscription was engraved:—

The Honourable
CHARLES ALLAN CATHCART.
Member of Parliament,
and Lieutenant-Colonel in His Britannic
Majesty's Service.
Died 19 June, 1788;
Aged 29 years.

The bones have been carefully put together and buried; the copper-plate has been deposited in the Resident's office.

It is to be feared that the costly building at Guildhall, for the preservation of the extensive library and collection of coins, medals, and antiquities belonging to the corporation of London, which now rapidly approaches completion, will be of far less utility than has hitherto been fondly dreamed. The rooms are more worthy of their purposes; the convenience they afford to students, far greater; but the actual wall space for shelving has been found by measurement to be not an inch more than in the old, dark rooms in front of the hall. This is the more to be regretted as for many years past the files of newspapers which have been regularly kept, and other publications of great bulk, have been, for want of room in the library, consigned to the cellars, to get them from whence if they happen to be wanted is so much horse-labour.

JOHN HUNTER'S RESIDENCE AT KENSINGTON.

THE re-erection of a large and beautiful parish church at Kensington, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., has suggested to several residents the propriety of placing stained glass windows therein, as memorials to the great and good men who in bygone times lived in the locality. Among the celebrities whom it is intended thus to honour are Sir Isaac Newton, Addison, John Hunter, and other distinguished men of science, letters, and art. With this excellent idea we are in perfect accord, as being a most pleasing mode of perpetuating the remembrance of noble lives; and we trust that so graceful an act by the leading parishioners of the "Old Court Suburb," which is rich in distinguished names, will create an emulation in other places to confer similar honour on such of their natives whose genius has shed a lustre on humanity.

As it is proposed that the stained glass window to be placed in the new church of Kensington should be dedicated to the memory of JOHN HUNTER, we deem it opportune to record the following particulars respecting it:—

This pre-eminent anatomist and surgeon had a country residence at Earl's Court, of which we read in Foot's "Life of Hunter, 1794."

"John Hunter chose a cottage at Earl's Court, about a mile in the midst of fields beyond Brompton. There he sometimes retreated for fresh air and took his hobby horse along with him. Nobody of common curiosity could have passed this original cottage without being obliged to inquire to whom it belonged. By observing the back of the house a lawn was found stocked with fowls and animals of the strangest selection in nature, and in the front there were to be seen four figures in lead or stone representing lions, two in a form *passant* placed upon the parapet, and on the ground two more *couchant*, guarding the double flight of steps leading to the vestibule. On the sides of the area were seen two pyramidal collections of shells, each of them seeming to conceal a subterraneous entrance to a Golgotha. Over the front door was presented the mouth of a crocodile gaping tremendously wide. It was also at Earl's Court that he pastured those buffaloes which he so lately as in 1792 put into harness and trotted through the streets of London. Savage beasts, said to have been snared on the lofty and barbarous mountains of Thibet, or on the dreary wilds of Boutan, and imported here for autumnal exhibition on carnival days at Smithfield, held in honour of St. Bartholomew, were sure to be first shown to John Hunter, their keeper thus enhancing the estimation of his rare Asiatic curiosities. We are also told that giants and dwarfs were certainly retained by him for dissection whenever the Fates should determine it—whenever the Sister's shears of destiny should cut the threads on which their lives suspended."

Last summer Mr. John J. Merriman, of Kensington, by permission of the occupier, Dr. Robert Gardiner Hill, invited Mr. Frank Buckland to examine this interesting place, and he has written a description of it as he found it in company with his friend, whose partner, Mr. Arthur Roberts, has taken a drawing from which we have

been favoured by Mr. Merriman with an engraving,* as well as with the following particulars, furnished by Mr. Frank Buckland:—

"John Hunter built this house himself. It was originally a plain brick building, in the form of a square; but as his practice increased he added to it on both sides. It is just the sort of house the great anatomist would have built. There is not the slightest attempt at effect or useless ornamentation. His favourite room was evidently the large room on the ground floor, looking out on the park. In this room there is plenty of space for his papers, books, and all the paraphernalia of a working physiologist. Mrs. Hunter's rooms were evidently up-stairs, and the panels of the doors are ornamented with water-colour drawings. All round the house is a covered cloister dug about six feet into the earth. I expect John Hunter had two reasons for making this cloister. Firstly, it would keep the house dry; and secondly, it would form a grand place for keeping live stock. It would also be a good place to hang up skeletons or dry preparations, or to macerate bones.

"The entrance into these cloisters leads through a dark subterraneous passage, like an enlarged fox's earth. This passage was doubtless one of Master John's contrivances, for through his burrow he could wheel a truck, or drag anything into his den. The entrance to where the stables originally stood was not far from this burrow, and John could have easily whipped anything into the stable yard down his fox's earth, and into the area, without Mrs. Hunter knowing anything about it; and I'll be bound to say she used occasionally to 'lead him a life,' if any preparation with an extra effluvium about it was left on the dissecting table† when the great surgeon was obliged to go out on his professional duties.

"At one end of his burrow there is a mysterious-looking door, which leads into a small room, now used as a general receptacle for rubbish. In a corner of this room there is a copper boiler standing out of the wall. Two doors fit on the top of this boiler, which closes it up quite tight. Ah, if this old boiler could only tell what it had boiled! One giant, we know, was boiled up in it; for in 1787 John Hunter wrote as follows to Sir Joseph Banks:—'I have lately got a *tall man*. I hope to be able to show him to you next summer.' This tall man was no doubt O'Brien, the Irish giant, whose skeleton is now in the Hunterian Museum at the College of Surgeons. I opened the cover of the boiler, and felt about for any relics of the great John's culinary operations that may still be left. I could not, however, discover anything except a very old rusty key covered up with dust at the bottom of the copper. Whether this was O'Brien's key I don't know, at all events it is an interesting relic. Close to the boiler are the old (now tumble-down) pig-styes, wherein it was doubtless that Hunter kept the little pigs which he fed with madder to cause their bones to become red.

"After Merriman and myself had examined the house, we went into the field in front of John Hunter's sitting-room. In the middle of the field there is a hollow. This was formerly a pond, in which John Hunter tried experiments to force Scotch river mussels to form pearls after the manner of the Chinese experiment.

"In the pathway near the house I observed a tree bearing very peculiar incision marks upon its bark, which I think were also some of John Hunter's handiwork, inflicted on it when he was carrying out experiments on vegetable life. The markings were mostly above my head, but this might be accounted for by the fact that when John Hunter cut the poor tree about, they would be about the level of the ex-

* This engraving will appear in our next issue.

† This dissecting-table is now in the museum of St. George's Hospital. The sofa on which Hunter died is, I understand, also at St. George's.

perimeter's head; but the growth of the tree would of course carry the markings up many feet higher.

"In one portion of the ground is a very old mulberry tree. John Hunter says—'I made experiments on several trees of different kinds, as pines, yews, poplars, walnuts.' He does not, however, mention this old mulberry tree; but I'll be bound the poor old tree did not escape having holes bored into him by gimlets to take his temperature or freeze his sap in the spring months. Oh, that the mulberry tree could tell us of the suffering of his fellow trees in the grounds years ago at the hands of John Hunter!

"Close to the mulberry tree at one corner of the field is an artificial mound of earth very much the shape of an ancient tumulus. Its western side has a passage in it leading to three vaults, now called the 'Lion's Den,' and wherein John Hunter probably used to keep his lions and leopards.

"His sitting-room windows face this den, so that he could watch the animals from his easy chair. This is surely the den from which his leopards escaped, the incident of which is thus recorded:—Two leopards broke from their confinement, and got into the yard with the dogs; a fierce encounter immediately commenced, the noise of which alarmed the neighbourhood, and quickly brought out Hunter to inquire into its cause. He found one of the leopards engaged with the dogs, whilst the other was making his escape over the wall; and instantly, though quite unarmed, he ran up and laid hold of both the animals, which fortunately submitted to be led back to their den and secured. When the danger was over, however, he became so agitated at the recollection of it, that he fainted.

"I examined these dens, but discovered nothing but a very old decrepid wheel-barrow, which from the look of it might have been used by John Hunter. In the largest den, however, I found a post and an iron chain, such as is used for tying up cattle. The block of wood at the end of this chain is very old and worm-eaten, the chain also was very much worn. I think there can hardly be a doubt that this was the post to which John Hunter used to tie up the little bull which the Queen gave him, and which little bull nearly killed the great John; for the story goes that one day when wrestling with the bull the beast knocked him down, and would have gored him severely had not one of the servants driven the animal off with a stick.

"On the top of the 'Lion's Den' there is a little rampart made of bricks and tiles, after the fashion of a castellated tower. The legend is that John Hunter kept a gun here, which he used to fire off occasionally, a sort of private fortress, in fact; gun or no gun there is an excellent look-out from the top of the 'Lion's Den.' In John Hunter's time Earl's Court was quite in the country, and from the 'Lion's Den' he would have had a good view of Westminster Abbey, little thinking he would ever be buried there.

"I have thus endeavoured to describe Earl's Court, the residence of the illustrious John Hunter. During my visit there I almost imagined that I was in the presence of the great man himself, so little is the place changed."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

OPENING OF TUMULI IN EAST SURREY.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I have been hoping that one of your correspondents would send you an account of the opening of several tumuli on Farthing Down, East Surrey, about three months since,

but as I see that no mention of these researches has yet been made in THE ANTIQUARY, I venture to send you a few particulars with a regret, however, that I am not in a position to narrate the facts more fully.

Farthing Down lies in the parish of Coulsdon, to the west of the church, close to the Brighton Railway, and between four and five miles south of Croydon. The county historians, Manning and Bray, on the authority of Aubrey, speak of three dykes at the entrance of the down, about two furlongs in length, and which seem to have been thrown up as a barricade, but only faint traces of these can now be seen. On the hill as you ascend towards the south from Smitham Bottom, are many small tumuli or grave-mounds. It is said by the authors before cited that "about forty years ago [their work was published in 1809] a person came from London, opened one of them, and found a complete skeleton which he took away."

Some of these barrows still remaining apparently unopened, two or three Surrey archaeologists determined to explore them. The results have not been quite so satisfactory as might have been wished, inasmuch as no pottery would seem to have been found, and no ornaments or weapons of any great importance. In one of the barrows, however, two bronze pins were lying close to a skull of a very small skeleton, and an iron knife was also found in the same mound. Altogether eight tumuli were opened, but the largest, and three others, had evidently been previously explored, as nothing was discovered in them. The remaining four barrows each contained one or more skeletons which had been placed in a grave or cist, cut in the solid chalk to a depth of about 3 feet 6 inches. They were all extended at full length, in the direction of east and west.

I am inclined to regard these interments, since they have been made without the usual accompaniments of early burials, as not of pre-historic date, but as many of the skulls are in good preservation, they will probably, in the hands of Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, who has had considerable experience in examining ancient crania, speak for themselves, and it will thus be seen to what race the skeletons belong, and their approximate date of burial. I believe some further and more satisfactory discoveries have since been made in other barrows on the same down, but, notwithstanding inquiries, I have not been able to ascertain any facts of importance respecting these subsequent openings.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

December 20, 1871.

NAILING RATS, STOATS, MOLES, &c., ON BARN-DOORS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—"Curious," in the ANTIQUARY for December 2nd, asks for an explanation of this custom. I suspect it is only another form of the "horse-shoe" superstition, till within a few years in vogue throughout England. I do not mean to suggest that one custom is a development of the other, but both are, or were, practised to scare away the evil spirits. For an account of the superstitions connected with horse-shoes, rats, weasles and moles, see "Brand's Popular Antiquities," Vol. III., pp. 17, 187-9, 203, 204, 369 respectively, but I cannot find any mention of rats, &c., being nailed on barn-doors. It must be borne in mind that vermin always were regarded as possessing evil propensities, and fixing dead bodies of rats, &c., on to the exterior of barns is calculated (in the ignorant minds) to frighten away the busy pests of our farmers.

Yours truly,

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.

December 15th, 1871.

THE NEWBOROUGH STONE.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—My best thanks are due to Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, for calling my attention to the error in Haddan and Stubbs. I wrote according to their statement on Doncert's Stone, in the parish of St. Clere, in Cornwall. The stone then is not in the *churchyard*. This is a most important point, and I shall be glad to see an account of it from his pen.

Yours truly,

JOHN JEREMIAH.

December 16, 1871.

"CRAZY JANE."

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In answer to the inquiry of your correspondent as to the authorship of the song "Crazy Jane," I beg to say that the words are by M. Lewis, Esq., and the music by Miss Abrams.

Yours, &c.,

C. A. A.

Manor House, Echington, Pershore.

December 25.

ANCIENT LONDON.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. W. Winters, in THE ANTIQUARY, for November 18, seems quite disturbed, in a manner unexpected by me. I really am surprised at the effect, and cannot refrain from expressing my regret for causing it. The painful feeling I experience is not, however, unmixed with that of pleasure. The erudite knowledge of my friend is not to be treated in the same way as the little information I brought to bear upon the question of Ancient London was by him. However "bookish" one may appear to be, he deserves some consideration, and not an uncalled for splenetic attack.

I, like any other reader of his letter, took what he stated therein as the expression of his opinion upon the Trojan fable, and did not know what he believed regarding the *novelty* of the fable, as he did not say what was his "general rule." There are some aspirants to whom such a fable would be *new*, and I innocently gathered from the letter of your correspondent that to him it was also new. I am referred to Giles's "Six Old English Chronicles;" surely Mr. W. W. cannot have compared his extract with Giles's "Geoffrey," else he would not have recommended that learned work to my notice; it so happens that I found it in Giles (Bohn's edition) before writing my previous letter. There is no argument in the fact of generations of historians copying Geoffrey's account. Milton* adopted the fables as the basis of his history, and was led to believe in their truthfulness, but it does not follow that they must necessarily be *true*. It is only within the present century that the study of history has become scientific, and as a consequence many of the cherished fables of old British history have been rejected. What is needed by most students of British history is, that a critical examination of authentic MSS. should be made, with a view of ascertaining the FIRST mentions and origins of all the fables recorded in Nennius, Geoffrey, and others, and the study of the traditions of Wales, Cornwall, and Britany.

I believe that Ancient London had an *origin*, and in doing so I for once am one with Mr. W. W., the mystical shroud being the only thing about it that causes the

difference in our opinions. Supported by many authorities, not copyists, I refuse to accept the Trojan fable as history (the adventures of Brutus are not mentioned by the historians of Greece and Italy), and until conclusive evidence is forthcoming, I am content to withhold my opinion on the origin of the name "London." It will occupy too much of your space to enter further upon a discussion of this nature with your esteemed correspondent. I regret this very much, for the truth will shine when one takes the trouble to remove the rubbish covering it; there may be much on both sides of the question, but I cannot now stay to dig any further. Mr. W. W. may with profit to himself go on digging, I hope his work will be done by daylight, as little can result from working by the dim light of the midnight lamp.

"Trust not too much in every tatlyng tong,
Nor blynded be by partialitie."

GEO. GASCOIGNE.

(W. Winter's "Antiq." p. 174.

See also Horace's "Epistle to Pisor.")

Yours truly,

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street,

December 14, 1871.

QUERY.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—I have an old play bill in my possession (of which I send you a rough pencil copy*), and will be glad if you can inform me if the year, 1758, which is not printed in the bill, but has been put in in *ink*, is correct. I think by the writing it must have been put in at the time. If you have any means of ascertaining I shall be extremely obliged by your letting me know. I have several other play bills, but none quite so old as this. The oldest one I have with the year printed is 1773. Having read an account of some old play bills being discovered, and not seeing any so old or interesting as these, I thought there would be no harm in letting you know.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY CHRISTIE.

45, Arlington Square, N.

December 26.

REMAINS OF DOGS FOUND IN THE GRAVES
OF BISHOPS, &c.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In attempting to give an explanation of the reason of burying dogs at the feet of *Bishops*, I beg to remind those interested in this question, that the bones of dogs are frequently met with in tumuli and other kinds of graves in which are interred human remains, and that there is every reason to believe those remains to be only of persons who were illustrious for great deeds or position in their country.

The earliest reliable historical account we have of sacrificing dogs and other animals, and indeed of human beings who were slaves of the deceased, so far as regards its practice in Gaul, is that of Caesar's, who says that the Gauls buried their honoured dead and everything the deceased set any value upon, as his horses and *dogs*, and formerly those vassals who were held dearest were obliged to attend

* The heading runs thus:—

The FIFTH NIGHT.

Theatre Royal, in Drury Lane,

This present *Saturday*, being the 9th of December, 1758,

Will be presented a COMEDY, call'd

The BUSY BODY.

The BUSY BODY

By Mr. GARRICK,

(Being the Fifth Time of his appearing in that Character.)

&c., &c., &c.

* Milton's "History of England," p. 2.

the dead to the other world.* Of course, there can be no bones admitting of identification, at least in graves containing only the results of cremation, we are therefore compelled to accept Cæsar's testimony as true, but in the Stone Age graves are found with the unburnt bones of dogs. Wilson† thus describes the contents of a remarkable tumulus met with in the island of Burrey. He says, "Early in the present year (1863) some labourers employed in trenching a piece of ground on the North Fields farm, in the island of Burrey, laid bare a massive stone wall which appeared to be of circular formation. On pursuing their excavations an entrance appeared similar to that of the gallery leading into the chamber of the Maes-How tumulus and which conducted to a central compartment containing ten human skeletons and the skulls of four dogs. Continuing their explorations, seven smaller chambers or cists were discovered, each separated from the adjoining compartment by a large flagstone, and containing human skeletons along with those of dogs."

It seems probable that the skulls and skeletons of dogs were interred for a definite purpose, which I take to be connected in some way with a form of religious worship; but it is not yet safe to accept this hypothesis to the exclusion of any other. We must not, however, forget that the Scandinavians used to bury dogs with their illustrious dead. "Sometimes," says an eminent authority,‡ "not only the human dead, but his caparisoned horse, his dog and other animals which it was wished should accompany him to another world," were covered by the same mound. It will be seen that in Scandinavia, the idea of a future existence was the probable cause of burying dogs and horses that they may be useful in the everlasting hunting grounds. Cranz relates that even in his time a great many Greenlanders used to lay the head of a dog beside the grave of a child, "in order that the soul of the dog, which can always find its way home, may show the helpless child the road to the country of souls."§ Scoresby also says that in Jameson's Land the skull of a dog was found "in a small grave which probably was that of a child."|| Nilsson adds, "But be this as it may, it is nevertheless a fact, that there have also occasionally been found in Sweden a few skulls of dogs amongst human skeletons in our tumuli."¶ I hope it will now appear evident that dogs were buried with the remains of illustrious persons, and in Scandinavia with children, to guide their souls to the land of bliss; further, that the custom originated in pre-historic times and has survived until the 13th or 14th century (Christian era) in the form of burying dogs at the feet of bishops. If minute examination be made of the graves of other dignitaries of the 14th and preceding centuries, remains of dogs may also be discovered. A careful study of the subject may tend to prove the Scandinavian origin of this custom, although in refuse heaps, as in caves and such like places, the dog will be found associated with other domestic and wild animals, most probably used as food; the cases I have above referred to are not, however, promiscuous burials of this description, for the remains of the other domestic and wild animals are very seldom found with the exception of those of the horse, in the graves of human beings.

J. JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.
December 18, 1871.

* *De Bell. Gall.*, lib. VI. cap. ix.

† "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," Vol. I. pp. 119-120.

‡ "Guide to Northern Archaeology," edited by the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere. London, 1848, p. 27.

§ Cranz "History of Greenland," Nilsson's "Stone Age," p. 140; Sir J. Lubbock's "Pre-Historic Times," 1st edition, p. 409.

|| Nilsson, p. 140.

¶ Nilsson, *ibid.*

* For other instances of dogs being found in graves, see Wilson, Vol. II., p. 303; Llewellyn Jewitt's "Grave Mounds and their Contents," p. 39. *Journal Ethnological Society*, January, 1871, p. 431.

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF N. AMERICA.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—In reference to the so-called Saurian, or Serpent-Mound, lately opened at Oban, N. Britain, it is of interest to bring it into comparison with similar antiquities found across the Atlantic.

The following summary is abstracted from Dr. Wilson's work on the pre-historic antiquities of N. America.

Several mounds exist at Horicon, Rock River, called, or said to resemble, the lizard, turtle, elk, buffalo, bear, fox, otter, racoon, frog; also birds, fishes, man, geometric figures, artificial implements.

There are several, with similar characteristics, at Four Lakes, Dade County, Wisconsin.

There is a great circle at Newark, Ohio, which covers four square miles, and is called Newark works. A great bird-mound measures 155 feet in length of body, and 200 feet between the tips of the wings, within a wall enclosing thirty acres and ditch.

In Licking County is one called the alligator; it is a huge lizard-shaped mound.

At Waukesha, Wisconsin, is a turtle-mound, which has been compared with some remains at Callernish, Hebrides, with which I am not acquainted.

We have here a great field for speculation, but it would seem unfounded to deduce a supposed connection between the races that have constructed these several remains.

(1.) We have no clear arguments from which to calculate a date for the American mounds.

(2.) The alleged pre-Columbian discovery of America by Norsemen has never been proved.

(3.) It would seem probable that the idea of raising mounds might occur quite independently to different races, and the selection of a shape, or form, would then become matter for individual caprice.

December 23rd, 1871.

A. H.

MAIDEN NEWTON.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—It occurs to me to support Mr. J. T. Irvine's dissent, and would add to his note on this subject, that Maiden is most incontestably corrupted from the Celtic "maghdune."

There is a whole family of them, viz., Maiden Bower, Dunstable and Durham; Maiden Castle, Dorchester, Durham, York, N.R.; Maiden Bradley, Wilts.; Maiden Newton, Dorset.

Magh-dune = fort on the field, or plain.

December 23rd, 1871.

A. H.

"THE GROVES OF BLARNEY."

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—*"Thos. C. F."* in your last issue, appears to have confounded the effusion of the itinerant poet, in praise of Castle Hyde, with that which followed it by way of burlesque, composed by R. A. Milliken, a native of Cork, and called "The Groves of Blarney." The story of the origin is soon told. An unknown itinerant poet had penned a few verses in an extravagant style, on the visible and invisible charms surrounding the seat of the Hyde family, situated on the river Blackwater. The composition acquired some notoriety mainly from its absurdities, and Milliken set about writing "The Groves of Blarney," with the intention of surpassing it in wit and absurdity. The version of this burlesque as given by "Thos. C. F." does not correspond with that printed in "Croker's Popular Songs of Ireland." The differences being very great in some parts of the song, I send you the whole of it for comparison.

"The groves of Blarney
They look so charming,
Down by the purling
Of sweet, silent streams,
Being banked with posies
That spontaneous grow there,
Planted in order
By the sweet rock close.

'Tis there's the daisy
And the sweet carnation,
The blooming pink,
And the rose so fair,
The daffodownilly,
Likewise the lily,
All flowers that scent
The sweet fragrant air.

'Tis Lady Jeffers
That owns this station;
Like Alexander,
Or Queen Helen fair,
There's no commander
In all the nation,
For emulation,
Can with her compare.

Such walls surround her,
That no nine-pounder
Could dare to plunder
Her place of strength;
But Oliver Cromwell
Her he did pommell,
And made a breach
In her battlement.

There's gravel walks there
For speculation
And conversation
In sweet solitude.
'Tis there the lover
May hear the dove, or
The gentle plover
In the afternoon;

And if a lady
Would be so engaging
As to walk alone in
Those shady bowers,
'Tis there the courtier
He may transport her
Into some fort, or
All under ground.

For 'tis there's a cave where
No daylight enters,
But cats and badgers
Are for ever bred;
Being mossed by nature,
That makes it sweeter
Than a coach-and-six
Or a feather bed.

'Tis there the lake is,
Well stored with perches,
And comely eels in
The verdant mud;
Besides the leeches,
And groves of beeches,
Standing in order
For to guard the flood.

There's statues gracing
This noble place in—
All heathen gods
And nymphs so fair;

Bold Neptune, Plutarch,
And Nicodemus,
All standing naked
In the open air! *

So now to finish
This brave narration,
Which my poor geni
Could not entwine;
But were I Homer,
Or Nebuchadnezzar,
'Tis in every feature
I would make it shine."

Croker thinks that Milliken composed this song in the year 1798 or 1799, and inserts in his book, at p. 143, some lines found amongst Milliken's papers after his death, apparently indicative of regret for having, with a too profane levity, sported with the beautiful scenery which surrounds the ruined castle of the Mac Cauras.†

In the "Reliques of Father Prout" there are some lines upon the celebrated "Blarney Stone" which will not be out of place if subjoined to the lines above given:—

"There is a boat on
The lake to float on,
And lots of beauties
Which I can't entwine;
But were I a preacher,
Or a classic teacher,
In every feature
I'd make 'em shine!

There is a stone there,
That whoever kisses,
Oh! he never misses
To grow eloquent;
'Tis he may clamber
To a lady's chamber,
Or become a member
Of Parliament:
A clever spouter
He'll soon turn out, or
An out-and-outer,
'To be let alone.'
Don't hope to hinder him,
Or to bewilder him,
Sure he's a pilgrim
From the Blarney Stone!"

Yours truly,

JOHN JEREMIAH.

IS THE WORD "KIL" HIGHLAND-SCOTTISH?

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—“A. H.,” IN THE ANTIQUARY of November 18, 1871, p. 180, lines 13, 14, says—"There is a Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, N.B., Kil being Highland-Scottish for cell or chapel." As I am anxious to get at the truth, I shall esteem it a favour if your excellent correspondent will kindly inform me whether his statement that *Kil* is Highland-Scottish is supported by very strong evidence.

In Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," 3rd edition, p. 303, it says:—"Cill. The Irish words cill, *englais*, *teampull*, *domhnach*, &c., all originally Latin, signify a church. Cill [kill] also written *cell* and *ceall* is the Latin *cella*, and next to *baile*, it is the most prolific root in Irish names. Its most usual anglicised form is *kill* or *kil*, but it is also made *kyle*, *keel*, and *cal*; there are about 3400 names beginning with

* The original song terminates thus. Barry's "Songs of Ireland," pp. 124-128. Croker's version was taken from the author's manuscript.

† See Barry's "Songs of Ireland," p. 125.

these syllables, and if we estimate that a fifth of them represent *cail*, a wood, there remain about 2700 whose first syllable is derived from *cail*."

This statement is well worthy of a serious consideration before accepting the conclusion of "A. H.," and when it is known that Mr. Joyce is one of the highest living authorities we have on the origin of Irish local names, some of your readers may have some hesitation in placing him in the background; they will, at least, be glad to see "A. H.'s" facts proving "Kil" to be "*Highland-Scottish*." Your correspondent will, I am sure, pardon me for asking him to favour me with his facts.

"KYRMRY."

NOTES ON PUBLIC SALES.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE following were the more important works sold on the 30th ult., at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, in Leicester Square:—

Lots 325-6. Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, comprising the works of Andrewes, Beveridge, Bramhall, Bull, Cosin, Crakenthorp, Frank Forbes, Gunning, Hammond, Hickes, Johnson, Laud, L'Estrange, Marshall, Nicholson, Overall, Pearson, Thorndike, and Wilson, 87 vols., 8vo, cloth, a complete set; and Library of the Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church, translated by members of the English Church, containing works of Athanasius, Augustine, Chrysostom, Cyprian, Cyril, Ephraem, Gregory the Great, Tertullian, &c., edited by Pusey, Keble, Marriott, &c., 25 vols., 8vo, cloth, 1838-41, &c.—20*l.* 5*s.* (Leggatt).

360-1. Nichols, John.—"Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century," 9 vols., 8vo; Illustrations of the Literary History of the same period, portraits, 9 vols., 8vo; both series together, 17 vols., tree marbled calf, by Riviere, 1812-58; "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," original papers illustrative of English history, topography, heraldry, customs, &c., 8 vols., imp. 8vo, calf extra, very fine copy, 1834-43—20*l.* 5*s.* (Murray).

425. Stirling, W.—"Annals of the Artists of Spain," numerous portraits, woodcuts, &c., 3 vols., 8vo, in cloth; very scarce; London, 1848—10*l.* 15*s.* (Beet).

428. "Surtees Society's Publications," comprising edited MSS., illustrative of the condition (social, moral, intellectual, and religious) of those parts of England which constituted the ancient kingdom of Northumberland; 53 vols., 8vo, cloth; very scarce, only 100 copies printed for sale; 1835-68—25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (Parkins).

466. Lipscomb, George.—"History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham," maps, plates, and woodcuts, 4 vols., royal 4to, calf extra; fine copy, 1847—11*l.* 10*s.* (Beet).

467. "Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," 240 fine portraits, large paper, proofs on India paper, 12 vols., 4to; fine copy, green morocco, 1835—15*l.* 5*s.* (Sotherton).

478. "Money and Trade." A scarce and curious collection of tracts, including Sir W. Petty's "Quantulum-Cunquē" concerning money, 1682, and many other rare pieces; in 1 vol., 4to, calf—13*l.* 15*s.* (Beet).

573-9. Sir Thomas Phillips.—"Wiltshire Miscellanies;" a rare collection of papers, of which but very few impressions were taken off at the private press of Sir Thomas Phillips at Middle-hill, "Typis Medio-Montanis," n.d., and other pieces—23*l.* 10*s.* (Toovey).

582. Piranesi—Magnificent picturesque works on architecture, Roman antiquities, and classical ornaments; fine impressions of the numerous splendid engravings, 32 vols. folio, bound in 22 vols.; atlas folio, "Romæ et Paris," 1764, &c. A magnificent collection of the engravings of the Piranesi, exhibiting the ancient splendour of Rome, its public and private buildings, temples, &c.—50*l.* (Cole).

590. Roberts (David).—"Views in the Holy Land,

Syria, Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia, with historical descriptions by Dr. Croly and W. Brockedon," 250 large and beautiful plates illustrative of Bible history and the ancient monuments of Egypt, 41 parts in 20, imperial folio. A subscriber's copy, F. G. Moon (1842-9)—16*l.* 10*s.* (Bickers).

591. Roberts (David).—"Holy Land, Syria, Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, &c.," from drawings on the spot, by David Roberts, R.A. 250 very beautiful plates, exquisitely executed in lithography, coloured in exact imitation of the original drawings, and mounted on cardboards; the descriptive text by Dr. Croly and W. Brockedon; bound in 4 vols., half morocco, gilt edges, atlas folio. Lond. F. G. Moon, 1842-9. An original coloured copy of this very beautiful and interesting work, with the vignettes on separate plates—40*l.* (Beet).

599. Surtees (Robert).—"History of Durham," compiled from original records and MSS.; numerous fine plates, views of public buildings, monuments, portraits, &c., engraved by Le Keux, Cooke, and others. Large paper, 4 vols., folio, boards. 1823-46. Surtees and Raine.—"History and Antiquities of North Durham;" portraits and numerous plates (including two extra plates of Holy Island, India proofs, &c.), 2 vols., royal folio, boards; a fine copy; 1830-52—30*l.* (Leggatt).

608. Whitaker (Thomas Dunham).—"History of Richmondshire in the North Riding of the County of York;" numerous plates after Turner; 2 vols., royal folio, 1823—11*l.* (Parkins).

NOTES.

A TRACT has been published by Mr. J. H. Parker, comprising his report of excavations in Rome in the season of 1870-71; a lecture delivered in July last to the Archaeological Institute; notices of some existing remains in ancient Rome, in answer to Mr. Burn's remarks on Mr. Parker's statements; the half-yearly account of the Excavation Fund, January 1 to June 30, 1871; suggestions for excavations and explorations in 1872; and the prospectus of a proposed Roman Exploration Company, limited.

THE REV. H. M. DEXTER, D.D., of Boston, U.S.A., is engaged in collecting materials in England and Holland, for an exhaustive history of the settlement of the New England colonies, with especial reference to the religious ideas out of the development of which those colonies grew. The work will have an important bearing on what may be called the Antiquities of Congregationalism, and no more competent writer and scholar could have been found for the undertaking than the distinguished editor of the *Congregationalist*, and the *Congregational Quarterly Review*—himself descended from one of those early Puritans who were the fathers and founders of the settlement at Plymouth Rock.

DISCOVERY IN THE SOUTH OF THE CRIMEA.—A discovery, important from an archaeological point of view, has just been made in the South of the Crimea by M. Stonkoff. In constructing a new road, a mound, which had never attracted any particular attention, had to be cut through, and, some pieces of carved stone being found, further researches were made. The investigations brought to light the remains of the Cathedral of the ancient city, Parthénion. At present only the higher altar has been uncovered, two smaller ones existing, one on each side. The pavement is in white marble, striped with grey. In the same spot were found the fragments of a fine column, some elegantly sculptured cornices in Inkerman stone, and a large slab with an inscription, which is unfortunately difficult to decipher, as the stone is broken into three pieces and some fragments are missing. All that has been read is that the sacred edifice was erected during the episcopacy of Theodorus, and in honour of the Holy Apostles. A tomb has been found containing a copper cross. The altar to the left has not yet been examined. Hopes are entertained that a thorough search of the ruins will be instituted.

THE ANTIQUARY.

1000

THE ANTIQUARY.

A Fortnightly Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

ARCHÆOLOGISTS, ANTIQUARIANS, NUMISMATISTS, THE
VIRTUOSI, AND COLLECTORS OF ARTICLES OF
VIRTU AND CURIOSITIES.

VOL. II.

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E. W. ALLEN, 11, AVE MARIA LANE, E.C.

1872.

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THE ANTIQUARY

ANGLO-ROMAN VILLAS.

MANY of our readers have no doubt already formed an opinion of their own, on the want of antiquarianism displayed by the owner of the Roman villa at Northleigh, near Oxford, in neglecting to take any measures for its preservation. The publication of Mr. J. P. Earwaker's letter (Vol I., p. 199), calling attention to this neglect, has been most opportune, following so soon the circular issued by the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments. It shows the necessity of taking out of the hands, as it were, of private individuals the custodianship of our precious relics of antiquity, and placing them under the control of some body of gentlemen who are keenly aware of their associations and historic value, and who, besides, possess from Parliament the needful authority, without which it is almost impossible, in this nineteenth century, to proceed far in the accomplishment of any difficult undertaking.

The conservation of all our historic and antiquarian remains, anterior to the sixteenth century, is far from being an easy task, even under the most favourable circumstances, but when all kinds of cross-interests have to be dealt with, it becomes next to an impossibility always to act in a manner that will fully meet the wants of each case. Take, for instance, Anglo-Roman villas. These are frequently found where the requirements of the present day absolutely prevent the least thought of any preservation of them. This is especially the case in a town or large city, but in the country, where the keeping of such remains *in situ* only necessitates the non-cultivation of an acre or two of ground, there ought to be no reasonable excuse for completely destroying these old Roman buildings as soon as they are found. Not but what this is often done, owing to the unantiquarian zeal exhibited by those who have a vested interest in the estate on which anything of this kind is accidentally revealed. On the other hand, it frequently happens that every endeavour is made to preserve *in situ*, all the most characteristic features of the buildings discovered. The removal of tessellated pavements is always found to be a hazardous and difficult undertaking, and hence it is best, whenever practicable, to allow them to remain in their original setting. But it is evident that exposure to the atmosphere, and to the peltings of rains, would do them a great deal of irremediable damage, if left unprotected. To avert the evil consequences that would thus ensue, it has been a common practice to erect wooden sheds over those apartments of villas that contained such destructible objects. But experience has shown that the zeal displayed, when a villa is first discovered, in endeavour-

ing to preserve for future generations the uncovered ruins, is not usually kept up, so that in a few years, instead of affording any protection, the sheds in many cases have helped to make another ruin. All this is partly attributable to the want of a distinct fund for the repair and renewal of these sheds. That they would get out of order might have been expected, and to guard against any possible mishap resulting from this, we are rather surprised that, generally speaking, after the first outlay, scarcely a thought has been given as to whether they are still weather-tight or not.

The shed, or rather sheds, at Northleigh were put up soon after the discovery of the villa in 1815-16, and have probably up to the present time received no reparation. Indeed, one of them has totally vanished! We may be pardoned for quoting here a few words to our purpose from Mr. Earwaker's letter. He says—"One of the main beams which supported the roof has rotted away, and partly fallen on the tessellated pavement below, whilst the thatched roof has also given way in many places, and so affords no proper protection against the weather. Thus after a very heavy rain a portion of the pavement is in a pool of water, which seriously injures and lessens the tesserae." With a building in such a damaged condition, we all know what risk the pavement runs of being swept away altogether, probably piecemeal. Then, again, what an example to set to the country folk in the neighbourhood! Can we expect that *they* will pay any particular regard for the site, seeing that those who originally put up the sheds now allow them to remain in such a deplorable condition, and are apparently unmindful of the injury being done to the antiquities that lie beneath? The remedy is at once simple and obvious—repair the woodwork, re-thatch the roof, and make the sheds again capable of resisting the effects of inclement weather.

We should have been glad, had we been able to point to no other Roman villas that were in a similar state to that at Northleigh. But havoc has been rife elsewhere. At Bignor, Sussex, for instance, the fine pavement is not properly protected, and although covered by sheds, mice, it would seem, have got the upper hand, and are doing a great deal of damage, almost irreparable. Then, again, at Woodcote, Hampshire, a beautiful pavement has totally disappeared. Here, too, soon after its discovery in 1823, a shed was raised over it to shield it from the weather, but we understand that it fell some years afterwards and became ruinous. The consequence has been that mice have made the pavement loose, and in this broken state ample opportunities have been given for the exercising of the rapacious tendencies of a certain class of tourists who have carried it gradually all away. Much the same destructive spirit has

been shown at the villa at Wroxeter (Uriconium), as will have been seen from a paragraph we inserted a few months since (vol. I, p. 112), on the damage done there, on Good-Friday last, by a set of sight-seers, who, in the absence of any authoritative person on the spot, destroyed "the most perfect specimen of a Roman hypocaust." It is not always easy to prevent *wanton* vandalism of this kind, but we are certain that much depends on archaeologists themselves, for if no attention be paid to the state of these remains, and the sheds are allowed to go to ruin, we are pretty sure that to many mischievous persons, this will be but a sign for them to commence their depredations, and we need hardly further sketch out the consequences of such a step on their part. We hope, therefore, soon to see a special committee formed to look after these neglected Roman villas, and keep them in future in proper order as they should be. May we also express a hope that the fine tessellated pavement uncovered at Preston, near Weymouth, for the inspection of the body of archaeologists, visiting that neighbourhood in August last, will not be allowed to go to rack and ruin after the lapse of a few years. What has befallen other pavements thus left *in situ* should be a warning for strict vigilance on the part of its custodians, lest it, too, should be destroyed by mischievous hands, or by the ruthless elements.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SERVICES AND CEREMONIES OBSERVED AT COURT, TEMP. HEN. VII.

"Her begynnynge the A Ryall Book off the Coronacion of the Kynge, Quene, and the Creation of a Prince and making knyghts of the Gartere and off the Bath: And Marryinge of a Pryncesse: And buryng of a King or a Quene, or Duke or Erle: And all other servis longynge to the Kynge and Quene, bringe in Estat Rialle."

The original manuscript containing these several ceremonies was formerly in the possession of the celebrated antiquary, Peter Le Neve, Esq., Norroy King-at-Arms, and has been faithfully transcribed and printed in the "Antiquarians' Repertory," Vol. I., pp. 296-341. The singular custom of the King, his particular dress and other observances for the New Year are thus depicted:—

Item at *cupsonge*, he muste go in hys kirtille and sircot, and his hood laid about his shulders, and claspe the tepet and hode togedure before his breste w^t a gret ouche and a ryche, and his hat of estat vpon his hede.

As for Newe Yeres day.

Item, on *newe yeres day*, the Kynge ought to were his sircot, his kirtille, and his pane of ermyne; and if his pane be v ermyne depe, a duke shall be but iiij; and erle iij. And the Kynge must haue on his hed, the same day, his hat of estat, and his swerd before hym; the chambrelayn, the steward, the tressourer, the controllere, and the vschers, befor the swerd; and before them alle o^r lordes, saue only them y^t were robes: And they must folowe the Kynge: and the greteste estat to led the Quene. This array longithe to the festes—new yere's day, Candillmasse day, Midsomer day, the Assumpcion of our Lady, and the natevite of our Lady, as it Plesithe the Kynge. And if ij of the King's bretherne be there, one to led the Quene, anoy^r to go w^t him that berithe the trayne of the Kynge.

The Procession of the King and the Quene.

Also the Kynge goynge in a day of estat, in procession crownyd, the Quene ought not to go in y^t procession w^{out}

the Quene be crownyd; but o^r to abid in hir closet or travers, or els where it plesithe the Kynge y^t she shall abide.

As for the Void on xiijth nyght.

Item, as for the void on the xijth nyght, ye Kynge and the Quene ought to haue it in the halle. And as for the wassaile, the steward, the tressourer, and the controllere, shall com for it w^t ye staves in y^r hands; the King's sewere and the Quene's hawynge faire towelles about y^r neks and disches in y^r handes, siche as the Kynge and the Quene shall ete of: the King's kerners and the Quene's shall com aftur withe chargiours or disches siche as the Kynge or the Quene shall ete of, and w^t towelles about y^r neks. And y^t shall no man bere nothings for the Kynge or the Quene, but only siche as be sworn for there monthes. And the steward, tressourere, controllere, and marshall of the halle, shall ordeyn for all the halle. And it be in the gret chambre, thene shall the chambrelayne and the vschers ordeyne aftur the same forme aboute wretyne. And if y^t be a bischope, his own squyere, or els the Kings, siche as the officers liste to assigne shall serue hym: And so of all o^r estats and yey be dukes or erles, in lik wyse; and of duchesses and countesses in the sam maner. And yen y^t muste cum in the vschers of the chambre w^t the pile of cuppes, the Kings cupes and the Quene's and the bischope's w^t the butlers and wyne, to the cupbord, and then a squyere for the body to bere the cupe and anoy^r for the Quene's cupe siche as is sworn for hire. Item, the chapelle may stond at the on side of the halle; and when the steward comythe in at ye halle dore w^t the waissaille he must cry thus, "Wassaile," &c., and then shall the chapelle answer it anon w^t a good songe: and thus in like wyse, and it plesethe the Kynge to kepe the gret chambre. And then whene the Kynge and Quene haue done they will go into chambre. And y^t longithe for the Kynge ij lights w^t the void, and ij lights w^t the cupe; and the Quene in like wyse as many. And as for Schroftuysday at nyght, there longithe none estat to be kep but only one felichipe; the Kynge and the Quene to be togedure and all o^r estats, &c. As for Newe Yerris day Item,—on the new yerris day in the mornynge, the Kynge when he comythe to his footschete an vschere of the chambre to be redy at the chambre dore; and say: "Sire, here is a yerris yefte comynge from the Quene." And then he shall say: "Let it com in, Sire." And yen the vschere shall let in the messenger withe the yefte, and then aftur that the grettest estates' servaunt as is come, echon aftur othere as they bene estates and aftur that done, all o^r lords and ladys aftur y^r estats that they bene of. And all this while the Kynge muste sit at his footschete," &c.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey, January, 1872.

REMAINS OF A SUPPOSED CRYPT AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, PONTEFRAC.—A discovery has been made here which has led to the supposition that at an early period of its existence the church possessed a crypt, the doorways and window-spaces of which still remain, although almost entirely below the surface. When the ground was recently opened for an interment, it became evident that the grave had been dug to about the level of the threshold of the ancient doorway, which opened inward from the east, almost against what was the north boundary of the crypt. The remains of this north boundary now exist as a dwarf wall, about 3 ft. high, and about as much below the present surface of the ground.

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY.—The first issue of this Society is expected to be ready next week. It will consist of six texts of the Tales of "Melibe," "The Monk," "The Nun's Priest," "The Doctor," "Pardoner," "Wife of Bath," "Friar," and "Summoner."

THE SURVEY OF PALESTINE.

MR. GEORGE GROVE, the Honorary Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, writes to explain what is intended to be done in the future. He says:—

"It is now proposed to make a complete and minute survey of the whole country west of the Jordan, from the extreme north to the extreme south of the Holy Land proper—from Dan to Beersheba,—of the same nature with the Ordnance Survey of England and Wales; that is to say, not only will the natural features of the country be accurately mapped, but every town and village, every saint's tomb, every sacred tree or heap of stones, every spot, in short, to which a name is attached—and in Palestine a name is attached to nearly every irregularity of the soil—will be faithfully plotted in our map, and its name written down in Arabic by a competent Arabic scholar, wherever possible, by the head man of the village or district, or some other native. Our survey will not only deal with the beaten tracks and frequented places, but will penetrate into those nooks and corners in the entangled hilly country which are never approached by ordinary travellers, but which form three-fourths of the Holy Land, and are as thickly sown with names as those parts along which every stranger passes. In this way alone can a map be obtained which shall answer the wants of the modern Biblical topographer, and of the student anxious to understand the Bible in the thorough manner in which it is worthy to be understood. In some form or other, either of translation or transference, or corruption or allusion, there is reason to believe that most of the ancient names are embalmed in the modern ones, and the topography of the Old and New Testaments can never be satisfactorily adjusted till the modern names are discovered and recorded in the most ample and detailed manner.

This, then, is the immediate purpose of our present expedition. Archaeological investigations will by no means be neglected. On the contrary, they will receive careful attention. But at present they can only be subsidiary to the survey, or, at any rate, the two must proceed *pari passu*. The basis of all investigation of a country and a Book, alike so curiously rich in topographical elements, is a thoroughly minute and exhaustive map; and, valuable as the archaeology is, the committee do not think themselves justified in preferring it to the survey. But they have not left archaeology out of their scheme, and they anticipate that, as in the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, a large amount of information on that head will be obtained. The Government, always ready to assist the Fund by all means in its power, has been good enough to allow us to have the service of Captain Stewart, R.E., an officer of great experience in the English survey and in Ceylon, and himself a skilful working photographer. He has already taken his departure with two sappers, in whom we hope to see the admirable qualities of Sergeant Birtles and Sergeant Phillips reproduced. At Christmas, Captain Stewart will be joined by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, already well versed in the language and habits of the East, and favourably known for his work which he has written with the aid of Professor Edward H. Palmer, of Cambridge. An archaeologist will follow as soon as the funds permit. Captain Stewart will not remain in or near Jerusalem. The works there necessarily relinquished by Captain Warren on his return to England, are under the charge of Dr. Chaplin, the able surgeon of the English hospital. For the further prosecution of the investigations at Jerusalem, the committee have other views, which I hope shortly to explain; but this part of our operations must be kept quite distinct from the survey. In the meantime, should anything special arise, Captain Stewart will be within easy reach of the Holy City, and can be quickly brought to the spot.

My readers will remark that I have spoken only of the west of the Jordan, and that for the very satisfactory reason that the survey of the eastern side has been undertaken by

the American committee. At the instance of the Palestine Fund, the subject has been taken up by the people of the United States with an earnestness and spirit which fully relieve us from all anxiety as to the successful accomplishment of their portion of the undertaking. This is only natural in the countrymen of Robinson and Lynch, but is not the less gratifying, and it ought to stir us up to an honourable rivalry in a cause in which we have already done so much, and in which we must remain first in the field.

The time which the survey is estimated to take, from Captain Stewart's arrival to the delivery of the map, with lists, photographs, and drawings, to the committee, is four years, and the estimated annual cost is 3000*l*. The annual income on which the committee of the Fund can depend is at present 2000*l*., so that an additional annual sum of 1000*l*. is required.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

ON Monday, the 1st instant, a meeting of the members was held, when Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., President, was in the chair.

Messrs. J. Thallon and J. Jeremiah were elected Members. The following paper was read:—"The Adamites," by Mr. C. S. Wake.

The object of the paper was to show, by reference to evidence extraneous to the Hebrew Scriptures, what peoples are entitled to be classed as Adamites. The name of the primitive race from which the Chaldeans sprung—the Akkad—proves that they must thus be classed. Akkad would seem to mean "sons of Ad;" the first syllable of the word being the same as the Gaelic Mach or Ach. The first Babylonian dynasty of Berosus was Median; and Sir Henry Rawlinson says that the name by which the Medes are first noticed on the Assyrian monuments is Mad. This people, the initial letter of whose name may be treated as a prefix, were doubtless the primitive stock from which the Akk-Ad were derived. The Medes had also the distinctive title of Mār; and many of the Aryan peoples appear to have retained a remembrance of the traditional Ad. The first part of the Parsee work known as "The Desatir" is called "The Book of the Great Abad," i.e., Father Ad. The Puranas of the Hindus refer to the legendary king, It or Ait, who is supposed to be the same as the Greek Ætus. The primitive Celtic race of Western Europe was called Gaidal, i.e., the progeny of Gaid or Aid, who may be identified with Dis, the mythical ancestor, according to Cæsar, of the Gauls. Dis (the Greek Hades) was also "Lord of the Dead" among the Chaldeans, and may well, therefore, have been the same as the legendary ancestor Ad. Among Hamitic peoples, the original Arab stock trace their origin to Father Ad, who is probably referred to also in the name of the Egyptian deity, At-um. The name of the legendary ancestor of the Adamites may be traced in the names of the deities of Turanian and American peoples, and also among the Polynesian islanders. Dividing all the races of mankind, according to the classification of Retzius, into brachycephali and dolichocephali, Mr. Wake asserted that Ad was the legendary ancestor of the former, the Adamites, therefore, embracing all the actually brachycephalic peoples, and those whose brachycephalism has been lost by intermixture with the long-headed stock.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON Tuesday, the 2nd instant, a meeting of this Society was held at their rooms, 9, Conduit Street, when S. BIRCH, Esq., LL.D., the President, was in the chair.

A paper, entitled "Hebræo-Egyptian Analogies," contributed by M. François Chabas, *Membre de l'Institut*, and translated for the Society by Mr. E. R. Hodges, F.R.G.S., was read by the translator.

The learned Egyptologist having enumerated the various sources and original texts from which his materials were taken, proceeded to consider the various moral and religious parallelisms of the Egyptians and Hebrews under three different sections; 1, laws respecting charity and social duties; 2, commands and proverbs enforcing the obligations of filial obedience; 3, legal formulæ and reports referring to the prohibition of blasphemous and irregular oaths. Under each of the divisions several translations of hieroglyphic texts were given, together with an exegesis justifying the renderings adopted by M. Chabas. The last section, in which the adjuration "by the life of God and by the life of Pharaoh" was explained, possessed, in the opinion of the learned author, special interest, from its exact attention to the minute accuracy of certain portions of the Pentateuch, and as throwing much light upon a passage hitherto obscure or unknown to the bulk of English students.

The President read a paper "On the Cypriote Inscription on the Bronze Tablet of Idalium" (Daly). Having referred to the felicitous discovery by Messrs. Lang and Smith of the Cypriote alphabet, as announced to the Society at its last meeting, he entered into the consideration of the Cypriote portion of the bi-lingual inscription of Dali and the Hellenic element of the Cypriote language. He then proceeded to give some account of the Cypriote inscription of the bronze Tablet of Dali, which records the dedication of the temple of Idalium by the monarchy Pythagorus and Indostes, and the sums apportioned paid to the stoa or portico. It also referred to certain writings in connection with a temple of Isis. The date of the inscription appeared to be about B.C. 256. Examples were given of the Hellenic structure of the language, and the identification of many Cypriote with Greek words.

An interesting discussion ensued in which Sir C. Nicholson, Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, L. M. Drach, W. R. A. Boyle, Esq., the President, and W. R. Cooper, the secretary, took part.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, the 21st of December, a meeting of this Society was held, when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, was in the chair.

Mr. Sim sent for exhibition impressions of a silver coin of Alexander of Epirus, struck at Tarentum, and of a silver coin of Naxos, in Sicily, in fine preservation: *obv.* head of Dionysos; *rev.* Faun. Mr. Sim also contributed a short account of the Dornoch treasure-trove, which consisted of one Scottish penny of Alexander III., seventy-six English pennies of Edwards I., II., and III., and three foreign sterling.

Mr. Hensley exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Mackenzie, of Dornoch, a set of English silver coins of Edwards I., II., and IV., Charles I. and II., and a Bactrian copper coin of Azes.

Mr. Vaux exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Sherman, impressions of six Carolingian coins found at Mullaboden, Ballymore Eustace, county Kildare, in March, 1871.

Mr. B. V. Head exhibited enlarged plates of a set of fine Greek coins of Kroton, Heraklea, Thasos, Elis, etc., printed by the new heliotype process.

Mr. A. J. Evans communicated a paper on a find of some two hundred coins of Edwards I., II., and III., which was

brought to light about three years ago by some workmen in digging the foundation of a house in St. Clement's, Oxford. Mr. Evans, after a detailed and careful examination of this hoard, arrived at the conclusion that the usually accepted distinction between the coins of the first three Edwards, according to the more or less lengthened form of the king's name and titles upon the obverse, must be considerably modified by the consideration of the style, weight, etc., of the coins themselves, and by documentary evidence bearing upon the question.

Mr. Neck made some remarks upon Mr. A. J. Evans's proposed new classification of the above-mentioned coins, in the course of which he expressed his opinion that it was based upon a more scientific theory than that which has generally been adopted.

[PROVINCIAL.]

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE fortnightly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, December 19, at the Free Library, William Brown Street, the President, Mr. H. CHAPMAN in the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. C. L. Reis, tendered his resignation, on his leaving Liverpool to reside in London, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks for past services (for it being mainly owing to his exertions that the Society had attained its present position) and regret at the loss the Society would sustain was passed.

Among the objects exhibited were—by the President, two crown pieces of William III., both of 1696. The one was the usual size and type, while the second was slightly larger in diameter, and adds another coin to the list of "blunder-pieces."

On the obverse, instead of GVLIELMVS III. DEI GRA: it reads GVLIELMVS III. GEI GRA: In all other respects it was the same as the first. This coin was minutely examined as to whether the "G" blunder had not been a carefully tooled letter; but it is clearly an error on the original die. The piece had been in circulation.

The President also exhibited silver pattern pieces of Manx penny and halfpenny, 1733; Barcelona coins, 1810; and Papal bronze money. By Mr. Brown, a set of Sumatra copper coins and two varieties of the Wood's farthing. George I.—not usually known (Dei Gratia Rex in full) and the other, not mentioned by Ruding, with legend abbreviated to Georgius D. G. Rex.—Mr. Brown read a paper on "Siege Pieces of Charles I., issued by the Confederate Catholics of Kilkenny; or the Kilkenny Rebels," when he exhibited specimens. After an animated discussion and a vote of thanks the meeting closed.

The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Free Public Library, William Brown Street, on Tuesday evening week. Mr. Heywood CHAPMAN, President, in the chair. Mr. Isidor Selke was elected ordinary, and Mr. P. Akestoridi, Manchester, corresponding-member of the Society. The secretary read the report of the first twelve months' labours, which spoke of the vicissitudes of the past year, to which all young societies are more or less subject; and, after referring to the valuable contributions in papers read by various members, the coins, medals, and books presented to or purchased by the Society, the report showed that the Society was on the road to success in the coming year. The election of officers for the ensuing year followed, when Mr. E. Leighton was elected president, and Mr. H. Chapman, 10, James Street, honorary secretary. As this was the business of the evening, after passing a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring president and to the officers of the past year, the meeting terminated.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN CUMBERLAND.

At the last meeting of this Society, Mr. R. D. DARBISHIRE gave an account of a remarkable discovery of pre-historic relics in Ehenside or Gibb Tarn, near Braystones Station, near St. Bees, Cumberland.

In the western extremity of Cumberland the river Ehen runs down from Ennerdale lake, past Cleator to Egremont, and thence southerly almost parallel to the sea coast, through which it breaks near Sellafield, along with the river Calder. For the last three miles of its course the Ehen has cut a considerable valley, with precipitous sides, through a mass of marine deposits of clay, gravel, and sand, and in process of time has levelled the bottom for a width of a quarter to half a mile through which it now meanders. This level tract, in its lower part nearest to the sea, is called the Bogholes. A similar valley bottom lies in the remarkable depression which cuts off the headlands of St. Bees from the higher land towards the east, running from Whitehaven southwards, past St. Bees to the sea-shore, where its watercourse, called Pow Beck, debouches. Each of these tracts, when excavated, shows many prostrate stems of fair-sized oak trees. Bog oak is to be found in great abundance below the sands at the mouth of Pow Beck and throughout the Bogholes. Mr. Darbishire described and showed a cast of a polished celt of greenstone found in a drain in this latter tract, and now belonging to Dr. Clark, of Beckermert. Between the Ehen river and the sea the marine deposits form an elevated promontory, generally pretty level, at a height of from 50 feet to 70 feet above the sea, known as Lowside Quarter. Above this table land are numerous isolated hillocks, rising somewhat above 100 feet in height above the sea, and many small depressions now appearing as small tarns or as peat bogs or mosses. One of the largest of these tarns was known as Ehenside tarn (on the Ordnance map called Gibb tarn)—an oval basin some four or five acres in extent, sheltered north-west and south by hills. In 1869 Mr. John Quayle, an enterprising farmer at Ehenside, determined to drain the tarn and make land. He dug a drain 15 feet deep from the easterly end and thence to the river, and as the water went cut deep drains round and across the bottom of the lake. The lake bottom consisted apparently of peat moss, with many trunks of trees embedded. In 1870 the Rev. S. Pinhorn found in the heaps thrown up by the drainers stone celts and certain wooden objects, showing handiwork. Mr. Pinhorn laid by some of these, and they have since been presented by his widow to, and now form part of, the Christy Collection attached to the British Museum. The Rev. J. W. Kenworthy having visited the spot, was struck with the locality and the objects discovered, and made an interesting communication on the subject to a local paper, in which he suggested that the discovery had been made of a real lake dwelling. Mr. Kenworthy mentioned the subject to Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, who proposed to prosecute the discovery in detail. Owing to the death of Mr. Pinhorn—his only means of connection with the district—his purpose was laid by until last summer, when an exploration was conducted on the spot. By this time the lake bottom was exposed and superficially dry. Mr. Quayle's drains had done good work, and the material, from having been so soft that a dog could not have run across it, was now solid enough to walk over. The new research added considerably to the list of objects, most of which will soon find places in the Museum. Mr. Quayle had preserved several very interesting specimens, all of which he has been so good as to hand over for a similar deposit. The find is a remarkable one, and appears to be, so far, unique in England, affording apparently a characteristic instance of the forest moss pits. A watchful observation had failed, so far, to detect any traces of piles or platforms such as indicate what are known as lake dwellings.

Mr. Darbishire then exhibited and described a series of celts, more or less highly finished, certain very interesting specimens of wooden hafts for celts, clubs, and paddles, a quern, and several remarkable grinding stones of different forms, and fragments of rude earthenware, found by Mr. Pinhorn, Mr. Quayle, and himself.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE, BIRMINGHAM.

Archæological Section.

PRE-HISTORIC FORTIFICATIONS.

THE last meeting of the Archæological Section, was held at the Midland Institute, on the 21st ult., when Mr. LAWSON TAIT delivered an address upon "Pre-Historic Fortifications."

Mr. Tait, after some introductory remarks, observed that weapons began to be used before any definite scheme of fortification came into use. The use of the stick or the sharpened stone commenced at a much earlier stage in the history of armamenture than the use of fortifications. The first indication of fortification was what they might naturally expect, viz., a fortified hillock, men finding that upon an elevated position they had an advantage in the use of their weapons. Thus they found that the earlier fortifications were hill forts. The well-known Roman forts with which this country abounded were not such as he classed amongst pre-historic fortifications, because pre-historic meant such as they had no historic knowledge of. In the earliest times he believed that the structures of which he was going to speak were not intended for permanent residence, as forts now were. The huts of the village were generally on the outside, at a short distance from the fortified hillock. There was one instance in which the huts were inside the fortified enclosure. The lecturer then proceeded to make some remarks upon the fortified rock at Rhunin Strathfleet, Sutherland, which was the earliest type of any he had been able to see. So skilfully was this fortress constructed on the hill that its existence was never discovered until a sportsman shot a bird and saw his dog disappear over the rude wall which surrounded the enclosure. This fort simply consisted of a space in the top of the rock enclosed by walls, the doorway being on the side which was most accessible. When there was an alarm the people from the village probably went into the enclosed space for protection; but it was evident that such forts were not intended for long occupation, as there was no place for the stowage of provisions. In those days, however, war-like incursions must have been of short duration. They came to other fortifications of more definite arrangement. The fortified rock in Sutherland, to which he had called their attention, and of which there were other instances, evidently belonged to the stone period—the period when men had to use stone arrow heads, stone hatchets, and stone hammers as weapons. The structures of which he spoke might all be relegated to the stone age, for although in some cases two or three small bronze implements had been found in them, they were of such a kind as to lead them to the belief that these were there through accidental circumstances. There was no doubt that these structures were, after the stone age, occupied by men of the bronze age, as they were handed down as national property. After the enclosures, which were simply surrounded by a wall, they came to structures which were evidently intended for more permanent residence, there being chambers for the storage of provisions. These chambers were of great interest, as they showed that the people who made them had taught themselves how to form Cyclopean arches, which were not confined to Greece. In the first instance, there was only one chamber in the structures, and this chamber was always on the same side of the doorway. This single chamber, he thought, was made to contain the rubble required for fastening up the doorway when there was an attack. The other and more extensive chambers were, however, undoubtedly for the storage of provisions. In one of the chambers in one

of these structures in Sutherland the skeleton of a man was found, and amongst his bones was found a "quern," or grinding mill, and in it some grain. Mr. Tait then pointed out that the fortifications were placed in such positions that the people could carry on a system of telegraphy. So nicely had they been arranged that he had been puzzled to discover the two corresponding towers, until he had got upon the elevation, which exactly corresponded with the original height of the tower. The amount of surveying which the people must have gone through certainly must have entailed great labour.

After speaking of several pre-historic remains to be found in various parts of the country, and illustrating his remarks by reference to a large number of diagrams, Mr. Tait called attention to the fact that no one had "taken up" the pre-historic remains in Warwickshire, and then made some remarks upon the mound which they saw at Brinklow during their excursion. He said his impression was that there was no fortification at that place which belonged to either Saxon or Celtic times, or was entitled to rank as of great antiquity. He thought the fortifications there were too extensive and too well done, and had none of the marks of the ancient fortresses to which he had drawn attention. If there were any they had escaped his notice.

SHEFFIELD ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the members of this Society has just been held at the School of Art, when the Treasurer and Secretary presented their reports and balance sheet, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

THE Licensed Victuallers were originally created as a State necessity; and the State has not failed to make use of them for upwards of 300 years.

In 1537, in the reign of Henry VIII., a Statute was passed to regulate the prices of wines by law. By this Act no person was allowed to sell any Gascon or French wines at a price beyond 8*d.* per gallon, and 1*d.* per pint; nor malmseys, romneys, sacks, and other sweet wines beyond 1*s.* a gallon and 1*d.* a pint.

By a Statute of Edward VI., more special notice was taken of the sale of drinks. In the seventh year of this reign, Gascony and Guienne wines were fixed at 8*d.* a gallon, and Rochel wines at 4*d.* a gallon; and no wine was allowed to be sold beyond 1*s.* the gallon, on the forfeiture of 5*l.* The preamble of the Act seems to indicate that then, as now, there were suspicious characters who entered into the sale of ordinary drinks, and hence it is said to have been passed "for the avoiding of many inconveniences, much evil rule, and common resort of misrused persons, used and frequented in many taverns of late, newly set up in back lanes, corners, and suspicious places, both in London and other towns and villages."

The same Statute further enacts, "that none but such as can spend 100 marks of yearly rent (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), or else is worth 1000 marks (672*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), or else, lastly, he shall be the son of a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron of the realm, shall have, or keep in his house any vessel of the said wines for his family's use exceeding 10 gallons."

The 3rd section of the same Act enacts that, "none shall keep a tavern for retailing of said wines unless licensed; and that only in cities, towns, corporate burghs, port towns, or market towns, or in the towns of Gravesend, Sittingbourne, Tuxford, and Bagshot, on forfeiture of 10*l.* And there shall be only two taverns for retailing of wine in every city or town, except in London, which may have forty taverns, in York eight taverns, in Norwich four, in Westminster three, in Bristol six, in Lincoln three, in Hull four, in Shrewsbury

three, in Exeter four, in Salisbury three, in Gloucester four, in West Chester four, in Hereford three, in Worcester three, in Southampton three, in Canterbury four, in Ipswich three, in Oxford three, in Cambridge four, in Colchester four, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne four."

Section 4 prohibited all the said taverns from retailing wines to be drunk in their respective houses.

Section 5 permitted merchants "to use in their own houses (but not to sell) such wines as they shall import; also high sheriffs, magistrates of cities and towns, and inhabitants of fortified towns, may keep vessels of wine for their own consumption only."

It was not until a later period that taxes began to be exacted for the sale of inferior drinks. And Anderson says it was in 1643 that the term "Excise" was first applied to a portion of the British revenue, and that "the Lords and Commons in Parliament at Westminster now laid a tax for the ensuing year on beer and ale in all counties within the limits of their power, calling it by a new word Excise."

"In which ordinance they also laid a duty of 4*s.* per pound on foreign tobacco, and 2*s.* on English tobacco, 6*d.* on every tun of wine retailed, and 3*d.* per tun for private consumption. And the King's Parliament, then sitting at Oxford, imposed the like taxes on all within their power, and never met more at all."

It appears, therefore, that the taxes chargeable on wines took precedence over those on spirits and malt, and it was not until the reign of Charles II., in 1660, that we find chargeable "the duties of Excise on malt liquors, cider, perry, mead, spirits, or strong waters, coffee, tea, sherbet, and chocolate," which were settled on the king for life by way of additional revenue to the sums derived from the Tonnage and Poundage Act, with other sums of money payable on merchandise imported and exported.

It is surprising to see how large an amount of this king's revenue was thus made to depend upon the trade in wines, beer, spirits, &c., and it appears to be the first time that tea, coffee, and chocolate are mentioned in the Statute-Book.

The hop originally grew wild, and has been brought to its present condition of beauty and fertility by the cultivation which for years has been bestowed upon it, more especially in England. It is stated that the use of hops in beer was not known until Henry VIII.'s time, in 1524, when the rhyme says—

"Hops, reformation, bays and beer
Came into England all in one year."

Six years afterwards the same king forbade brewers to put into ale hops and sulphur. In the English laws hops are mentioned, for the first time, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward VI., that is, in 1552, when some privileges were granted to hop-grounds. We may, therefore, safely presume that they have been carefully cultivated from that time until now.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN THE ISLE OF THANET.—Whilst the workmen were engaged on the excavations for the stables of the Granville Hotel, they fell in with a portion of a Roman camp. Immense quantities of human remains were found; also an extensive pavement formed of bowlers of an enormous size, such as are not found at present on the south-east coast. Some fragments of pottery, both Etruscan and Roman, are exceedingly beautiful in form and workmanship. One jar is quite perfect, and is 2 ft. in height. Boars must have been plentiful, as tusks were found by the dozen. Amongst the metal remains were two very fine nails with large conical heads, and an iron knife.

The new edition of Mr. Walford's "County Families" was published by Mr. Hardwicke, on January 1. It contains 200 additional Families, without, however, increasing the bulk or cost of the work.

JOHN HUNTER'S HOME
AT EARLS COURT, KENSINGTON
1764 — 1793.

THE above is a view of JOHN HUNTER'S House at Earls Court, Kensington, of which a description by FRANK BUCKLAND, Esq., was given in the last number of "*The Antiquary*."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

SUPPOSED SAXON MONUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In the report of a recent meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, printed in your issue of the 16th of December, is a very interesting paper by Mr. John Hunt, chiefly relating to certain incised stones that had been discovered in taking down the old church at Thurnby. The rarity of stones of the same kind, whose shape can at all warrant the supposition of their being headstones of early date, induces me to call attention to several that were found in Bakewell church, Derbyshire, in 1842, and to which Mr. Hunt has not referred. Like those at Adel, in Yorkshire, they formed a part of the foundations of the church, which was a decorated structure of the fourteenth century. The late Mr. Bateman has described them as of rude workmanship, with generally the same device on both sides. "The top of the stone," he observes, "which would appear about one foot above the turf, is always circular, whilst the lower part, which was

concealed in the ground, is of indefinite shape and length." Four of these round-headed stones are engraved in Vol. II. of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. They appear to be not unlike in shape some of the wayside crosses in the west of England, all of which are of considerable antiquity, and a few, owing to their rude form and ornament, are considered to be of Saxon workmanship. The circular-headed stones from Bakewell have incised on them various forms of the cross, in some respects similar to those on the wayside crosses to which I have just alluded. Professor Westwood considers the Bakewell stones to be probably of the eleventh or twelfth century, about the same period as that to which he assigns the Adel stones. There are some who fix the date of the Thurnby stones earlier than this, but great care must be taken not to be too sanguine of their Saxon origin. Cannot any similar shaped stones be brought to bear on the question from other English counties, or from Wales?

There is a curious monument in the church at Whitchurch, Hampshire, on which I would say a few words, not because there is any actual similarity between it and the Thurnby or the Adel stones, but because Mr. C. R. Smith has called it a Saxon sepulchral monument. Like those at Adel,* it is a small stone, 1 foot 10 inches high, 1 foot 9 inches broad,

* The Adel stones have the following dimensions:—(1) 10 inches each way; (2) 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.; (3) 3 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in.; and (4) only a fragment 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

and varying from 7 to 10 inches in thickness. It is also rounded at the top. Mr. Smith relates how that, in company with Mr. J. G. Waller, the well-known ecclesiologist, he visited the church, and the latter gentleman "at once detected the cross upon the nimbus, which decides, with the Book of the Gospels in the left hand, that it is the Saviour under whose protection the tenant of the tomb beneath rested." Like the Thurnby and Adel stones, the back is ornamented as well as the front, and in the present instance, with an elegant foliated design. But on the sides, and carried over the top, is an inscription, which the others fail to have. It simply records the name of the person buried, thus :—

† HIC CORPVS FRIOBVRGAVE REQVIESCAT IN PACE . .
SEPVLTVM.†

I will only add that Mr. Smith considers this monument to be of the ninth century, or the beginning of the tenth, although some are inclined to place it earlier. It has some resemblance to a Roman sepulchral monument, but a glance at the carved figure in front will at once dispel the idea that it belongs to that era. Some of your readers may be glad to be referred to an illustration of this stone, which appeared in the *Builder* of the 11th of November last.

If this Whitchurch stone is really a *Saxon* monument, it has far greater artistic merit than the Adel stones, which are merely rudely incised and roughly shaped. Mr. Smith has had so much experience in examining ancient objects of this kind, that we should scarcely be justified in hazarding an opinion of our own as to its date. There is one common feature in all these stones that ought not to be overlooked, viz., that they are ornamented on both sides, and hence, as Mr. Hunt remarks (vol. I., p. 202), "they were evidently intended to stand detached." The word headstones, as applied to any of these objects, is, however, I think, rather inappropriate, and tending more to mislead than to explain. I venture to suggest that *memorial stones* would be a more applicable term, and, at the same time, undoubtedly expressing their use.

January 5th, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE PREFIX "KIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In stating that *Kil* is Highland-Scottish for cell or chapel, I used the term "Highland-Scottish," which is a form of Gaelic, in contradistinction to *Lowland-Scottish*, which is almost pure Anglo-Saxon, or about the English of Chaucer's day. It will thus be seen that Mr. Joyce confirms my view of the matter, for Irish or Erse also is Gaelic.

When in Dublin I asked for an Irish testament, and was offered the Gaelic version circulated in Scotland, being the only edition kept in stock. The native Irish, however, have an alphabet of their own, which is found to correspond with that in use at the time of Edward the Confessor, the last of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs; but, under this peculiarity, the wording is very similar, as may be seen in the following extracts from the first gospel:

"Leabhar ginealach Iosa Criosd, mhic Dhaibhi, mhic Abraham." Gaelic. "Leabar geinealung Iosa Criosd, mic Daibi, mic Abraham." Irish.

The facts are these: the old inhabitants of Ireland were called *Scoti*, and about A.D. 503 they effected large settlements in North Britain, then variously known as *Albham* or *Caledonia*; but has been since better known as the land of the *Scoti*, or Scotland. This migration or conquest is further evidenced by the alleged transfer of the *lia fail* or "stone of destiny," from Tara in Meath to Scone in Perthshire, and which, having been carried off by King Edward I.

now figures beneath the seat of our coronation chair at Westminster.

The prefix "Kil" is not confined to Ireland and Scotland, for we have several in England *ex gr*: Kilbear in Devon; Kilbourne in Derbyshire; Kilburn, Middlesex and Yorkshire. My authorities are:—

"Cill . . . in H.S. a cell, a church," p. 73. McAlpine's Gaelic Dic.; Edinburgh, 1866. Note—"H.S." here means a quotation from the Highland Society's dictionary.

The Irish form of the word is more properly "Ceall . . . a church, a cell, &c." See O'Reilly's Irish-English Dic. Dublin, 1821. But the same authority gives also: "cillin . . . a little cell."

It may interest "KYMRY" to understand that the common patronymic "Kelly" is about equivalent to our own Sexton.

January 5th, 1872.

A. HALL.

THE PREFIX "KIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—There can be no doubt that "Kil" or "Cil" is Scotch Gaelic, but not exclusively so. It is also Welch, Cornu-British, and Irish Gaelic. It is Armorican or Breton. In Manx it is "Cooyl." It corresponds with *Cell*, in English; *Kiolos*, in Greek; *Cella*, Latin; *Zelle*, German; *Cel*, Dutch; *Cellule*, French; *Celle*, Danish; and all of these, with the original root, *to Cl*, which means to hold, contain, enclose, and from which spring all the words in other languages having such a signification; as *Cloister*, English; *Kloster*, German; *Kleio*, Greek; *Closet*, English; *Coil*, English; *Close*, French, and hundreds of such other pretty well throughout the universe.

SAMUEL LYSONS, F.S.A.,

Hon. Canon of Gloucester.

"CRAZY JANE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—On the back of an old song, I see "Crazy Jane," by Kauntly, printed and published by W. Hodsoll, 45, High Holborn.

Petersfield, Hants.

C. C. ATKINSON.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT ICKLINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—An interesting discovery last week of Roman antiquities at Icklingham, induces me to point out that all such finds are not only of local, but historical, interest and value.

We know that the Roman roads through Essex and Suffolk passed through Icklingham, and on to Thetford. It was, according to some writers, the Roman station of *Combrætonium* or *Comboritum*. Roman coins, tessellated pavements, and even fortifications, have been, from time to time, met with near Icklingham. At a meeting, in October, 1848, of the British Archaeological Association in London, I remember hearing the same remarks from an able paper by a distinguished archaeologist (Mr. J. Adey Repton). My own opinion is that the Roman town of *Iciani* stood upon the site now occupied by the village of Icklingham. Even the etymology of the present name of Icklingham tends to confirm this, and transmit down to us even part of the Roman name.

I trust that every remnant, in the shape of either pavement or of coin, may receive due attention from antiquaries, and also that the more fragile of the find may be deposited safely, with all the details of discovery, in the interesting local museum.

16, Blomfield Terrace,
December 21st, 1871.

CHARLES GOLDING.

† The third word in this inscription probably stands for *Friithburgae*, a dot within a circle, forming the fourth letter, being equivalent to *f*. The A and V are ligatured on the stone.

"ANCIENT FEASTING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

DEAR SIR.—In the *Antiquary* of the 21st Oct., 1871, page 156, is a letter from H. R. Garbutt, giving an account of a feast which was made in 1470; which, although interesting, would have been made doubly so, had your worthy correspondent given the probable values of the articles served up on that occasion. The cost of that feast must have been enormous, and many of your readers would, I am sure, like to know how much of our present money would represent that cost. I am enabled to send you a few particulars of a gluttonous feast made by "Ralf de Born, Priour of St. Augustine's, Cant.:" I have extracted the account from the "*Chronicon Preciosum*, or, an account of English Money, The Price of Corn, and other Commodities, For the last 600 years." London, 1707, pp. 83 to 88. It says:—

"In 1309. *Will. Thorn (inter X Scriptoris)* in his *Chron.*: p. 201, c. gives us an Account of the Feast which *Ralf de Born, Priour of St. Augustine's Cant.*: made on his Installation-Day: In which it appears that he paid, very great rates for many particulars of his Bill of Fare, considering the Times. I have given the whole, but computed the price of each particular, that the reader may see a little of the spirit of that age, and also what proportion commodities then bore, to what they do at this day. [1700] And it will not be amiss to give him the Preface which *William Thorn* makes to his Bill of Fare. *Because (says he) the present Times (1380) may not, by any means, be compared with the foregoing ones, for plenty and abundance of all sorts of Things. I have thought it convenient, to give the following Account of this Feast, not that Posterity might imitate this Costliness, but rather might admire it.* And thus it was:—

"Of Wheat, 53 Quarters, Price XIXl.	£. s. d.
[So that a Quarter came to	00 07 02
"Of Malt, 58 Quarters, Price XVIII. Xs.	
[A Quarter, about	00 06 00
"Of Wine, 11 Tun, Price XXIIII.	
[A Tun at or about	02 03 07½
"Oats for the Guests, as well within, as without the Gates of the City. 20 Quarters, Price IVl.	
[So that a Quarter came to	00 04 00
"For Spice, (<i>pro Speciebus</i>) XXVIII.	
"For CCCl. of Wax, Price VIII.	
[So that a Pound came to near	00 00 06½
"Almonds, Dl. Price III. XVIII.	
[So that a Pound came to above	00 00 01½
"XXX Ox Carcasses (<i>pro Carcois Boum.</i>) Price XXVII.	
[Each came to	00 18 00
"Of Hogs, C. Price XVII.	
[So that each Hog came to about	00 03 02½
"Of Muttons, (<i>de Muttonibus</i>) CC. Price XXXl.	
[Each came to	00 03 00
"Of Geese, (<i>de Aucis</i>) M. Price XVII.	
[Each Goose came to	00 00 03½
"Of Capons and Hens, D. Price VII. Vs.	
[Each Fowl came to	00 00 03
"Of Pullets (<i>de Pulonibus</i>) CCCCLXXIII. Price III. XIVs.	
[Each	00 00 01½
"Of Pigs (<i>de Porcellis</i>) CC. Price VI.	
[Each Pig at	00 00 06
" <i>De Scintis de Braun</i> , 16. Price III. Vs. Each Shield of Brawn (and therefore <i>Mr. Somner</i> guesses right, that it should read <i>Scutis</i>) came to	00 04 00½
"Of Partrich, Mallards, Bitterns, (<i>Butores</i>) and Larks, XVIII.	
"Of Earthen Pots, M. Price XV.	

"Of Salt, 9 Quarts. Price Xs. 'tis 9 *Summas*. But 'tis without doubt, a mistake, for Salt was never so low, as *Three-Half-pence per Bush*:"

"*De Sciphis*. M.CCCC. *Mugs*, I believe, or *Wooden Cans*, to drink in, or it may be *Black Jacks*.

"Dishes and Platers, (*Platellis*) or Trenchers M.M.M. CCC.

"*De Scopis et Gachis*. Price VIII. IVs. *Scopu* is a Broom or Beesom, and by its use, a Penitentiary Discipline. But what it is here, or what *Gachis* signifies, I know not.

"Of Fish, Cheese, Milk, Onions, &c., Price III. Xs.

"Eggs, 9600. Pr. IVl. Xs., which are about 9 for

"Of Saffron (*Crocus*) and Pepper. Price II. XIVs.

"In Coals, and (*Doleis*) and setting up Furnaces. Price III. VIII.

"In CCC Ells of Caneum, Canvas or Flax. Pr. IVl.

"In making up Tables, Tressels, and Dresses. Price II. XIVs.

"Given to the Cooks and their Boys VII.

"For the Minstrels, or Musick, III. Xs.

"The Summ total is, CCLXXXVIII. VII. ood. taking in the Presents and Gratuities. At the Feast there were 6000 Guests that sat down at the Tables, and they had 3000 Messes. And therefore instead of *quo respondentes* (at the end of this Account) I would read *Correspondentes*; answering to, or setting Opposite to each other. And so there was a Mess to each couple. I observed above, that this *Priour* paid dear for many Particulars, and if you will compare this Account with the foregoing ones you will find his *Corn* of such kind, his *Beef*, and *Mutton*, and *Swans*, to be at a high Rate; and so for the Article of *Rabbits*. I am almost sure there must be a mistake in it, for they could never be so dear (so long ago) as 6d. a-piece."

This is an exact copy in every particular of the passage. The book does not contain the name of the author, but only says "In a Letter to a Student in the University of Oxford;" underneath this is written "*W. Fleetwood*." I am of course referring to my copy of the work. Can any of your correspondents oblige me with any information as to the author? Was he "*W. Fleetwood*?"

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.

January 2nd, 1872.

"BELL BRASSES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In the churchwarden's accounts of the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, for the year 1641, is the following entry (*Planche's Corner of Kent*, p. 195)—

"Item, paid to Henry Willner, of Borden, for casting the bell, and the bell brasses for the third bell and the little bell... 6l. 15s. 8d."

What can be the meaning of the term "bell brasses?" To me it is somewhat puzzling, unless it refers to certain monumental brasses that were melted down with an old bell to make enough metal for a new "third bell, and the little bell." Thorpe (*Registrum Koffense*, p. 777) states that this was actually done at Mcopham, in Kent. Writing about 1769, or a little before, he observes: "Mr. Copeland, of Mcopham, says that within the memory of several old men now living at Mcopham, some of the bells of the church being to be new cast, and there being wanting a sufficient quantity of metal to do it, some persons (one of whom is now living) tore off all the brass inscriptions from the

stones in the church, except that of Fallham before mentioned,* and threw them into the melted metal, to add to its quantity for casting the bells."

Have any similar instances of destroying the brasses in a church to make new bells come under the notice of your readers?

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,

January 6th, 1872.

ORIENTATION OF CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—It is well known that the chancels of our old parish churches, built before the sixteenth century, invariably point towards the east. But there is a great variation as to the exact point of the compass towards which they are oriented, some lying a little north of east, others a little south of east, and not a few north-east or south-east. Chauncy, in his *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, gives the following explanation of this ecclesiological feature. He remarks:—

"One end of every church doth point to such place where the sun did rise at the time the foundation thereof was laid, which is the reason why all churches do not directly point to the east; for if the foundation was laid in June, it pointed to the north-east, where the sun rises at that time of the year; if it was laid in the spring or autumn, it was directed full east; if in winter, south-east; and by the standing of these churches, it is known at what time of the year the foundations were laid."

Another opinion is that the orientation was determined by observing the point in the horizon where the sun rose on the saint's day, to whom any particular church about to be built was dedicated.

Can any proof of either of these explanations be brought forward from old manuscript records?

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath.

January 6th, 1872.

"THE BUSY BODY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. Henry Christie asks for information concerning the "Comedy call'd The Busy Body," and whether 1758, the date written on his copy of the play bill, is the year of its publication? I am happy to be able to inform him that the author of it was Centlivre, and it was published in 4to, in 1708. There is also a "Busy Body" (C.) in 8vo., translated anonymously and published in 1787.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.

January 5th, 1872.

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF N. AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The discovery of America by the Norsemen, even if it could be disproved, can have nothing to do with the animal-shaped mounds.

When the sources of pre-historic information can be examined, materials enough will be found for the connexions between the Old World and the New.

One is the ancient connexion of the dark races put forward as an hypothesis, but for which no evidence can be obtained. A curious chain is the linguistic relationship between the Esquimaux and the languages of Northern Asia, and again between India and languages of Northern Asia. This chain will be extended so as to embrace Africa and Australia.

Another chapter is the doctrine of the Four Worlds, which, if carefully examined, shows that there was an opportunity for the geographers of Rome, of Greece, and Asia, and their predecessors, to discuss the existence of North and South America.

This doctrine, only traditional and hypothetical in the latter schools, was obtained from those more ancient and belonging to a period of civilization when the geography of the world was better known than by the Greeks and Romans, for the names of countries, islands, rivers and towns recorded in the classic geographies are mostly of ancient and uniform type, and the people who ruled from further India to Britain, if not to Scotland, had the opportunity of learning in India, at all events, the traditions of the connexion of its populations with Northern Asia and America.

HYDE CLARKE.

32, St. George's Square, S.W.

January 6th, 1872.

DISCOVERING THE TEMPER OF ANY PERSON BY "THE SENSITIVE LEAF."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Herewith I send you a piece of the "Sensitive Leaf," an article once sold in London as being well calculated to tell the temper of any person in whose hand it is placed. I do not know what its composition consists of, but as you can readily prove, it curls and contorts when placed upon the hand; the warmth, of course, being the sole cause. To show you how the credulous were imposed upon, I send you an exact copy of the leaflet, with the instructions thereon.

I do not know the date of it, but judging from its brown colour and the fact of its having been in the possession of a lamented friend for over twenty years (as I am informed), I do not think it can be more recent than 1845.

"SENSITIVE LEAF."

"*The Surprising Phenomenon of Nature.*"

"THE astonishing effects of this most wonderful leaf was discovered by a gentleman of our own country, in his researches after natural philosophy; the power of these leaves, whose virtue never leaves them, are entertaining to a whole company; the delicacies of these exotics are made more pleasing, owing to the different devices that Mr. Cheese embellishes them with. Likewise the manner he improves them by his chemical preparations: mention is made of them in the geography, that if a bird comes near the blossom of this flower, it will close its beautiful leaves.

"If you wish to know the temper of any person, you must lay one of the leaves on the palm of the hand, and observe with attention the movement of the leaf, and you will find the temper and disposition of the person; if on the hand of a sanguine person, the leaf rolls itself up quickly, and keeps in constant motion, such a person is fond of music, dancing, &c., in friendship, free and generous, they marry very young and live happy.

"If on the hand of a choleric person, the leaf soon runs towards the arm, the party is courageous and brave, don't like to alter their plans, if contradicted they get angry, but soon repent; the women are fickle, they promise well and soon forget, but in love are faithful, and generally accept of the first offer.

"If on the hand of a phlegmatic person, the leaf from the hand, such a person is most fond of good eating and drinking, says little but thinks the more; they love a place of worship, because they can sleep soundly during the sermon: if the party goes to the play, it is more to gape at the audience than to see the performance; they will blush in company, if only three or four, and believe they are the subject of discourse. Please to lay them flat after use, and it will preserve the virtue for years.—(Mason, printer, 21, Clerk-cwells Green.)"

The leaves I have are cut into the shapes of a man and woman, and partially coloured. As to their virtue being preserved for many years, you, sir, can vouch for their present "virtue."

The name of Mason, the printer of this leaflet, is well known to all collectors of cheap-books and juvenile productions; but I believe he is no more; and his printing establishment in Clerkenwell Green has ceased to exist many years ago.

Any of your readers wishing to see my copy, can do so by intimating the same to me.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.
January 6, 1872.

FOLK LORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—To dry a letter over a candle or before a fire, instead of using blotting paper, is an unlucky sign. I was told this by a lady friend of mine the other day, while in the act of drying a sheet of paper wet with ink.

I beg to send you another mite of lore which may be known, traditionally, to many of your correspondents. An old woman, well-known to me, always keeps a piece of sulphur in her pocket, as a sure preventive against rheumatic attacks.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.
January 6th, 1872.

RESTORATION OF ANCIENT CHURCHES.

FARNINGHAM.—The old church at this place has undergone careful restoration by Mr. Ewan Christian, architect.

HADLIGH.—The ancient church of Hadleigh was lately re-opened, after complete restoration. The architect was Mr. J. Drayton Wyatt, of Holloway. The wood-carving was executed by Mr. John Spurgeon, of Stowmarket.

MEARE, GLASTONBURY.—The ancient parish church is under restoration, the large west window, of three lights and very elegant tracery, having just been restored as to its stonework, and stained glass inserted—"Our Saviour Blessing Little Children," and "The Good Samaritan," "The Holy Thorn" (in memory of the legend of St. Joseph of Arimathea landing on his errand of mercy in these parts), the work being designed and carried out *con amore* by Mr. C. A. Gibbs, of Marylebone Road, London.

OVERTON, NORTH WALES.—This ancient parish church has recently undergone thorough alteration and repair, under the charge of Messrs. H. M. Teulon and Cronk, of London.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—We have read Mr. Bates' letter on the appointment of a leader for the above expedition, and highly approve the selection of a military man to the post. Calling to mind the several gentlemen qualified for this undertaking—who would probably volunteer their services to the enterprise—and without trespassing upon the province of the Royal Geographical Society in the matter, we think it advantageous that its choice should fall upon Captain Burton or Mr. Joyce Perceval, as both are from the Indian School, possess an ample knowledge of Africa and its languages, are good descriptive writers, and are physically fitted for this difficult expedition.

We have to announce that a new Journal entitled *L'Indépendance Orientale*, which will be printed both in French and English, will shortly appear in London. The mission of this Journal will be the independence of all the depressed nationalities of Turkey, as well as revealing that nation in her true condition. We commend the perusal of this literary offspring to the consideration of all who have invested in the stock of the Turkish Empire.

AN ALLEGED CHAIR OF SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, of Cranbourne Street, and St. Swithin's Lane, has drawn our attention to an ancient chair in his possession, which he states belonged to Shakespeare. In reference to its pedigree he has forwarded to us the following extract from an auctioneer's catalogue, in which the chair is described, and also a newspaper paragraph on the subject. Perhaps some of our readers can supply evidence respecting the genuineness of this chair, which, if it is really Shakespearean, is highly interesting, and should be purchased by the City Corporation or the Trustees of the British Museum.

"Extract from catalogue of sale of curiosities by Messrs. Price & Clark, at their rooms, 48, Chancery Lane, on Friday, the 27th of May, 1857. Lot 16—An oak Glastonbury Chair, which also belonged to Shakespeare, and called the 'Abbot's Chair.'

"Full particulars of this lot can be obtained at the Offices of the Auctioneers."

The following is the paragraph alluded to—

"THE LUMBER TROOP.—On Friday last, the properties and arms of the Ancient and Honourable *Lumber Troop* were sold by Messrs. Price and Clark, at their sale rooms, in Chancery Lane. To the antiquarian this sale offered a rich treat; amongst the various articles of interest were the *original laws of the society* on parchment, portraits of the most eminent members, the silver charge goblet, the military chest, a collection of royal and celebrated autographs, with the flags and banners of the troop. The most interesting lot, however, was the celebrated Abbot's chair. This antique relic belonged to the unfortunate, and last, Abbot of Glastonbury, Richard Whiting, a man of great learning and courage, who, resisting the order of *Henry the Eighth* to deliver up the property of the monastery, was charged with embezzling some of the plate, and by the king sentenced to be hanged. This victim of an arbitrary and tyrannical monarch was executed on Tor Hill, Glastonbury, in 1539. The chair, which is an old Glastonbury oak chair, subsequently became the property of our immortal Bard Shakespeare, and was afterwards purchased at Stratford-on-Avon, by Mr. S. Ireland, father of the notorious W. H. Ireland, forger of the Shakesperian MSS. We understand the chair was not the property of the *Lumber Troop*, but was contributed to the sale by Mr. Huggins, of Portugal-street. We hope the fortunate possessor will now contrive for this relic of the Bard of Avon, to find its last resting place at Shakespeare's house, Stratford, where its interest and value will be considerably enhanced, through the various associations by which it would be surrounded."

REVIEWS.

Bewick's Select Fables, with a Life of Æsop and an Essay upon Fables, by OLIVER GOLDSMITH; with the original wood engravings, by THOMAS BEWICK; and an illustrated Preface, by EDWIN PEARSON. London: Bickers and Son.

This is a most valuable reprint of an edition comparatively unknown to the present generation, with all the original engravings by Bewick, the reviver of the art of wood engraving in England. The volume may be said to trace the genius of the wood engraver upwards from the first year of his apprenticeship; and Mr. Pearson in his interesting preface promises us a larger work connecting Goldsmith and Bewick with the works of the time, and to be profusely illustrated with all the original wood engravings. In the present preface we have a few samples of illustrations of various well known works, such as the "Horn Book," "Tommy Trip," "Tommy Tagg," "Tommy Two Shoes," "British Quadrupeds," "British Birds." The poetic descriptions of Oliver Goldsmith with the Æsop philosophy of Fable, illustrated by Bewick, forms a work no library of pretension should be without.

THE ST. STEPHEN'S RINGERS, BRISTOL.

IN less than three years the tininabular brotherhood of St. Stephen's will be able to celebrate the third centenary of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Bristol, the memorable occasion on which, they tell us, they received their quaint charter. It was on August 14, 1574, when her Majesty, having previously received "a fair needle-work purse, wrought with silver and gold, with roof," entered the city in state, the mayor and his brethren riding nigh before the maiden Queen, bareheaded, in scarlet, "upon their good steeds, with their footcloths, and pages by their side." Upon that occasion for a whole week—during which time she "lay" or lodged in Sir J. Young's house (Colston's School afterwards), on St. Augustine's back—there were great doings and brave shows on land and on river, when the tuneful Brotherhood of St. Stephen's Ringers kept up such a perpetual chime in honour of the Sovereign, that she recognized their merits by Royal letters, under which the Society has rung and eaten and drunk annually ever since. Amongst the numerous incidents of that ever-memorable visit was her Majesty's attendance at the Cathedral on Sunday, "where (we are told) was a speech to be read and a hymn to be sung. The speech was left out (adds the narrative) by an occasion unlooked for, but the hymn was sung by a very fine boy." The speech left out has been delivered in a thousand forms since then.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

THE publication of the new French Antiquarian Quarterly *Romania*, is postponed till next month.

THE bas-relief, representing Henri IV. on horseback, which had been detached from the front of the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, shortly before the burning of that edifice, has been recovered.

PICTURE SALES.—At a recent sale a study by Ingres for his celebrated picture of St. Symphorien fetched only 65 francs; at the same time a picture by Léopold Robert, —a peasant woman of the environs of Naples, weeping over the ruins of her house, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, —was sold for 780 francs; a portrait by Tintoretto, life-size, said to be that of Martin van Heemskerck, the Dutch artist, for 210 francs; and two portraits of Luther and his wife, Catherine von Bora, by Lucas Cranach, for 1080 francs, which induce some doubts as to the prosperity of the picture trade.

THE CHALICE OF ST. REMI.—An appeal has been made to the Minister of Public Education and Fine Arts to order the restoration to the National Library of Paris of the famous cup known as the Chalice of St. Remi, formerly in the library, but removed thence in 1861, and now in the cathedral of Reims. This cup, which is of gold, ornamented with precious stones, with its paten, which is also of gold, was formerly used at the coronation of the kings of France. Its date is considerably later than the time of St. Remi; but it is affirmed to be a remarkable fine work, and one of considerable interest from an historical point of view. It was given by the Republic to the National Library. The legality of this gift was contested by the clergy of Reims, at the restoration of the monarchy, on two occasions, but without success. Under the Second Empire the claim of the clergy was again urged, and backed by court influence, was this time successful, and the cup was restored to the cathedral of Reims, where it is supposed to remain. Some doubt has, however, been thrown upon the existence of this relic, and it is urged that it was only deposited in the cathedral, and that it would be safer in the National Library than in the hands of the priesthood.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. SMEDLEY, Bengal Civil Service, has discovered some valuable ancient inscriptions in Behar.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUE BUSTS.—A discovery has just been made in the court of a mansion at Nuremberg, built about 1556, of two busts, painted in oil, and covered with plaster, which are considered to be antiques—they are of Pentelican marble, of good workmanship, somewhat injured, and evidently portraits; the one is that of a woman, with ears pierced for rings. They are supposed to have been imported from Italy, and employed for garden ornaments, defaced with coats of paint until their merits were hidden, then lost sight of until some one, who is conversant with this order of art, recognised them in their disguises.

SEIZURE OF POMPEIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes:—The *Naples and Florence Observer* reports the seizure of some "sackful" of antiquities abstracted from Pompeii. They were being driven through the streets in a cart, when they attracted the attention of Cov. Salazzaro, one of the Inspectors of the Museum, and the driver, who stated that they were antiquities from Pompeii which he had for sale, was arrested. Several of the articles are said to be of great beauty and considerable value. It appears that a German antiquary, who resided near Pompeii, had bought of the men engaged in the excavations many of the objects in question for trifling sums. He is now dead, and his widow determined to turn his collection into money.

NEW ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND 'ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING DECEMBER LAST.

Arnold's (Walter)—The Life and Death of the Sublime Society of Beef Steaks. Square 16mo. pp. 174, half-bound, 10s. 6d. (Bradbury & Evans).

Book (The) of Remarkable Trials and Notorious Characters from Half-Hanged Smith, 1700, to Oxford who shot at the Queen, 1840 Edited by Captain F. Benson. With numerous illustrations by 'Phiz.' Post 8vo. p. 546, cloth, 7s. 6d. (Hotten).

Chaffers (W.)—The Ceramic Gallery. Containing illustrations of Rare Examples of Pottery and Porcelain. 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 4l. 4s. (Chapman & Hall).

Collection (A.) of Old Ballads, corrected from the best and most Ancient Copies extant. 3 vols. 12mo. cloth, 28s.; larger paper, 45s. (Trubner).

Collins (H.)—Cistercian Legends of the 13th Century. Translated from the Latin. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d. (Washbourne).

Couch (Jonathan)—The History of Polperro: a Fishing Town on the South Coast of Cornwall: being a Description of the Place, its People, their Manners, Customs, Modes of Industry, &c. By the late Jonathan Couch, with a Short Account of the Life and Labours of the Author, and many additions on the Popular Antiquities of the District. 8vo., (Truro: Luke) pp. 224, cloth, 5s. (Simpkin).

English Reprints. Large paper edition. Nos. 25 to 30, 4to. sewed, 30s. 6d. (Arber).

Fool's Paradise. Walk up, walk up, and see the Fool's Paradise, with the many Wonderful Adventures there, as seen in the strange surprising Peep-show of Professor Woolley Cobble, E. Rare Showman these five-and-twenty years. 4to. cloth, 7s. 6d. (Hotten).

Gems of Dutch Art.—Twelve Photographs by Stephen Thompson, from fine Engravings in the British Museum. Selected, with descriptive Letterpress, by G. W. Reid. 4to. cloth, 25s. (Low).

Gibson (W. S.) The History of the Monastery founded at Tyne mouth. 2 vols. 4to. half-bound, 50s. with coloured capitals, 70s. (Daniell).

Larwood (Jacob)—The story of the London Parks. With numerous illustrations. 2 vols. pp. 602, cloth, 18s. (Hotten).

Sangster (W.)—Umbrellas and their History. With illustrations by Bennett. 12mo. pp. 80, cloth, 2s. 6d. (Cassell).

Stanley (Hon. W. O.)—Memoirs on Remains of Ancient Dwellings, 7s. 6d. (Longmans).

Thompson (Jas.)—The History of Leicester in the 18th century. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d. (Hamilton).

White (Robert)—A History of the Battle of Bannockburn, Fought A.D. 1314: With Notices of the Principal Warriors who engaged in that Conflict. With Map and Armorial Bearings. 8vo. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas) pp. 202, cloth, 12s. (Hamilton.)

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1872.

DONIERT'S STONE.

CORNWALL possesses more than an average number of rude, inscribed monuments of great antiquity. They were originally set up either by the Romans, or by the native inhabitants after the departure of their conquerors, or lastly, in still later times, but prior to the Norman invasion, by a mixed race of people who supplanted the Celtic population. "Some of these stones," says Professor Westwood, "are simply flat blocks or shafts destitute of all ornament, or religious character, resembling in this respect the stones of an analogous character, found in such abundance in Wales and other parts of the west of England. The inscriptions themselves afford very excellent materials for the study of our early palæography, being generally in debased Roman capital characters, with scarcely any intermixture of the Hiberno-Saxonian, or minuscule characters. The orthography and formulæ of the inscriptions also betoken a nearer approach to the Roman period than is made by the more ornamental stones, such as the crosses of Doniert and Leviut,* in which, as on some of the Welsh stones, we find a prayer for the repose of the soul of the departed."

In the present paper my intention will be to give a general account of the former of the "ornamental stones," mentioned by Professor Westwood, in the above paragraph. Doniert's stone, then, lies in the eastern division of the county of Cornwall, in the parish of St. Cleer, a little to the north of Liskeard. Before archaeological excursions were as common as they now are, the very existence of this inscribed monument was known only to a few of the residents close by, so that tourists and others who had read of it either in Camden or Borlase, and who had come to search it out, had some little difficulty in ascertaining in what particular field or close it was situated. Thus we find Mr. Bond, of East Looe, who went with a party to visit this and other antiquities in the neighbourhood in 1802, writing—"I made inquiry at the house at Redgate after this monument, but could get no account of it for some time, though I questioned in a variety of ways; at last, however, we got information where it was situated. It is about a quarter of a mile off from Redgate, eastward, in a field next the high road. We got into this field, and seeing an erect stone went towards it, and found it to be the monument we sought. One moor stone stands erect, and the other with the inscription on it lies in a pit close by." This stone has since been raised from the desecrated position in which it had been lying for so many years.

The "erect stone," seen by Bond, is spoken of by Borlase, and many other writers, as *the other half stone*; but Camden and Norden called Doniert's stone by this name, and, only a year or two ago, both terms were used synonymously in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*.

But the truth is evidently this:—Doniert's stone is *the half stone*, and the uninscribed and taller of the memorials is *the other half stone*; and it would be well for the sake of avoiding unnecessary confusion if this distinction were always in future adhered to.*

The Cornish historian, Carew, visited these stones at the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, and thus describes them:—

"There are two moor stones, pitched in the ground, very near together, the one of a more broad than thick squareness, about eight feet in height, resembling the ordinary spill of a crosse, and somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work. The other cometh short of his fellow's length, by the better half, but well near doubleth it in breadth and thickness, and is likewise handsomely carved. They both are mortised in the top, leaving a little edge at the one side, as to accommodate the placing of somewhat else thereupon. In this latter are graved certain letters."

The "diaper work," mentioned by Carew, is common to both stones, and is described by Borlase as "consisting of little asterisks of two inches diameter, disposed in the *quincunx* manner." It is in fact a kind of interlaced ribbon ornament, a design common to stone monuments in other localities. Although having a similar ornamentation, both Doniert's stone and *the other half stone* are evidently parts of quite distinct memorials, and do not represent a single pillar broken in two, as a casual visitor might perhaps infer.†

The height of Doniert's stone, or *the half stone*, is 5 feet 9 inches; breadth towards its base, 2 feet 8 inches, and thickness at the top, 1 foot 9 inches. *The other half stone* is 7 feet 5 inches high; breadth near the top, 1 foot 7 inches, and thickness near its base, 1 foot 5 inches. Both of these stones still have the remains of a mortice on the top of each, in which a cross of some kind may have been inserted.

The correct reading of the inscription on Doniert's stone is as follows:—

DONI
ERT: RO
GAUIT
PRO AN
IMA

or *Doniert: rogavit pro anima*. Although somewhat defaced, the letters are still decipherable, and on re-erecting the stone in an upright position, the precaution was taken to place the inscription towards the north-east to preserve it from the prevailing storms in this bleak district. Borlase imagines that a small cross was placed before the D, as in other early Christian inscriptions, but unfortunately this corner of the stone is broken off. There is, however, just room enough for such a cross. The signification of the two dots after the word Doniert is doubtful; by some, Camden for instance, they have been considered as the remains of another letter, perhaps an E. But the words taken as a whole may be translated—"Doniert prayed for his soul," or "Doniert besought prayers for his soul." The reason for adopting this unusual form of rogatory prayer is thus summed up by Borlase:—

* Hals plainly says, "at the pedestal of the stone monument o Doniert, called *the Half Stone*."

† This, for instance, seems to have been the impression of Wilkies Collins.—*Rambles Beyond Railways*, p. 53.

* This stone is at Camborne, West Cornwall.—E. H. W. D.

"I rather think," says he, "that Doniert desired in his lifetime, that a cross might be erected in the place where he should be interred, in order to put people in mind to pray for his soul. So that this is, in my opinion, a sepulchral monument; and if we take it in this sense, the word *rogavit* is proper, and the whole inscription intelligible and according to the usage of ancient times."

This Doniert is supposed by Camden, and others, to have been the same person as Dungerth, King of Cornwall, who was accidentally drowned in A.D. 872. Borlase says that the identity "cannot be disputed," but many years since* Professor Westwood expressed an opinion that Doniert's stone might possibly be as early as the seventh century—an opinion it should be said, grounded on the antique form of the letters, and tending to throw some doubt as to the truth of Camden's supposition.

In conclusion, a few remarks may be made on the fall of Doniert's stone, *temp.* Charles II.; its subsequent restoration to an upright position; and the discovery of an underground chamber in proximity to it.

An account of the circumstances which led to the overthrow of this stone has been preserved by Hals, though not printed by Davies Gilbert in his edition of that historian's work. I shall quote from the early edition, now a very scarce book.

"In the latter end of the reign of King Charles II., I, with some gentlemen, went to view this (at that time thought) *barbarous inscription*, which the tinnors of the contiguous country taking notice of, they presently apprehended we went thither in quest of hidden treasure there. Whereupon some of them, wiser than the rest, lay their heads together, and resolved in council to be beforehand with us; and, accordingly, went with pickaxes and shovels, and opened the earth round about the monument to the depth of about six feet, when they discovered a spacious vault, walled about and arched over with stones, having on the sides thereof two stone seats, not unlike those in churches for auricular confession. The sight of all which struck them with consternation or a kind of horror, that they incontinently gave over search, and with the utmost hurry and dread, throwing earth and turf to fill up the pit they made, they departed; having neither of them the courage to enter, or even to inspect into the further circumstances of the place. Which account I had from the mouths of some of the very fellows themselves. Some short while after, the loose earth, by reason of some heavy rains which fell, sunk away into the vault, which occasioning also a sort of *terra-motus* and concussion of the other earth adjoining, the said monument was at length so undermined thereby, that it fell to the ground, where it still remains.

"Would some gentlemen of ability and curiosity be at the charge of again opening and cleansing this underground chappel, or whatever else it may be denominated, it might probably afford matter of pleasing amusement, if not grand speculation, to the learned searchers into matters of antiquity."

In 1849 the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society undertook to do what Hals had suggested, and cleared out the vault. Mr. Charles Spence, lately deceased, published in the *Transactions* of that Society a valuable paper entitled

"*Iter Cornubiense*," in which he details the proceedings of the party who were entrusted with the work. After raising Doniert's stone and placing it in an erect position—a mass of granite no less than two tons and a half in weight—the workmen were directed to dig down by the side of the other monolith. "After reaching a depth of about eight or nine feet, a hole was discovered in the side of the shaft, into which I followed the miners," says Mr. Spence, "and found myself in a cruciform vault, eighteen feet in length from east to west, and sixteen from north to south, the width of the vault being about four feet. The sides were perpendicular and the roof circular, and all smoothed with a tool, and as level as the rough nature of the naked rock would permit. Three-fourths of the place being filled up with loose earth, and no time remaining sufficient to remove it, it was determined that a party of men should be employed under the direction of Mr. Rule, of South Caradon mine, who most kindly undertook the office to dig it out; and the subsequent report of the men has been, that it is nothing but 'old workings'—in other words, ancient mine works." With this opinion it is perhaps difficult to agree, though to what use this subterranean chamber was applied, whether as an ancient oratory, or as a place of sepulture, is equally difficult to determine. The truth of Hals' statement as to the existence of a vault at this spot has, however, been corroborated by these investigations.

I will only add that both Doniert's stone and the other half stone have been engraved in Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, and in Gough's *Camden*. A copy of the inscription is also given in many old works. A neat sketch may be seen in Norden's "*Speculi Britanniae Pars*," *Harl. MSS.* 6252, fol. 85.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

*Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,
January 16, 1872.*

A PLEA FOR A NEW EDITION OF WYCLIFFE'S WORKS.

SOME centuries hence, when, as we may hope, our present little sects in religion, philosophy, and politics will have become things of mere antiquarian interest, only studied by those who are concerned with the phenomena of world-growth, it will seem strange that the men of the nineteenth century, those keen active thinkers and bitter philosophical disputants, notwithstanding their historical ardour and their bitter tendency to hate one another on account of slight divergencies of thought, never had the energy or curiosity to insist upon a complete edition of the works of one of the greatest of their mediæval thinkers.

The poetical rubbish of the seventeenth century finds ready admirers and purchasers. The novels of *Afra Behn* are reprinted, and we are even threatened with a new edition of *Shadwell* and *Etheridge*; and yet of the writings of John Wycliffe, one of the noblest Englishmen that ever lived, many of them still remain locked in manuscript, and those that are printed can only be obtained in costly volumes, far beyond the reach of the ordinary reader. The dull and lifeless manner in which the long-suffering English child is taught history is, we imagine, the cause for this. If human beings had the knowledge of the past put before them in any way suited to the capacity of intelligent beings, it cannot be but that the ordinary man and woman would have some interest in, some fellow feeling with, the great soul who did at least as much for England and the world as any Englishman that ever lived, except William Shakespeare and

* *Arch. Jour.*, vol. viii. (1851), p. 205.

Oliver Cromwell. While watery adaptations of Hume and the compilations of Mrs. Markham rule supreme in the school-room, and wild romances, misnamed histories, are alone devoured by excitement-seeking subscribers to Mudie, we cannot hope that things will become much better; but there are signs, trivial enough at present, that a change is taking place. Some few teachers are getting to know that the history of England as well as that of Palestine is worthy of reverend and earnest study; that Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and even Boetian Lincolnshire have had living men treading their highways and plucking flowers in their meadows, who are worthy of comparison with any man that ever spoke Hebrew or Greek. These ideas are only half realised at present by even the best of us. A man is still thought a dangerous sceptic—one who must necessarily hold loose opinions on the Athanasian creed, and whose views on infant baptism, divorce, and the social contract are shaky—if he presumes to say, that for English boys and girls it is as needful to know the names of the barons who compelled John of Anjou to affix his seal to the great Charter of liberty, as it is to be able to tell over the roll of the dukes of Edom or even the twelve sons of Jacob.

Knowledge of facts proceeds rapidly enough, but ideas grow slowly. In the days of our grandchildren it may be that these opinions now thought so strange will have become common-place notions. It is not fitting, however, that we should be compelled to wait for ever for some of the results which the higher education will certainly bring about in time. It is not well that we should be—

“Turning to daisies gently in the grave,”

before the knowledge which would render us so much fitter for the sphere which we now fill should be given us.

The great crash of the sixteenth century—that frightful ruin out of which for three centuries past we have been engaged with more or less architectonic skill, faithfulness, and capacity in building up new dwellings for our souls—was the result of a thousand intertwining threads of causation. To trace, even in the driest fashion, the remote causes of the Reformation would require an encyclopædia full of pages, and patient labour worthy of the Scholar of Germany. But some of the greater causes, which if they did not originate, at least gave direction and colour to the movement, are within all men's grasp if they had the documents before them.

The real Father of the English Reformation was not the many-wived Henry ap Tudor, not the weak, cold-hearted sycophant Cranmer, but the deep-thinking, hard-hitting rector of Fillingham and Lutterworth. Wycliffe was to us what Luther was to Germany; but he did not live to see his work, and, therefore, his writings are buried in the dust of the great libraries, or in the costly quartos of book collectors.

The continental Teutons have done more kindly by their national hero. Luther's works, Latin and German alike, have had careful editorship, and we would ask, not only as religious men and as students of antiquity, but as Englishmen, for very shame whether we with all our wealth and with all the noisy bragging of our insular learning with which we fill magazine, journal, and newspaper, whether it is fitting that we should be behind them? Whether it is reasonable that he alone among the great lights of the modern world—because forsooth he was an Englishman—should be forgotten or come before us in mutilated extracts.

The writer of these lines has no thought of taking upon himself the work of editor. He speaks from his heart, not by way of puff; for, alas! he knows of no undertaking of the kind he desires which the breath of any number of students such as he, were they to blow never so fiercely, could inflate into a “paying concern.” But he would suggest that there are many undertakings in this country whereon wealthy men spend their substance that are not paying—horse-racing, gambling, and those matters which are touched upon in

Εταιρικοί διαλογοι of Lucian,—on all and each of which well-to-do persons invest their money. Is it, then, too much that some little of this may be diverted to the useful object of giving to the world a complete edition of all the writings of one of the noblest of our brethren? We suppose it is, and have little hope for the present; but even the chance of better things has a tendency to make men earnest, who long for them. M.

ARCHAIC ROCK SCULPTURES IN OHIO.

AT the archæological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, several diagrams were presented representing rock sculptures in Ohio that are presumed to be ancient and to have some significance. A paper on these curious hieroglyphic inscriptions was also contributed by Colonel Whittlesey, and is thus reported in the *American Naturalist*. The largest of the diagrams exhibited is a tracing made by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, with the assistance of Mrs. Salisbury, from a mural face of conglomerate, near the famous “Black Hand,” in Licking County, Ohio. Once there was a space of ten or twelve feet in height, by fifty or sixty feet in length, covered by these inscriptions. Most of them have been obliterated by the recent white settlers.

In 1861, Dr. Salisbury took copies from a space about eight by fifteen feet, by laying a piece of coarse muslin over them, and tracing such as remain uninjured, life size, on the cloth. In this space there are found to be twenty-three characters, most of which are the arrow-head or bird-track character. These are all cut on the edge of the strata, presenting a face nearly vertical, but a little shelving outward, so as to be sheltered from the weather.

Another copy of the remnants of similar inscriptions was taken by Colonel Whittlesey and Mr. J. B. Comstock, in 1869, from the “Turkey Foot Rock,” at the Rapids of the Maumee, near Perrysburg. These are on a block of limestone, and in the course of the twenty-five past years have been nearly destroyed by the hand of man. What is left was taken by a tracing of the size of nature.

On the surface of a quarry of grindstone grit at Independence, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, a large inscribed surface was uncovered in 1854. Mr. B. Wood, Deacon Bicknell, and other citizens of Independence, secured a block about six feet by four, and built it into the north wall of a stone church they were then building. Colonel Whittlesey presented a reduced sketch, one-fourth size of nature, taken by Dr. Salisbury and Dr. J. M. Lewis, in 1869, which was made perfect by the assistance of a photographer. Some of the figures sculptured on this slab are cut an inch to an inch and a half in the rock, and they were covered by soil a foot to eighteen inches in thickness, on which large trees were growing. Like all of the others, they were made by a sharp-pointed tool like a pick, but as yet no such tool has been found among the relics of the mound-builders or of the Indians. The figures are very curious. Among them is something like a trident, or fish-spear, a serpent, a human hand, and a number of track-like figures, which the people call buffalo-tracks, but which Dr. Salisbury regards as a closer representation of a human foot covered by a shoe-pack or moccasin. Another figure somewhat resembles the section of a bell with its clapper.

Near the west line of Belmont County, Ohio, Mr. James W. Ward, then of Cincinnati, now of New York, in 1859 took a sketch of two large isolated sandstone rocks, on which are groups of figures similar to those already noticed. Here are the bird-track characters, the serpent, the moccasin or buffalo-tracks, and some anomalous figures. These are plainly cut, with a pick, into the surface of the rock, which, like the Independence stone, is substantially imperishable. Here we have also the representation of the human foot, and the foot of a bear. Another figure, which appears to be the foot of some animal with four clumpy

toes, Prof. Cope thinks may be the foretrack of a Menopome. One peculiarity of these sculptured human feet is a monstrously enlarged great-toe joint, even greater than is produced by the modern process of shoe-pinching. This has been observed in other ancient carvings of the human foot upon the rocks near St. Louis, Missouri. These feet range in size from seven to fifteen inches in length. Of all these representations, the bear's foot is closest to nature. The bird-track, so-called, presents six varieties, some of which are anatomically correct. The human hand is more perfect than the foot.

Dr. Salisbury finds, on comparison of these symbolical figures with the Oriental sign-writing, or hieroglyphical alphabets, that there are many characters in common. Some 800 years before Christ, the Chinese had a bird-track character in their syllable alphabet. The serpent is a symbol so common among the early nations, and has a significance so various, that very little use can be made of it in the comparison.

These inscriptions differ materially from those made by the modern Red Man. He is unable to read that class of them which appears to be ancient.

Lieut. Whipple has mentioned in the "Government Report of the Pacific Railroad Surveys," an instance of the bird-track character inscribed upon the rocks of Arizona. Prof. Kerr, of North Carolina, states that he has noticed similar characters cut in the rocks of one of the passes of the Black mountains, at the head of the Tennessee river.

These facts indicate wide-spread universality in the use of this style of inscription, and they indicate something higher than the present symbolical or picture-writing of the North American Indians.

ANCIENT ENGLISH AMUSEMENTS.

A LECTURE on this subject was delivered in the Hull Mechanics' Institute on the 11th inst., by Mr. JOHN SYMONS, M.R.I.A., Vice-president of that institution.

The lecturer thought that the revival of many ancient sports would be highly beneficial when the spread of luxury and dissipation tended to extinguish our boasted national bravery. It was the opinion of old writers that May games, Midsummer Eve rejoicings, and open-air games, which were once indulged in by the English people, were preferable to worse practices within doors. English antiquities had of late become a popular study, and he proceeded to point out how researches had added to the world's store of knowledge. Having referred to the antiquity of the Hebrew nation, the Romish and Puritan churches, etc., Mr. Symons went on to say that the ancient sports of the people could not be studied without acquiring some knowledge of mankind; wisdom might even be extracted from the superstitions of our ancestors.

A Druidical custom in the olden times was that of holding fairs in English churchyards. These were termed "love-feasts," and were so denominated from the churchwardens buying and laying in presents, and also a large quantity of malt, which they brewed into beer and sold out in the church and elsewhere. The profits, as well as those from sundry games, were given to the poor, according to the Christian rule that all festivities should be rendered innocent by alms. Aubrey thus describes a Whitsun ale:—"In every parish was a church house, to which belonged spits, crocks, and other utensils for dressing provisions. The young people were there, too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, etc., the old people sitting gravely by and looking on."

They also heard of dancing and singing in the churchyards, and of fighting in them at fair times, and on Christmas-days performances of a religious nature took place in our churches. Every theatrical performance was then condemned by the Rabbis. In those so-called "mystery plays" of the Middle

Agos the most sacred personages and beings were personified on the stage, and the plays were of such a character as to confirm the Hebrew people in all they had heard of the blasphemous tendencies of theatrical performances in those days. The first regular dramatic exhibitions consisted of the "mysteries." Those theatres, ornamented with tapestry, were erected in churches, and sometimes in churchyards. In the Corpus Christi plays there were theatres for the several scenes, large and high, placed upon wheels, and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city for the better advantage of the spectators. "The ancient stage," says Strutt, "consisted of three several platforms raised one above another. On the uppermost sat the Supreme, surrounded by His angels; in the second appeared the holy saints, and in the last and lowest mere mortals. On one side of this platform was the resemblance of a pitch dark cavern, from whence issued appearances of fire and flames, and when it was necessary the audience were treated to hideous yellings and noises imitative of the howls and cries of the wretched souls tormented by the restless demons. From this yawning cave the devils themselves constantly ascended to delight and instruct the spectators." The lecturer next touched upon the more improved condition of the theatre, when all these mummeries and mysteries, cavern, platform, and devils were abolished. In the reign of Charles I. the time of acting was three o'clock in the afternoon; subsequently it took place in the night-time, and flags were exhibited by way of announcement. The audience sat and drank wine and beer and smoked tobacco. It was a fashionable thing for some of the fast gallants of the day to sit on stools, paying 1s. for their superior accommodation. This was at that time the highest charge. Pit and gallery were one penny. The mystery plays from the Old and New Testament ceased at the end of the 16th century.

Mr. Symons next spoke of some peculiarities in connection with fairs, and read an amusing description, as given by the poet Gay, of the articles exposed for sale in the public marts in his time; also a selection from the poems of the Rev. H. Rowe, bearing date 1796, and an old tract entitled "Bartholomew Faire, 1641." Mr. Symons quoted from several old authorities respecting hiring, or statute fairs, then called "mops," a remnant of which is still to be traced in many parts of the country. The display of merchandise and the conflux of customers at these principal and almost only emporia of domestic commerce were prodigious, and they were therefore often held on open plains. With reference to sports in connection with these fairs, the lecturer quoted from Grose a description of one called "Mumble of Sparrow," a cruel sport practised at wakes and fairs in the following manner:—A cock sparrow, whose wings were clipped, was put into the crown of a hat; a man having his arms tied behind him, attempted to bite off the sparrow's head, but was generally obliged to desist by the many pecks and pinches he received from the enraged bird. To "whip the cock" was a piece of sport practised at wakes, horse races, and fairs in Leicestershire. A cock being tied and fastened into a basket, half-a-dozen carters, blindfolded and armed with their cart whips, were placed round it, and after being turned thrice about, began to whip the cock; if anyone struck it so as to make it cry out it became his property. The joke was that instead of whipping the cock they flogged each other heartily.

In the course of the lecture Mr. Symons alluded to the meaning of the word "fool," and described the domestic and theatrical fool, the clown, the Lord Mayor's and trading companies' fool, and the Merry Andrew, and their costumes; also stating what their duties were. About the year 1680 was the last instance of a fool being kept. He said that in the 16th century the fool, or more properly the jester, was a man of some ability; and if his character had been strictly drawn by Shakespeare and other dramatic writers, the entertainments which he afforded consisted in witty retorts and sarcastical reflections. Sometimes, however, these

gentlemen overstepped the appointed limits. This misfortune happened to Archibald Armstrong, jester to Charles I. The wag happened to pass a severe jest upon the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, which so highly offended the prelate, who was very proud, that he procured an order from the King in Council for his discharge. Rushworth Collection, part 2, vol. 1, p. 471, said—"It so happened on the 11th March, 1637, Archibald, the King's fool, said to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as he was going to the Council table, 'Who's fool now? Doth not your Grace hear the news from Striveling about the Liturgy?'" with other words of reflections. He was presently complained of to the Council, which produced the order 'That Archibald Armstrong, the King's fool, for certain scandalous words of a high nature, shall have his coat pulled over his head and be banished the Court,'" and immediately the same was put into execution.

A description of the various festivities which took place at Easter then followed, it being mentioned that the archbishops and bishops used to play with the inferior clergy at hand-ball in some church. Amongst the amusements mentioned were the quintain, an old tournament, which took place on the Thames, and the custom of rolling young couples down Greenwich hill at Easter and Whitsuntide, which was mentioned so far back as 1666; also the amusing ceremony of heaving, practised in several counties on Easter Monday. Several very old proclamations, found in early newspapers were humourously alluded to by the lecturer.

Cock-fighting, Mr. Symons stated, seemed to have been a favourite amusement of the olden time. So far back as 1585 Stubbs inveighed against the amusement, which, in his day, seemed to have been practised on Sunday. Cock-fighting was first practised at Athens, by the Greeks, and was afterwards introduced into England, as a favourite pastime, by the Romans. The game cock was, however, known to exist in this country prior to the arrival of Julius Cæsar. The practice was prohibited by one of the Acts of Oliver Cromwell, of March 1st, 1654, but was continued some time after in the north of England. It had now entirely died out.

Another of the things noticed in the lecture was the old English custom of barring out of schools. The boys used to combine together for the purpose of barring out the school-master, and if they could continue keeping him at bay for the space of three days they were entitled to lay down their own rules and regulations of the school for the future. This took place at Christmas-tide, and created considerable merriment.

Passing by the allusion to Shrove-tide and pancakes, Mr. Symons said—Amongst old English frolics might be counted All Fool's day, when everybody strove to make as many fools as they could by sending them on a "sleeveless errand." Mr. Symons read the following extract from the *Public Advertiser*, April 13th, 1767:—"Humourous Jewish origin of the custom of making fools on the 1st April. This is said to have begun from the mistake of Noah in sending the dove out of the ark before the water had abated, on the first day of the month, among the Hebrews, and which answered to the 1st of April; and to perpetuate their memory of this deliverance it was thought proper, whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance, to punish them by sending them upon some sleeveless errand, similar to that ineffectual message upon which the bird was sent by the patriarch."

Mr. Symons further remarked that a singular and amusing custom was formerly practised at Clent, in the parish of Hall Owen, county Salop, on the occasion of a fair called St. Kenelm's wake. The custom was termed "crabbing the parson," and was said to have arisen on this wise: Long, long ago, an incumbent of Frankley, to which St. Kenelm was attached, was accustomed, through horrid deep-rutted miry roads, to wend his way to the sequestered depository of the remains of the murdered St. Kenelm, to perform divine service. It was his wont to carry creature comforts with him, which he discussed at a lone farm-house near the scene

of his pastoral duties. On one occasion, whether the pastor's wallet was badly furnished, or his stomach more than unusually keen, tradition sayeth not, but having eaten up his own provisions he was tempted (after he had donned his sacerdotal habit, and in the absence of the good dame) to pry into the secrets of a huge pot, in which was simmering the savoury dinner the lady had provided for her household. Among the rest dumplings formed no inconsiderable portion of the contents. The story ran that our parson poached some of them hissing hot from the cauldron; and hearing the footsteps of his hostess he, with great dexterity, deposited them in the ample sleeves of his surplice. She, however, was conscious of her loss, and closely following the parson to the church, by her presence prevented him from disposing of them. To avoid her accusation he forthwith entered the reading-desk and began to read the service; the clerk beneath reading the responses. Ere long a dumpling slipped out of the parson's sleeve, and fell on sleek John's head. He looked up with astonishment, but took the matter in good part, and proceeded with the service. By-and-by, however, John's pate received another visitation, to which he, with upturned eyes and ready tongue, responded, "Two can play at that, master!" and suiting the action to the word he forthwith began pelting the parson with crab-apples, a store of which he had gathered, intending to take them home to foment the sprained legs of his jaded horse; and so well did the clerk play his part that the clergyman soon decamped, amid the jeers of the old dame and the laughter of the few persons who were in attendance. In commemoration of this event (so sayeth the legend) "crabbing the parson" has been practised on the Wake Sunday, until a very recent period.

Mr. Symons concluded by saying that comparing many of the old sports with several modern English ones he was of opinion that some of the out-door games of ancient times were more cheerful, healthy, and exciting than those coarse enjoyments of the uneducated in the present day. He suggested to the Social Science Reformers to provide popular amusements, as it could not be expected that men would spend their whole time in labour, going home merely to eat and sleep. He should like to see galleries of art thrown open freely, and believed that if wholesome amusement were provided, a better account would be given of the manner and intelligence of the English people.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Symons for his instructive paper.

DISCOVERY IN SOUTHLIGH CHURCH.—Some curious things have turned up during the restoration of Southleigh church, now in progress. On removing the whitewash from the walls, remarkable wall-paintings have come to light. In one place, near the chancel arch, an arabesque work of palm-leaves, with parrots flying among them, is to be seen. In another, a gigantic angel weighs little devils, with long red tails, in a pair of scales. In another, the deadly sins (personified by fat human forms) issue from the flaming mouth of hell. Over the figures are labelled their titles—Envy, Sloth, etc. Under the floor of the old pews in the north aisle a brass has been uncovered. Its date is 1557, and it represents a middle-aged layman, in civic gown.

LAKE DWELLINGS IN SWITZERLAND.—The discovery of another lacustrine station near the Riehenensee, Lucerne, has been made. It is 200 ft. long, and 20 ft. broad. It is partly in the lake, and partly upon the land, abounding in reeds, which was laid bare last year by the fall in the level of the lake. The piles, planted for the most part in rows, and blackened at the top by fire, vary in bulk and solidity. Among the articles that have been collected are bones, teeth, walnut and beech trees, either entire or broken, polished stones, silx, sherds of pottery, etc. The peculiarly favourable position of this station encourages the expectation that many more articles of this description will be discovered.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN STONE COFFINS.

A DISCOVERY of very considerable archæological interest has been made at Icklingham, Suffolk. A few weeks ago a man was trenching the corner of a field adjoining the south side of the high road to Mildenhall, and about half a mile from Lackford-bridge, when he came upon what proved to be the lid of a very massive stone coffin, and his employer, Mr. Hunt, who was near by, came to the man's assistance, and the two, with some considerable difficulty, pushed partly on one side the heavy slab of stone, and found the coffin to contain a considerable quantity of mould, in which were imbedded the bones of a slight skeleton, but no sign of expected treasure. The sex of the occupant of this coffin is, we believe, not yet determined. Further operations were stopped, and severe weather setting in, matters so remained until the 11th ult., when Mr. Henry Prigg, jun., of Bury St. Edmund's, attended with a staff of labourers to remove the coffin and examine the ground in its immediate vicinity. In the course of the necessary adjacent excavations, and but a few inches from the left side of the first coffin, which lay nearly east and west, was found a second, of similar materials and construction, but somewhat larger and better formed. And again, at a short distance on the other side of coffin No. 1, and beneath a quantity of fragments of tiles, etc., was a third one, composed of lead, 6 ft. long by 18 in. in breadth. This had originally been enclosed in a strong chest of wood, of which nothing but the nails remained. The lead coffin, though of very stout material and well made, upon its decay, had yielded to the pressure of the superimposed materials, and was somewhat disturbed. It contained the skeleton of an adult female. At the feet of the two stone coffins another interment was met with without coffin, and with the remains of the skull lying to the south by south-west. This grave had been protected by a pavement of Roman tiles, placed at the same level as the lids of the stone coffins. Another interment, it is believed, was disturbed to make room for the placing of one of the above, portions of bones being found in the soil immediately to the west of No. 1. Both coffins, the forms of which are very similar to the coffin from Stow Heath, now in the museum of the Suffolk Institute, were cut from solid blocks of a calcareous stone resembling Barnack, and had their massive lids secured by cement. The dimensions of the largest were as follows:—Length, 6 ft. 8 in.; breadth at shoulders, 2 ft. 7½ in.; at foot, 1 ft. 6 in.; height at head, 1 ft. 7½ in.; at foot, 1 ft. 2 in.; thickness of sides, 3½ in. The covering stone was twice the thickness of the sides. This coffin was opened, and found to contain the nearly perfect skeleton of a man of advanced years, of sturdy build. Comparatively little earth had in this instance penetrated the coffin, and the stratum of lime in which the bones were partially imbedded tended greatly to their preservation. No relic of any description was found in this, or like other coffins, to furnish an indication of the date of burial, but it is considered almost certain that it may be reckoned from the period of the Roman occupation of this island, and that probably fifteen hundred years have passed since mourning friends pronounced the final *Vale* over the ashes of their departed kinsfolk. Full details of this discovery, together with the results of further excavations, which will no doubt be undertaken, will be published in an early number of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute*. The sarcophagi have been safely removed and deposited in the grounds of the rectory.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.—Through the generosity of J. L. Parsons, Esq., of Lewes, the museum has become the possessor of a cast of the black marble tomb of Gundreda, wife of William de Warrenne, and daughter of William the Conqueror, originally placed over her remains in the Chapter House of Lewes Priory.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[*Secretaries of Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.*]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, January 11, when W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., was in the chair.

This being the evening appointed for the ballot, no papers were read.

The following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected Fellows of the Society:—Messrs. E. Shearme, G. C. Yates, C. Shirley Brooks, Dr. W. S. Saunders, General Meredith Read, Rev. W. Lofie, Rev. R. Kirwan, and H. Owen. Also, as Honorary Fellow, Augusto Pereira e Anbaya Gallego Soromenho.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE fourteenth session of the above Society commenced on Thursday, 18th inst., with a *Conversazione* at the Gallery of British Artists, Suffolk Street, most numerous and fashionably attended, at which we noticed many well-known artists, distinguished foreigners, and the city magnates, etc. Besides the pictures, Mr. Alfred Gilbert supplied a good bill of fare in an excellent selection of music from the compositions of Mozart, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Handel, Moscheles, Donizetti, Hullah, Chopin, and Tausig, well given by Madame O. Williams, Signor Aldeman, Signor Pezze, Messrs. Holmes, and Percy Rivers, under the able superintendence of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, who presided at the piano-forte.

The Lecture Session commences auspiciously. An attractive series of Art lectures is announced by the following able men:—Dr. Zeffi, Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A., George Browning, Alfred Gilbert, R.A. Mus., J. A. Houston, R.S.A., Thomas Gilks, "On Bewick, and the Revival of Wood-Engraving in England," G. A. Sala, T. R. Temple, M.A., Cave Thomas, Henry Tidy, Hyde Clarke, D.C.L., W. Spottiswoode, M.A., Sir Charles Young, etc.

[PROVINCIAL.]

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE seventh annual meeting of this Association was held on the 10th instant, in the Wellington Rooms, Queen Street, Huddersfield, Mr. THOMAS BROOKE, F.S.A., of Armitage Bridge, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair.

The following report of the Council for the year 1871, was unanimously adopted:—A large increase in the number of members sufficiently attests the satisfactory progress of the Association during the past year, and the receipt of 58l. 10s. 9d. from new members, for back numbers of the *Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, points to that publication as the true source to which the progress made is to be ascribed. The members of the Council have during the year devoted their attention mainly to the *Journal*, and it is with great satisfaction that they acknowledge their obligations to the able writers of the various papers. The excursion to Leeds, Adel, and the great Cistercian Abbey at Kirkstall, on the 30th August, proved a success for reasons which have already been explained in the reprinted newspaper account afterwards sent to its members. It is, however, a matter of regret that so few of the members of the Local Literary and Philosophical Society at Leeds followed the

example of our associate the mayor, who by his presence and help did everything in his power to make the meeting successful. A few members have been removed from the list by death and other causes, but notwithstanding such losses the numbers now stand as follows:—Life members, 59, annual members 283, honorary members, 7. There are also now twelve corresponding societies, to whom the *Journal* is sent in exchange for their respective publications. A copy is also regularly forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The investment fund arising from life members' compositions amounts to 325*l.* 10*s.*, which will be forthwith invested in suitable securities.

The library has received many additions, a full list of which will be published at the close of Vol. II. of the *Journal*; and the Council has specially to acknowledge the liberality of Mrs. Hughes, a member of the Association, in presenting upwards of 60 volumes, selected by her from her late husband's library. Yorkshire books and pamphlets are specially desired, and authors and publishers of any such would become active helpers of the Association if they would kindly send copies to which the attention of all members visiting the library will thus be attracted. Some parcels of old deeds have also been received, and our esteemed vice-president, Mr. Edward Akroyd, M.P., F.S.A., has contributed 25*l.* as a first instalment of the 50*l.* some time ago promised by him towards the cost of establishing a system of registering the historical information contained in old deeds. An appeal will therefore shortly be made to the possessors of such documents to forward them, either as presents or on loan, that concise abstracts may be made of their contents for future reference.

The accounts for the year, duly audited, are appended, and it is satisfactory to remark that the receipts have now become sufficient to discharge the printing account for two parts of the *Journal* within the twelve months, and after paying all expenses leave a balance of 36*l.* to be carried forward, in addition to the value of the stock of parts remaining on hand. The propriety of issuing parts with greater frequency has not escaped the attention of the Council; but for the present, at any rate, it is thought to be wiser rather to increase the size of each part than the number of the parts, for each additional part issued involves, besides its special cost of delivery, a considerable increase of editorial labour.

A list of buildings in England having now or having formerly had mural or other painted decorations, of dates previous to the middle of the 16th century, is being compiled by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington; and all information respecting any such buildings which any members can furnish will be duly acknowledged if forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, at his residence, Castle Hill, Rastrick, near Brighouse. The only Yorkshire buildings already noticed are Fishlake church, Wakefield church, York Minster, Pickering church, Aysgarth church, Beverley Minster, Conisburgh church, and Easby church. In making communications on this subject, members should, where possible, state whether the decorations are existing or destroyed, their general character and subject, and also whether any and what tracings or drawings of them are known to have been made, and in what publications any account of them has appeared. The Council has still to urge members to use their best efforts to extend the influence and usefulness of the Association by inducing their friends to join and become either annual or life members.

The officers who retire are eligible for re-election. The above report and the accounts having been read, the officers for the past year were re-elected, and Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., was elected an additional vice-president.

During the meeting an interesting and perfect specimen of an early pitcher, found under many feet of clay at Heckmondwike, in excavating for the foundations of a brewery there, was exhibited by Mr. T. B. Oldfield, of Hill top House.

It is of a pale red colour, wheel-worked but very rude, and almost identical in form with a Saxon pitcher figured on p. 31 of the first volume of Miss Meteyards' "Life of Wedgewood." So perfect a specimen is rarely seen.

[FOREIGN.]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a letter was read from the Assistant-Commissioner, Pachumba, describing two ancient copper axes which he has presented to the Society.

The narrative of their discovery is very curious. It appears that they had been found by a villager just below the surface of a hillock, round which he was cultivating land. But where this hillock is, he steadily refuses, in spite of an offer of twenty rupees, to tell to any one, lest the demon of the spot should revenge himself upon him. He has, he declares, already suffered at his hands. The night after he found the things, he had a dream, in which a gnome of terrible aspect appeared before him. He was no ordinary-looking spirit, but of prodigious proportions, his skin being red and his clothes black, whilst a profusion of hair hung down his back from his head to his heels, each hair being as thick as a man's wrist. Having dismounted from a tiger which had carried him to the villager's door, he entered the hut, and, pointing to the copper pieces, informed the trembling man that they were his (the gnome's) property. The man at once expressed his willingness to give them up, but the gnome would have none of them. He wanted in exchange four hairs off the villager's right knee, and in return offered to relinquish all claim to the treasure which, he said, lay buried under the other hillocks in that locality. But the much-coveted hairs the man would not part with at any price. So the gnome mounted his tiger, and trotted off in high dudgeon. When the day broke the villager proceeded to do a little ploughing before resuming his excavations at the hillock; but as he passed that spot one of his bullocks dropped down stone dead, and within a few days the remaining two bullocks which he possessed died also. Upon this he deserted that place, and took up his residence in the village where he now lives. This, he says, happened three years ago, and till last year he concealed the pieces, which he believed to be gold; but thinking he might then realise something by them, he carried them off in great secrecy to a European official, to whom he imparted the information of where he had found them. But this little indiscretion brought fresh troubles on him; for when he returned home his little girl sickened and died. For these valid reasons he refuses to point out the hillock where the gnome's treasures lie hidden.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS AT BOLOGNA.

THIS Congress has just held its fifth session at Bologna. The presidents chosen were:—Counts Conestabile and Scarabelli (Italy), De Quatrefages (France), Carl Vogt (Switzerland), Steenstrup (Denmark), and Dupont (Belgium). The general presidency devolved on Count Gozzadini. Two hundred members attended the Congress.

The excursions and explorations were most satisfactory. The remains of the bronze epoch at Montale, near Modena, were first visited. The company then passed on to Mazzabotto to explore a vast Etruscan cemetery, near which a town has been discovered whose name is unknown. Thence they proceeded to Certosa (the present cemetery of Bologna) to visit the Etruscan cemetery of the ancient Felsina (the Etruscan Bologna), which is buried under 16 feet of earth. Last of all they went to Ravenna, to see the mosaics of the

palace of Theodoric, which are 9 feet below the present level of the soil.

On the motion of the Danish *savans*, it was resolved that the French language should be exclusively employed at the future meetings of the Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

"STONEHENGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR.—In *The Antiquary*, Vol. I., page 143, Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, has quoted Ray's notice of Stonehenge, in 1662, from which it appears that the number of stones, small and great, was *ninety-four*. Assuming Ray's counting to be correct, the loss has not been exceptionally great, for I find them—upon counting the number laid down in a map recently executed, and given in Fergusson's magnificent work on "Rude Stone Monuments," page 92, just published—to be *eighty-seven*, being seven fewer than existed two hundred and ten years since.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E. C.
January 12th, 1872.

"BELL BRASSES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR.—In your last issue I asked for an explanation of the term "bell-brasses," which I had found in the churchwardens' accounts of Ash-next-Sandwich. The term at the time puzzled me, and by Mr. Planché italicising the word *brasses*, I was led to infer, perhaps too hastily, that the expression "bell brasses" was an unusual one. I have since ascertained that it is a technical term for the pieces of metal fastened to the frame of a bell, in which the pivots or gudgeons of the stock work to and fro. My surmises that some monumental brasses had been melted down to help to make new bells are therefore happily unfounded.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath.
January 17th, 1872.

THE DERIVATION OF "MAIDEN" AS A PLACE-NAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR.—There is a peculiar fascination in etymology which, if allowed, consciously or otherwise, full play, will inevitably cause us to lose sight of that part of the science which makes us feel chary in accepting as sufficient, doubtful derivations. This is no better illustrated than in the case of "Maiden" as a place-name. A. H.'s statement "that Maiden is incontestably corrupted from the Celtic '*magh-dune*'—sort on the field or plain," seems very probable, but I, for one, at present feel some hesitation in accepting it as "incontestably" true of *all* the localities he mentions. In the first place, I would like to know what were the *earliest* forms of them; whether, for instance, Maiden Newton, Dorset, Maiden Bower, Dunstable and Durham, were spelt the same as they are now in the *oldest* known records. If they are, it will then follow, I think, that the Gaelic form of the Celtic prevailed in Britain to a far greater extent than is generally believed; although I am well aware of the Gaelic being a purer form of the Celtic than the Kymric. I do not wish to involve in the discussion of this question that,

far wider and more mystifying one, of the origin of the Kymric and Gaelic dialects.

If "A. H." had applied his derivation solely to the "Maidens" in the north, it would not be considered doubtful, especially when it is known that the present Gaelic of Scotland is a corrupted Irish, and that there were constant communications between parts of Durham, Scotland, and Ireland. Besides this, there is a singular and almost similar corruption of a place-name in Ireland, to that suggested, with regard to "Maiden," by your esteemed correspondent. *Madame* in the parish of Kimaloda, Cork, is from *Magh-damh*,—the plain of the oxen.* Wherever there are topographical or archaeological features surrounding or situated near to a place with "Maiden" in its name, they should, to a very great degree, determine which derivation is the most probable one. It is this which leads me to doubt the applicability of the derivation given by "A. H." to *all* the "maiden" names, without a single exception. Some of these places were as likely named for being impregnable; as, for instance, that of Metz, which, before its falling into the hands of the Prussian army, was called, figuratively, the *maiden fortress*. The origin of the name of Edinburgh Castle, *Castrum Puellarum*, as given by Oldbuck, in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*, that it was called the Maiden Castle, because it resisted every attack, will serve as another illustration in support of my view.

In conclusion, it appears evident that places with the word "maiden" in their names, may be, and *most probably* are, derived from various sources, some from topographical or archaeological peculiarities, others from a figure of speech suggested by the physical features of the respective buildings or places named. Much can be done in elucidating this subject, by looking up the oldest forms of each of the names, and comparing the features of the places with the meanings of the several derivations that suggest themselves.

KYMRV.

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR.—It is affirmed on the very best authority that no remains have yet been found in the ancient mounds of North America, that fully identify their constructors with any of the present aboriginal races of the United States; it being concluded by the local antiquaries, that the race or races of mound-builders have "gone South."

We learn from Mr. Hyde Clarke that it is to Asia, not to Europe, that we must look for the real congeners of these lost mound-builders. Most fully do I endorse his expressed opinion, that there has always been a communication between Asia and America since man first appeared on earth.

The language of the Esquimaux is found to be allied to the Turanian, a vast family of languages found in N. Europe, and scattered all over Asia: *ex. gr.*, to name but a few, the Finnish and Lap, the Turkish and Tartar; the normal extension, however, has been from Asia, westwards to Europe, and eastwards to America; but the Tchukchi, is a dialect, distinctly Esquimaux, that has found its way back again from America to Asia.

From this unquestioned connexion, however, we must not too readily infer the transmission of formed habits from one continent to the other, on the score of certain resemblances. I hold that diverse races, actuated by similar motives, may spontaneously develop similar habits, at different eras, and in widely separated localities.

Take these mound-builders, for instance; separate races may originate the habit and forget it. Take the old picture-writing of Mexico; we must not conclude it has originated from the hieroglyphics of Egypt, for it may be a distinct and independent invention, hit upon at any time, in the develop-

* Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," 3rd edition, p. 43.

ment of language. Take the mummies of South America; we need not suppose the habit of embalming or preserving the dead must have travelled from Egypt to the Guanches of Tenerife, and from thence to the Quichuas of Peru; for the *desire* exists in man, and only awaits favourable circumstances of time and opportunity to bring it into operation.

January 6th, 1872.

A. H.

THE PREFIX "KIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. A. Hall and the Hon. Canon Samuel Lysons have both admitted that "Kil," "Cill," etc., are not *Highland-Scottish*. All I aimed at in my previous communication was to disprove the assertion made by Mr. A. Hall, and not to plunge so innocent a trifle in philological mysticism. The Irish "Ceall" and all the other forms of that word, as found in Ireland, are, as Mr. Joyce states, "all originally Latin." As to the words corresponding to "Kil" in the other languages cited by the Hon. Canon Samuel Lysons, my position is neither strengthened nor weakened so far as regards the question, pure and simple, raised by me. Were I discussing the cognates of "Kil," "Cill," "Cella," etc., it might tend to very interesting results, but at present I feel repaid for my trouble in finding that I am not alone in denying that "Kil" is *Highland-Scottish*. The history of the Scoti is here irrelevant.

London, E.C., January 13.

KYMRV.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN THE ISLE OF THANET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Seeing no notice in your journal of the above discovery, I send you the following particulars from *The Building News* of November 24, 1871:—"Whilst workmen were engaged on the excavations for the stables of the Granville Hotel, they fell in with a portion of a Roman camp. Immense quantities of human remains were found, also an extensive pavement formed of boulders of an enormous size, such as are not found at present on the south-east coast. Some fragments of pottery, both Etruscan and Roman, are exceedingly beautiful in form and workmanship. One jar is quite perfect, and is two feet in height. Boars must have been plentiful, as tusks were found by the dozen. Amongst the metal remains were two very fine nails with large conical heads, and an iron knife.

January 16, 1872.

R. E. W.

THE "BUSY-BODY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I beg to thank Mr. John Jeremiah for his courteous reply to mine respecting an "Old Play Bill;" at the same time my query was not so much to ascertain the author of "Busy-Body," as to glean whether it was acted in the year mentioned, namely, 1758? If Mr. J. J., or any of your readers can oblige with the information I shall be glad.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

45, Arlington Square, N.

QUERIES.

I have an old engraving in my possession published by W. Dicey, Bow Churchyard. It is called "The Bloody Sentence of the Jews against Jesus Christ." The figures are very expressive and life-like. At the bottom these words are printed:—"This was found underground at Vienna, cut in stone in Latin." I wish to ascertain the value or scarcity of this print, and when W. Dicey lived at the above premises.

111, Union Road, S.E.

R. E. WAY.

I shall be glad to learn through "*The Antiquary*" the real meaning of the word "Tylekil or Tlekiln," as being applied to a farm? I have met with the term very frequently in local histories.

C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HENRY S. GILL.—"Saxon Monuments" will appear in our next.

JOHN JEREMIAH.—Contributions omitted for want of space.

W. WINTERS.—"Tricks of Early Tradesmen of London in the Reigns of Edward I., II., and III." postponed.

JOHN T. DEXTER.—"American Prehistoric Antiquities" in our next Number.

J. PERRY.—"Folk Lore" deferred.

THOMAS SAMPTON.—In our next.

REVIEW.

A Description of the Roman Tessellated Pavement found in Bucklersbury; with Observations on Analogous Discoveries. By JOHN EDWARD PRICE. 1870. (Westminster: printed by Nichols & Sons.)

THIS is a very valuable contribution toward the history of Roman London. Its publication has been undertaken with a view to preserve a contemporary account of the circumstances connected with the discovery of the beautiful tessellated pavement in Bucklersbury on the 10th of May, 1869. This piece of Roman work is now in the custody of the Corporation, having been removed to the Guildhall for preservation, and placed under the care of the Library Committee mainly through the efforts of Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders.

In drawing up the present monograph, Mr. Price has not confined himself to a mere description of the Bucklersbury pavement, but has gathered together a great deal of scattered information on other Roman tessellated floors that have been brought to light in various parts of the City. We now propose to take a rapid glance at some of these pavements.

Soon after the Great Fire, in 1666, several tessellated pavements were discovered, either on clearing the ruins or in digging the foundations for new houses. One of these was found in Bush Lane, Cannon Street, "pretty deep in the earth," and it may be mentioned that during the construction of the Cannon Street railway station, and on other occasions, vestiges of Roman buildings have come to light on the same spot.

In 1707 a pavement was found at the corner of Camomile Street, near the site of Bishopsgate, and only 3½ feet from the old City wall. It had been placed over a cemetery of earlier date, for beneath the concrete was a stratum of clay, in which were several urns of various forms and sizes, with ashes, burnt bones, patera, etc. Before the end of the last century kindred discoveries had also been made in Lombard Street, Birchin Lane, and Sherbourn Lane, as well as in other parts of the City.

In 1803, and again in 1805, two very fine pavements of tessellated work were exposed to view, the first in Leadenhall Street, and the second under the north-west corner of the Bank of England. That in Leadenhall Street was below the carriage way, close to the late East India House, and lay at a depth of 9 feet 6 inches below the surface. A portion of it had been previously cut through and destroyed, and on attempting to remove the part that was still intact, this also was broken into pieces. "The central device," says Mr. Price, "comprised a highly finished figure of Bacchus reclining either on a tiger or on a panther, his thyrsus erect in his left hand, and a small two-handled Roman drinking-cup pendent from his right; round his brow was a garland of vine leaves; his mantle, purple and green, falling from his right shoulder, was thrown carelessly round his waist, and on his foot was the *cothurnus* or high boot laced in front." The other

part of the floor was also of an elegant design. The pavement at the Bank of England was lying at a greater depth, and the pattern is much inferior to the above. In the centre is "a foliated cross, the limbs of which terminate in flowers and tendrils, surrounded by a square guilloche pattern with flowers in the angles. The white ground is studded with dark stones."

From this time to 1854, various tessellated pavements are recorded to have been found in different parts of the City. In the above year one was recovered from beneath the old Excise Office in Broad Street. Again in 1859, a very interesting fragment came to light in Cullum Street, near Fenchurch Street, at a depth of 11 feet 6 inches. "Upon a white ground," says Mr. Price, "appears a bird, possibly a peacock, though owing to portions being lost, the tail feathers are not very clearly defined. The *tessella* composing the breast and neck of the bird are of a bright azure glass, with a slight admixture of green of the same material; the wing is of red, white, and yellow *tessella*. On the same ground is a vase in red, white, and yellow, with a centre of green glass. In the perfect state of the pavement another peacock probably occupied the other side of the vase. Around the subject is a guilloche border of white, yellow, and red; the white being heightened in effect by numerous bands of black coarse *tessella*." In 1867, a pavement was discovered at the corner of St. Mildred's Court, not far from the very beautiful piece of tessellated work subsequently found in Bucklersbury, to which it had a resemblance, both in design and treatment.

The latter was buried at a depth of 19 feet below the level of the roadway, and at a very short distance from the course of the Wallbrook. In form, it is a parallelogram with a semi-circular addition at its northern end, having a total length of about 70 feet. Inclosing the apartment were walls of brick and tile, with blocks of chalk and ragstone, and the tessellated floor itself was built over the flues of an hypocaust. For boldness of design, harmony of colour, and the effect of gradations of light and shade in the tints selected, Mr. Price considers the Bucklersbury pavement to be unsurpassed by any work of the same kind, ever found in the City, excepting, perhaps, that from Leadenhall Street. We shall best give an idea of this rare specimen of tessellated pavement by quoting Mr. Price's own words.

"The end south of the projecting piers has a bordering in large *tessella* of red brick, with occasionally some of a yellow tint; this at the south end is 3 feet wide, and on either side 2 feet 7 inches. It incloses a panel 8 feet square, formed by an elegant guilloche border in five rows of small cubes of coloured *tessella*. This surrounds the two interlacing squares. One square is worked in colours, the other tastefully relieving it with the soft tints produced by *tessella* of white or bluish-grey and black. In the centre is a simple floral ornament of four heart-shaped petals; the upper portion worked in colours of grey and yellow; the lower half, defined by a line across the centre of each leaf, is continued downwards in small *tessella* of red brick, presenting the appearance of a cross. Around the central figure are two rows of black *tessella*, and a third one, surrounding it, is in an undulating or serpentine form: the space produced by the bends is filled by stones of grey and blue. Around this is a double circle containing twenty-six divisions, each parted by a line of black, representing diagonal forms. These are in blue, grey, red, and yellow stones. Surrounding this is the braided guilloche, in the same tints as the external border. In the four angles of the interlacing squares are fanciful objects, each two being similar in a diagonal direction. Above the panelling, and between the projecting piers, are the most beautiful features of the design, viz., a spirited scroll of flowers and leaves, on either side a centre ornament of flowers, apparently lilies. . . . Above this are two rows of black *tessella*, making a dividing line between it and a guilloche ornament which runs above it and entirely round the apse. This elegant border incloses

a beautiful scale or leaf-like pattern, formed in parti-coloured sun-like rays, extending from what would be the centre of the circle. This is in twenty-six divisions, every two of which are taken up in the elaboration of the figure. This thatch-like pattern is worked in small *tessella* of red and yellow brick, alternating with others in blue and black."

It may be added that other antiquities were met with during the progress of the same excavations that brought the pavement to view. These ancient objects have all been carefully described by Mr. Price. Much useful information is also given respecting the London Stone, and the course of the Wallbrook, which is now very difficult to trace. The large chromo-lithograph, serving as a frontispiece, greatly enhances the value of the literary part of the volume.

RESTORATIONS OF ANCIENT EDIFICES.

REPAIRS AT LAMBETH PALACE.—Certain structural repairs have been some time in progress under the superintendence of Ewan Christian, Esq., the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Some of the most interesting of the earlier portions of the Lollard's Tower, the Gate Tower, and the façade of the intervening buildings—have been carefully examined. The general facing is of Kentish rag, and where any unsoundness was detected, it has been taken down and rebuilt, with such care, however, in preserving the original aspect, that when rebuilt the exact character of the old work should be reproduced: The window dressings have been treated with the same care. A great portion of the parapets of the towers and some of the chimney stacks have been taken down and rebuilt. The upper storey of the Lollard's Tower still retains its ancient lining of elm, with the iron rings, eight in number, fixed in the wall, to which prisoners were secured; and a shaft, which tradition says was used as an oubliette, passes down to a communication still open with the Thames, and through which the water flows through an opening under the new Embankment, to supply a pond in the gardens. On the one-pair floor of the Gate Tower a portion of the original hangings remains, and the relics of a dado formed of plaited rushes; these rooms were once the apartments of the celebrated Cardinal Morton.

ANCIENT MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.—At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, held at New York on the 28th of November, there was exhibited a large photographic copy of a map of part of America, described as made by Verazzano, in 1529. Verazzano is supposed to have preceded Hudson in the discovery of the bay and harbour of New York, and to have been the first navigator who explored the coast of what is now the United States, landing in several places between North Carolina and New Brunswick, a full account of which voyage is contained in a letter written by him to Francis I., which is now in a public library in Florence; but the genuineness of this letter has been questioned, as well as the fact of such a voyage. A map or planisphere of the world, made by Verazzano's brother five years after this alleged voyage—that is, in 1529—was discovered a few years ago in the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, containing the North American coast, and indicating the discoveries of Verazzano. The society has obtained a photographic copy of this map. It shows the outlines of the North American Continent, almost as in modern maps. Verazzano was of obscure birth, but became known as an adventurous sailor, and made several voyages to the East Indies. He subsequently became a corsair, or buccaneer, and captured two of the ships of Cortez, and also a Portuguese ship laden with gold. He was finally taken prisoner in a naval battle, by the Biscayens, and hanged at Porta la Pico, as some historians relate, while others say he was taken to Madrid and imprisoned. The New York meeting was addressed by the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, who is a believer in the genuineness of the letter and the map.

NOTICES OF SALES.

RARE PORCELAIN.

The valuable collection of porcelain, comprising specimens of old Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, Oriental, Chelsea, Bow, Bristol, Derby, Fulham, Plymouth, and Worcester, of Mr. W. T. H. Strange-Muir, was disposed of on the 8th instant by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, in King Street, St. James's, by order of the trustee. The following were the more important items:—

Oriental.—29. A pair of birds of dark blue and white enamel—29 guineas (Toms).

30. A pair of handsome screens, of ivory, carved with landscapes and figures, coloured and gilt, enriched with jade, &c., on carved rosewood stands—30 guineas (Hewitt).

Dresden.—51-2. A handsome dessert service, painted with flowers, with open work white and gold borders, consisting of a three-tier stand surmounted by a figure and twenty-eight other pieces; and a candelabrum *en suite*, painted and encrusted with flowers, with branches for six lights, and three dishes, on triangular foot, with figures of children—35 guineas (Toms).

Old Sèvres.—80 and 83. A pair of small turquoise vases and covers, painted with roses in medallions, and mounted with ormolu, and a pair of turquoise cups and saucers, painted with flowers in medallions—34 guineas (Wareham).

85. A pair of small vases, turquoise and gold, partly fluted and painted with festoons of flowers in colours on white ground, and mounted with ormolu feet—40 guineas (Wareham).

Vienna.—89-91. A plate, with purple border, richly gilt, painted with a Bacchanalian subject; another, painted with Venus at the bath, in deep blue and richly-gilt border; and a third, with the toilet of Venus, in similar border—45 guineas (Lewis).

Chelsea.—120. A square-shaped vase, deep blue ground, richly gilt, painted with two medallions of pastoral figures, and with white and gold scroll handles—48 guineas (Lichfield).

Worcester.—143. A beautiful dessert service, with deep blue and gold borders, and bands of turquoise marbled with gold, painted with flowers, consisting of an oval centre dish on foot, forty-eight other pieces, and four Derby ice-pails and covers to match—87 guineas (Wertheimer).

ANTIQUE OBJECTS.

A valuable assemblage of antique objects, principally from Italy, and other objects of art and interest, was disposed of, on the 9th and 10th instant, by Messrs. Foster, in Pall Mall. The following merit notice:—

Lot 50. A large ebony cabinet, beautifully inlaid in arabesques of Cupids and scroll-work on ivory, with shelves, folding-doors, and armoire under—27½ guineas.

140. A fine Italian ebony and ivory secretaire—the upper portion forming a cabinet with numerous drawers, richly inlaid with engraved ivory plaques, with reliefs of pietra dura—35½ guineas.

150 and 165. A cabinet inlaid with marqueterie, forming a secretaire, with plate glass doors over, enclosing numerous drawers and two noble carved oak stands, supported by figures of climbing negro boys—30 guineas (B. Benjamin).

327 and 453. A large engraved Milanese *cap-à-pie* suit of armour, and a similar suit, richly engraved—30 guineas.

336-40. Five pairs of Venetian oak hall chairs, with carved lion backs and masks—20 guineas.

348 and 349. A pair of Raphaelle vases and covers, painted in mythological subjects, wreaths of flowers, and scroll handles; and another pair, painted in subjects of sea nymphs—25 guineas.

353-5. Three pairs of Italian high backed ebony and ivory library chairs—21 guineas.

358-61. A chased and engraved brass ewer and dish, of fine form, and a fine old cloisonné enamel incense burner and cover—25 guineas.

412. An ebony and ivory cabinet, with doors and numerous internal compartments, richly inlaid with medallions and plaques of mythological subjects, arabesques, &c.—58 guineas.

440. A pair of pietra dura busts of negroes, formed of lapis lazuli, Sienna, Brescia, verd antique, and other rare marbles—50 guineas.

445-9. A beautiful Vienna china service, comprising 136 pieces, six shaped *sceaux à la glace*, four ice pails, six trellis baskets, and two pairs of *sceaux*, *en suite*—70 guineas.

489. A massive carved oak mirror frame and glass, with groups of Cupids in bold relief—25 guineas.

MODERN PICTURES.

A valuable collection of modern pictures, including some fine works of the modern Belgian school, was disposed of on Saturday the 13th instant, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King Street, St. James's. Among the more remarkable were the following:—

Lot 35. Turner. "The Animals going into the Ark-circle." It was put up at one guinea, and speedily advanced to 20 guineas, then the biddings rose 5l. at once, until they reached 200l., when the last bidder, Mr. Cox, of Pall Mall, gave way, and it was finally knocked down to Mr. E. F. White, at the price of 2017l.

42. W. Muller. A view of Scotland, with a cascade; presented by the artist to the late owner—80 guineas (Cox).

50. F. Wheatley, R.A. "The Virtuous Girl's and the Wanton's Career;" a set of 10 pictures—60 guineas (Grindlay).

67. R. W. Buss. "Christmas in the Reign of Elizabeth;" a grand gallery picture—80 guineas (Cox).

82 and 88. E. Quinault and Verboeckhoven. A landscape, with sheep and figures; and a woody landscape, with cattle and figures—72 guineas (Mendoza).

92. E. Verboeckhoven. A landscape with a bull—77 guineas (Koek-Koek).

FOREIGN.

DISCOVERY OF A MEROVINGIAN BURIAL-GROUND.—

In his annual report to the prefectorial administration of the Seine Inférieure, the Abbé Cochet describes some interesting excavations which have been made at the village of Nesle-Hodeng, and which have brought a Merovingian burial-ground to light. Ten rows of trenches, each containing from fifteen to twenty graves, were examined. Several tombs had been already violated in past times. Amongst the more valuable objects discovered was a unique silver coin of Theodebert I., king of Austrasia (536 to 548), being an Imperial Roman coin altered to the currency of the barbarian king.

THE LOUVRE.—A portion of the Museum of the Louvre has been re-opened to the public, and the principal entrance removed from the Pavillon de l'Horloge to the Pavillon Denon. The rooms which are now accessible to visitors are those comprising the museum of antiquities, under the Apollo Gallery, formerly the apartments of Anne of Austria, the ceilings of which are decorated by Francesco Romanelli; the fine gallery of Roman Emperors, at the end of which is the statue of Augustus (the antique statue of Germanicus, which was in the Salle des Caryatides, is now placed in the centre of the Gallery of Emperors); the small room, containing the bas-relief of Diana with the fawn, which connects the old Louvre with the portion built by Louis XIV., and finally, the suite of rooms on the first floor, occupied by the Campana collection of ceramic ware.

OBITUARY.

THE death is announced of Sirdar Shamsher Singh, Jagirdar, Magistrate of Raja Sansi, in the Umritsir district. The deceased Sirdar was the eldest representative of the family of Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

MR. JOSEPH GILLOTT, the steel pen manufacturer, died of pleurisy on the 5th inst. He was the first to use machinery for making steel pens. He leaves behind him one of the finest private art galleries in the country, valued at from 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

DEATH OF A WATERLOO HERO.—One of the few survivors of the memorable 18th of June died in Dorchester on the 29th ult. John Cox, an inmate of Napier's almshouse in that town, served under Captain (afterwards Major) Garland, at the battle of Waterloo, and from an incident of the day, humourously related by himself, has been known in the neighbourhood by the sobriquet of "Cut and Run John." On the battle field, while retreating, it seems Cox recognized his captain lying among the wounded, seriously shot in the heel. At the imminent risk of his life he ran towards his prostrate officer, and, lifting him on his back, conveyed him away and was thus the means of saving him from death. In after years this courageous act was not forgotten by Major Garland, who until his death contributed liberally to the maintenance of the old soldier. By some mischance or oversight, however, Cox's claim upon the country was neglected, until about twelve months since he was awarded *1*s.** a day pension. He had suffered greatly from bronchitis, and died at the ripe age of 84, retaining all his faculties, and able to recount the incidents of the campaign, with quaintly told "recollections" of the Iron Duke and other June heroes.

DEATH OF A PARLIAMENTARY VETERAN.—On the 2nd ult. death carried off a venerable country gentleman, who was probably the very oldest ex-member of the House of Commons—Mr. Charles Tyrell, of Plashwood and Gipping, Suffolk—within a few days of completing the 96th year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a son of the late Rev. Charles Tyrell, and cousin of Mr. Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping Hall, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1774. Born in the year 1776, he took his Bachelor's degree at Emanuel College, Cambridge, three years before the beginning of the present century. He was one of the oldest magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants of Suffolk, of which county he served as High Sheriff in the year in which Waterloo was fought. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for his native county in 1830-32, and represented the western division of that county in the first Reformed Parliament. Early in the present century, if not before the end of the last, he held a commission in the West Suffolk Militia and in the Suffolk Volunteers, and at his death was probably the oldest member at once of the University of Cambridge and of our Militia and Volunteer forces. The deceased gentleman, who was twice married, has left an eldest son and successor to his estates, who is not very far short of 70 years of age.

DEATH OF A SWEDISH ARCHÆOLOGIST.—Afzelius, the venerable collector of Swedish folk songs, died on the 25th of September last at Euköping, where he had been pastor for forty-nine years. His great work, "Svenska Folkets Sagohälder," was completed in 1870, the last part containing the history of Charles XII., since when no true popular legends have come into being.

CENTENARIANS.

WILLIAM GAMMON, of Rupert Street, Bristol, died on the 9th inst. at the age of 101. He formerly belonged to the Royal Navy, and followed a seafaring life up to about his 80th year.

THE death of Mr. Matthew Greathead, of Richmond, Yorkshire, took place on December 31. He was taken ill early on Thursday the 28th, and died in the arms of his son

on Sunday morning. He was quite sensible until the last. He was in the 102nd year of his age, and was born at High Cunniscliffe, near Darlington, on April 23, 1770. He entered the Lennox Lodge, No. 123, of Freemasons, in the year 1797, and was a member seventy-five years. At the last annual appointment of officers he was appointed inner guard. He was the oldest Freemason in England, and supposed to be the oldest in the world.

MISCELLANEA.

WE understand that the Rev. Edward Turner, editor of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, taking advantage of the Incumbents' Resignation Act, has retired from the rectory of Maresfield, Sussex, with which he has been so long identified. Mr. Turner was appointed to this living in 1837, and his contributions to Sussex archaeology are too well known to need any eulogy from our pen. There are no less than thirty papers bearing his name, many of considerable length, and on a variety of subjects, in the first twenty volumes of the *Collections* of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

AUTOGRAPHS.—An interesting letter from Warren Hastings to Sir Isaac Heard was among the items in a sale of the papers of the late Sir George Young, Garter. It notified his desire to attend the funeral of Lord Nelson—"I am most anxious to pay that respect to his revered memory; and if a place for that purpose may be allowed to a man of no 'degree, dignity, nor quality,' I shall have a double satisfaction, if I can also obtain it from your allotment." This relic fetched 4*l.*

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MAYER, F.S.A., has been presented by the inhabitants of Bebington with a portrait of himself, in commemoration of the opening of the Bebington Free Library and Park. Mr. Laird, M.P., presided, and a number of complimentary speeches were made.

NINETY YEARS' RESIDENCE IN ONE HOUSE.—Mr. Samuel Smith, of Packington, died on the 8th instant aged ninety years, within two months. When an infant three weeks old he was carried into the house in which he lived for ninety years, and in which he died at such a ripe old age. He was the oldest member of the Baptist church in that village, having been a member sixty-seven years.

HIS Majesty, the King of Italy, has been pleased to confer upon Sir Daniel Adolphus Lange, F.R.G.S., and F.S.A., the Order of Knight of the Crown of Italy.

THE Rev. Thomas Hugo, rector of West Hackney, and well known as an archaeologist, has been dangerously ill during the last few days, but is now, we are glad to say, in course of recovery.

THE Exhibition of Neolithic and Stone Implements, which was opened by the Society of Antiquaries in December, and which was interrupted by the illness of the Prince of Wales, was re-opened on Friday, January 12, and finally closed on Thursday, January 18.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT ATHENS.—Some interesting discoveries have been made in excavations at the Ceramicon of Athens. Several tombs, some quite intact, have been brought to light, and among them, it is said, is that of two ambassadors of Corcyra (Corfu), who formed part of the deputation from Xenophon, sent to ask for the assistance of the Athenians against the Lacedæmonians. Another bears the name of Hipparete, daughter of Alcibiades. Other researches have led to finding a monument, composed of five tombs, bearing inscriptions, and belonging to the Vexpleos family; and a sixth, ornamented with a basso relievo composed of two women, one standing and the other seated.

LONDON WALL.—In excavating the site of 117, Newgate Street, which is being reconstructed, the workmen came upon a portion of the old London wall. It was found at a depth of about 7 ft. from the surface.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1872.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF PIT-DWELLINGS IN NORTH HAMPSHIRE.

IN October last, a labourer engaged in removing the sub-soil at a new railway station, situated on a hill about half-a-mile from St. Mary Bourne, immediately overlooking the Upper Test Valley, called my attention to some rude objects of antiquity, in the shape of calcined flints, broken pottery, and other objects indicative of past occupation, and further researches led to the discovery of a cluster of pit-circles, of which, from their situation, two only could be completely explored, and five others partially. The pits occupy the space of about a quarter of an acre, and there is no doubt they form a portion of a large settlement of, perhaps, the British period. Of those not fully examined one had been partly dug out, and filled in with chalk in flooring the station-yard; and a second had been cut through in forming the shaft of a well a few days before I had obtained any knowledge of their presence; while four others were inconveniently situated, as they extended underneath the station-yard and road. We, however, succeeded in digging into these sufficiently to obtain a quantity of calcined flints, rude pottery, part of a sandstone grain-rubber, bones of animals, and flint-flakes.

Of the three completely investigated, one was found to be the entrance-passage to a pit not yet formed, containing no signs of occupation. Both the others were pear-shaped, with entrance-shafts sloping gradually downward from their inlets, and widening as they approached the pits. They were situated at about 80 feet apart, and the one nearest the brow of the hill, the first examined, had its entrance southwards. Its length was 22 feet from the end of the pit to the mouth of the alley; greatest diameter 12 feet; depth at the centre of the pit 5 feet. It was the only circle that contained flints, of which twelve cart-loads were removed; and as some of the stones were rudely arranged around its circumference, and on each side of the passage, it occurred to me that some part of the superstructure must have been of flint, and that it had fallen in. The relics found were chiefly at the centre, where the fireplace had evidently been, and they consisted of about a bushel of calcined flints, bones of a small species of *bov*, probably *longifrons*, *cervus elaphus*, *capra*, *sus*, and *canis*, besides broken vessels, chiefly of a rude hand-made kind, although some of the pieces found about the yard bore wheel-marks. The bones had mostly been split open in order to obtain their marrow; and had been exposed to fire, and were scored with impressions as if made by teeth and knives. Some of the smaller long bones had evidently been employed as marrow-spoons, while other small splinters of bone had the appearance of having served the purpose of awls or needles. In this circle also part of a rude, sandstone, hand grain-rubber was found, besides some flint-flakes, a scraper and some cores; and in addition, the outer lip of a large cowry, which had been carefully cut from the shell,

and had been used as a rasp, the crenulations in the lip being considerably worn down. It appeared further to have been employed as a polisher, the enamel being worn away in places.

The other pit was situated lower down on the slope of the hill. It was found to be 42 feet in length, from the extremity of the circle to the mouth of the passage, which opened eastwards. Its widest diameter was 13 feet 6 inches, and depth at its centre 5 feet; while the passage, at 6 feet from its outlet, was 3 feet in width. The fire-place had occupied the centre of the circle, as in the last pit, and around it were found bones of a similar character, with the addition of several teeth of a small species of horse, and bones of the hare and rabbit. The bones were in most cases broken, and some of them were wrought for use as implements. Two flint arrow-heads were found in the passage; and the centre of the circle further contained flint-flakes, scrapers, cores, and other instruments, a fragment of a rude grain-rubber, and a flint muller, showing use on one side. Here also occurred a whetstone, made from a piece of sandstone, such as I have observed occurring in the drift of the Reading beds; and, evidently from the same drift, a lump of native ironstone, containing a large proportion of the metal, which had been used by some occupant of the pit as a hammer. As throwing some light on their domestic economy, a chalk spindle-whorl was found, and with it a small disk of pottery, bored at the centre, which might also have been used as a whorl; but the direction of the hole appears to show that it had been suspended with a string, perhaps around its owner's neck. The whole of the fictile ware found here was of a rude, hand-made type; and some of the crocks were scored with irregular zig-zag lines, made apparently with a pointed stick.

At 9 feet south of this latter pit, a circular hole was discovered in the chalk, which, when cleared out, was found to be 5 feet in diameter, and 3 feet in depth. It contained a quantity of bones of animals similar to those already enumerated, and snail-shells that had been exposed to fire; and beneath the bones a quantity of charred flints, mingled with charcoal and ashes. It was evident strong fire had been used here, as a good deal of the chalk surrounding the hole was burnt through to the depth of several inches, which led to the inference, coupled with its contiguity to a pit-dwelling, that the place was a cooking hole. It is not unusual for uncivilized people to have their cooking places outside their habitations; but the usage would rather seem suited to the inhabitants of a milder climate than that of Britain. Perhaps some of your readers would inform me whether such culinary accompaniments to British dwellings have hitherto been met with in this country.

At another part of the same yard, about 10 feet of flint wall was removed. It was evidently Roman, as near it a better kind of pottery was found, including a scrap of Samian, besides a few roof-nails, and a bronze buckle.

As furnishing additional proof of British occupation, an early British gold coin was picked up by one of the labourers while engaged in clearing away the soil around the circles. In form it is slightly concavo-convex, and its weight is 96 grains. The figures *obv.* and *rev.* are evidently rude imitations of some more perfect models, probably Greek ones.

Although trespassing on valuable space, I may, perhaps,

be permitted to remark on the enormous quantity of calcined flints found in the pits, as well as diffused throughout the neighbouring subsoil. To what purpose could they have been applied? Some of them were faced on one side, and a few had facets at right-angles. These, I thought, might have been used in constructing earth-ovens or fire-places. A large number, however, were perfectly circular, and had bright clean surfaces; and I had no other method of appropriating them, excepting that they had been employed for the purpose of "stone-boiling"—and that stone-boiling was practised the pottery appears to imply. A good many of the broken pieces are the sections of vessels, in size equal to bushel pans, and constructed of common reddish-brown clay, mingled with coarse flint-grit. These sections are further quite double the thickness of modern vessels of similar dimensions, implying that substance was intended to substitute quality; and this coarse ware had the appearance of having undergone saturation with blackened water, a condition that would most likely result from the frequent use of heated stones with water contained in the vessels.

As a short summary, it may be stated that, at this early settlement, we have traces of Roman occupation, with rude remains, which show residence by an earlier people, who doubtless occupied the same site after the Romans had obtained a footing in this country. I have observed no intrenchments in the field, but there is no doubt that similar circles occupy a large space of the upper slope of the valley. The flint implements stamp the remains as neolithic, and they differ in no respect from the wrought flints occupying the subsoil of the yard, as well as occasionally found on the surface of the adjoining fields. The settlement is favourably situated to have enabled the occupants to obtain water from the river Test; and along the same side of the valley, within the distance of two miles, I have discovered more than one working site of flint implements, at which I have obtained a varied collection of tools and weapons, some of them polished, but the greater number shaped into form by chipping.

These huts must have been covered in, some with stones, others, perhaps, had a wooden or wattle superstructure, plastered with clay or coated with sods of turf; and their poor inhabitants, as the remains testify, cultivated to a small extent some of the cereals, had an early knowledge of weaving, and lived domesticated with oxen, goats, and swine. The red deer were most likely obtained by hunting in the dense forests that then occupied the whole of the deep clay-lands of North Hampshire.

JOSEPH STEVENS.

St. Mary Bourne, January 9, 1872.

CHAUCER's tomb in Westminster Abbey, which was put up to his memory by Nicholas Brigham in 1556, has been carefully examined lately by Mr. M. H. Bloxam. He is positive that the tomb is neither of Chaucer's date, 1400, nor Brigham's, but is late fifteenth century work, say about 1480. Mr. Bloxam suggests that Brigham bought the tomb from among "alle the goodly stoneworke" in "Powles Church," that was plucked down in 1552, or from the Grey Friar's Church, Newgate Street, in September, 1547, when all its "fret stones and auteres" were "pullyd up." Mr. Bloxam has no doubt that the tomb "is a second-hand monument."—*Athenæum*.

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YOUR correspondent, in appearing before your readers as such, trusts that he may give satisfaction in the little scraps of antiquarian news which he may send you from his native counties.

In these dull, dark days little is doing of antiquarian interest here; but a valuable contribution has lately been made to the county annals of Essex, a slight notice of which may be interesting. It is entitled "Stifford and its Neighbourhood, Past and Present," and is by the Rev. William Palin, M.A., Rector of Stifford. The district which is archæologically and topographically described comprises about twenty parishes on the east bank of the Thames, extending from Purfleet to Tilbury; a tract of country rich in historical associations, dating from the time when Claudius first landed his legions on the Essex shore, and drove the undisciplined natives thence as far as Cymbeline's capital, which he took, after a sharp contest. The author enters at some length into the question whether this landing was effected at East or West Tilbury, inclining to the latter as the more likely place, from the number of Roman remains found there. A few centuries later we find Chad, the Apostle of the East Saxons, living and labouring in this district. He was a member of the ancient British church, and in converting our fierce ancestors from the worship of Thor and Wodin, he introduced among them a purer faith than that established by Augustine and his followers in the south. His name and memory are still retained in the village of Chadwell, which the author thus describes:—

"The name reminds us that we are approaching holy ground. Descending the hill from the venerable church, we find ourselves on the border of the level, face to face with an ancient well, having more the appearance of a tank, wide and shallow, large enough to walk into, just such as the apostolic Chad might be thought to choose for the baptism of his East Saxon converts, after the manner of Jordan, and with much of Jordan ritual on his tongue. It is possible that yonder picturesque glen, between this and West Tilbury, was the site of his monastery, but that is uncertain. Twelve centuries and more have passed away, like him. There may be secrets beneath these undulating copses, which are likely to remain secrets until 'the crack o' doom.'"

In the reign of Henry II. and his immediate successors we find "Stifford and its Neighbourhood," again making a figure in history.

"A hundred thousand pilgrims go yearly to prostrate themselves at Thomas à Becket's cathedral shrine; some, indeed, in discharge of vows made in sickness or battle with the Saracen, for deliverance as they fondly thought by the saint's mediation, but more in honour of what he had done while yet alive for the oppressed Saxon.

"Our district was constantly traversed by these pilgrims, their tracks being still traceable to some extent, all converging in West Thurrock, whose ferry, the key to the Kentish shore, received the great mass of pilgrims from the whole eastern counties.

"The name of West Tilbury will be associated in all ages with the most memorable event in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an event which perhaps served more than any other to endear her to the hearts of her subjects. Mr. Motley has given another version of the motives and conduct of Elizabeth at this crisis of the nation's history; but with that discussion we have nothing to do here. The memory of the virgin Queen is enshrined in the hearts of Englishmen, and the noble part she played at Tilbury, whether driven to it by the force of public opinion or not, proves that she was at least equal to the occasion. Essex men and women have therefore just reason to be proud that it was on Essex ground she stood when she delivered that heroic

charge to her troops which is so well-known, and which Mr. Palin quotes at full length."

Your correspondent has not been able to examine the book, it being printed for private circulation only; but the local press has treated of it very fully.

As I have before stated there has been little antiquarian "gossip" afloat in the Eastern Counties during the past month. A gentleman writing to a local paper on the Colchester Museum complains of the bad manner in which that valuable institution is at present managed. He concludes his letter as follows:—

"We have been promised valuable articles, but which cannot be received for want of room; so that, from one cause or another, the Museum is not what it might be, and what your correspondent would like to see it, and what from our dilatory mode of management it is prevented being—the most rich in antiquities, and in articles of curiosity, in the provinces. Another generation will probably see things differently. The present is a money-getting and utilitarian age. The shop and the counter, railways and mines, imports and exports, form the *ne plus ultra*, the staple of enterprise: and whatever may conduce to information of an antiquarian or of a recondite character is treated very secondarily, and as rather interfering with the ordinary routine of business and professional occupations."

From an observation of the "young men of the day," one can scarcely dare to hope that the "rising generation" at all events, will see things in a very different light.

REVIEWS.

The History of Roche Abbey, from its Foundation to its Dissolution. By JAMES H. AVELING, M.D. (*Workshop*: Robert White.)

It is not often that so handsome a volume as this issues from the press in a small provincial town. The long delay in its production has been amply compensated for by the number and beauty of its illustrations.

Dr. Aveling is an enthusiastic student of architecture, and has furnished us with an almost perfect study-book of the minute features of the ancient religious house whose visible remains have won his attention. If ever the time should come, and we hope it is not far off, when the beautiful ruins of Roche will be cleared from the rubbish of ages, much more will undoubtedly be brought to light, but until that time comes all lovers of architecture may very safely rely on Dr. Aveling's book for furnishing them with a true and full account of all that is to be seen by the most careful observer. Further than this in praise we cannot go. It is high praise when we call to mind what guide books and local histories usually are, but we wish that we could have made it fuller, and spoken in similar terms of the historical portions of the book. It is evident that in that part, which is at least as important as any account of a mere building can be, that the author has been content to take his information from printed books, and has neglected almost entirely the vast store of information to be found among the records in the archiepiscopal registry at York, and the documents in the State Paper Office. The charters and papal bulls which he has given have almost without exception been printed before, and are here produced in the unsatisfactory form of an English translation instead of in their original Latinity. This is a great mistake—old charters can never be made light reading, even by the most fluent English pen; and all persons who really care for, or could use for any good purpose the information they contain, would prefer to see the very words in which they were originally written. Some of the notes, too, which are meant for interpretations of the hard words in the charters, seem exceedingly grotesque to educated ears. In the confirmation charter of King Henry III., for instance, we have the following passage: "We enjoin also that the said monks . . . shall be free and quiet from all toll, *passage*

pontage, and every other custom." As we have not the Latin text before us, we can only make a guess at what the word is in the original, but we have no manner of doubt that it is *passagium*. A note at the bottom of the page tells us that it means *turnpike-tolls*. Prophetic gifts have been attributed to more than one of Henry III.'s canonized ancestors: he must have shared in the same gift to a marvellous degree if he by charter freed the monks of Roche from turnpike-tolls, considering that those impediments to travelling were only introduced into England in the reign of his remote descendant Charles II. *Passagium* really means, as Blount's glossary would have informed the author, the toll extracted for crossing rivers. The very next note contains an equally inexcusable blunder. *Pontage* is glossed bridge toll. The fact being that the word rendered *pontage*, in Latin *pontagium*, never had that signification, but means a contribution levied towards the making or repairing of bridges.

Dr. Aveling does not seem to know much about the lives of mediæval monks. He would do them justice if he could, and writes without bitterness or absurd laudation, but his reading has not lain where information, of a kind worth having, is to be gathered, concerning the religious communities of the Middle Ages. Does he really suppose that the description of a monastery taken from *The Tin Trumpet*, or the monk, treated after the Linnæan system, from another equally silly production, are in any way a description or a satire even on the monks of Roche? If he does we would assure him, that neither *The Tin Trumpet* nor the *Specimen Monachologia* were published till centuries after the stately Abbey of Saint Mary of the Rock—

"Had ceased to be a choir where men do sing
The praises of the living Lord of Light,
And had become a foul and loathesome thing,
A wretched wreck cast down by Henry's might.
A home for bats, for birds, a fox's den,
A haunting place for thieves and women lewd,
A place for devils to disport therein,
But of all Christian souls to be for aye eschew'd."

The Sacristy. Vol. 1. *A Quarterly Review of Ecclesiastical Art and Literature.* 1871. (London: Hodges.)

THE first volume of this excellent publication has just been completed. This "Quarterly Review of Ecclesiastical Art and Literature" well deserves the success which has carried it through the most critical period in the lives of periodicals, viz., the first year. This is no undue praise, when the high merits of its articles are considered. To the antiquary, we would direct his attention to those in the first number, on "Christian Symbolical Zoology," by Herr B. Eckl, and one by the editor, giving an interesting account of "Preaching foxes;" and "The Mosaics at Ravenna," by R. W. Twigg—a subject most ably treated. A short account of "The Windows of Strasburg Cathedral" possesses great interest at the present time, and further information of the glass that was buried before the bombardment will be most welcome. "The Ancient Colony and Church of Greenland" is a good summary of the history of that country and its early connexions with the Christian church. If the "Sacristy" maintains the high tone it has in the four parts forming this volume, we feel confident of every wish of its editor being fully realized.

The Legend of the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury. By THOMAS SAMPSON, F.R.H.S., etc., etc. (Yeovil: W. H. Cootes.)

THIS unpretending little pamphlet, which has been published to aid a local charity, although containing little, if any, original information respecting the famous Abbey of Glastonbury and its legendary tales, gives, in a concise and intelligible manner, all that is really known as authentic respecting the Holy Thorn and the probability of Joseph of Arimathea's connection with the ancient abbey. This descriptive account will be found interesting to the general reader, and we wish the pamphlet, as it deserves, an extensive sale to promote the benevolent object of its writer.

THE TRICKS AND TROUBLES OF THE EARLY TRADESMEN OF LONDON.

WITH A LIST OF THE PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARDS I., II., AND III.

DURING the Middle Ages the iniquitous practices of "engrossing" and "forestalling" were extensively carried on by the principal tradesmen of the period—such as millers, bakers, butchers, and poulterers; consequent upon which certain laws were instituted for the protection of the public.

It appears to have been a customary thing, as early as Edward I., for some of these tradesmen to abuse and punish persons that did not submit to their exorbitant prices; hence we find a mandate, issued in 1298, for the preservation of peace within the City of London (Henry le Gales was mayor at the time), to the effect—"that the bakers, and brewsters and millers, in the city aforesaid, do frequently misconduct themselves in their trades, and that misdoers by night, going about the city with swords and bucklers and other arms, as well at the procurement of others as of their own malice, do beat and maltreat other persons, and are wont to perpetrate many other offences and enormities to no small damage and grievance of our faithful subjects. . . . And that all corn to be ground at mills within the city, and without, shall be weighed by the millers, and that such millers shall answer in like weight in the flour coming therefrom."

By these laws the baker was to forfeit his bread for the first offence, to suffer imprisonment for the second, and to be put in the pillory for the third.

In 1311, 5 Edward II., a quantity of bread was taken from William de Somersete, baker, and examined before Richard de Refham, the Lord Mayor of London, when it was found to be "putrid, and altogether rotten, and made of putrid wheat, so that persons by eating that bread would be poisoned and choked." What the punishment for this offence was is not stated. There seems to have been a practice, too, among the "hostelers" and "herbergeours" of buying and selling bread which was not approved of by the mayor, *temp.* Edward III.—"For that the hostelers and herbergeours of the same city have made horse-bread, to sell in their houses at their pleasure; the which has been of no assize, and not of the value that it ought to be. And also some hostelers and herbergeours do go into Southwark and elsewhere, where they please, to buy horse-bread, and there buy it dry, and at the rate of 18 loaves for 12, and then sell it to their guests at one halfpenny the loaf, whereas four such loaves are really not worth a penny."

An order was issued afterwards, that no hosteler or herbergeour was to make bread in his own house, but was to purchase what was required at the common baker, "each loaf being stamped with the mark of the baker of whom the same was bought." If any were found doing contrary to this order, they were to suffer the *theue* (the pillory). The punishment ordained for the miller who should be convicted of offending against the statute, was to be carried through certain streets of the city in a tumbrel or dust cart, and exposed to the contempt of the public.

An order was issued in 1331, 5 Edward III., "that the gallon of best Gascon wine shall be sold from henceforth at 4*d.*, and the gallon of Rhenish wine at 8*d.*, and that all taverners of the city shall keep the doors of their taverns and of their cellars open, that so the buyers of their wines may be able to see where their wines are drawn." And if any taverner, moreover, was discovered giving short measure in a vessel not bearing the seal or mark of the alderman, he was to be fined half a mark; but if found guilty of not allowing the customers to see the wine drawn in his tavern, he was to pay a forfeit of 40 pence for every such default.

In the reign of Edward III., *cir.* 1331, "The butchers of the Stokkes" were not allowed to sell "there his wares after he had once or twice failed in his payment, until such time

as he shall have fully paid up all that he is in arrear; and in order to destroy the bad repute of the trade." And if any person was found guilty of infringing this or any other point in the law, he was bound to pay a fine of "40*s.* sterling to the Chamber of the Guildhall."

The magistrates of the city caused a law to be published that no huckster of fowl (a retail dealer in poultry) go out of the city to meet them that bring poultry into the city, "to make any buying of them, but buy in the city after the buyers of the lord the king, of the barons and of the citizens, have bought and had what shall be needful for them, namely, after three o'clock, and not before." After this hour provisions were sold at the undermentioned prices:—

	s.	d.	qrs.
The best hen, at	0	3	2
The best pullet	0	1	3
The best capon	0	2	0
The best goose from Easter to Whit Sunday	0	5	0
" Easter to St. Peter <i>ad vincular</i>	0	4	0
" at all other times	0	3	0
A wild goose	0	4	0
Three young pigeons	0	1	0
A mallard	0	1	2
A cercel	1	6	0
A wild duck	0	1	3
A partridge	0	3	2
Four begaters	0	1	0
One dozen larks	0	1	0
A bote	0	6	0
A corlune	0	3	0
A plover	0	1	0
A swan	3	0	0
A crane	3	0	0
A peacock	1	0	0
A coney with the skin	0	4	0
" without	0	3	0
Best kid from Christmas to Lent	0	10	0
" at other times	0	6	0
A lamb from Christmas to Lent	0	6	0
" at other times	0	4	0

In the 27 Edward I., 1299, an Act of Common Council was passed by consent of the king for regulating the prices of provisions sold in London, the butchers, poulterers, &c., having fixed such exorbitant prices upon their different commodities, that the poorer class of people were greatly distressed thereby. The prices were thus fixed:—

	s.	d.	qrs.
A fat cock, at	0	1	2
Two pullets	0	1	2
A fat capon	0	2	2
A goose	0	4	0
A mallard	0	1	2
A partridge	0	1	2
A pheasant	0	4	0
A heron	0	6	0
A plover	0	1	0
A swan	3	0	0
A crane	1	0	0
Two woodcocks	0	1	2
A fat lamb from Christmas to Shrovetide	1	4	0
" for all the year	0	4	0

In the 30th of Edward I. provisions were sold at:—

	s.	d.	qrs.
A quarter of wheat	4	0	0
" ground malt	3	4	0
" peas	2	6	0
" oats	2	0	0
A bull	7	6	0
A cow	6	0	0
A fat sheep	1	0	0
One ewe	0	8	0

In the year 1314 provisions of all kinds were so greatly advanced in price that the distress among the poor was almost insupportable, upon which the Parliament interposed its authority. Shortly after this the scarcity increased because of the large sums of money which had been levied on occasion of the war with the Scots, *temp.* Edward II. The butchers of St. Nicholas Shambles had to pay annually a boar's head to the Lord Mayor for a piece of land called *Secollane*, near the "Flete," where they threw their offal during the reign of Edward III.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

THE THORNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

ON the 17th ult. an inaugural dinner was held at Bristol of a new Society, called "The Thorne Society," being an association of Grammar School old boys, formed for the purpose of maintaining and extending the friendships and acquaintances made at the school. County, class, and scholastic associations used formerly to create more intimate and lasting unions between men in after life than they now do, when there is too great a disposition to acknowledge no common interest but material ones. It is therefore pleasing to hear of this new effort to prolong an early companionship of persons who, after being cast in new quarters, may continue to recognise old ties and perpetuate old memories in the best possible manner, and the event just mentioned offers occasion for a few particulars of the history of the ancient Bristol Grammar School.

The portraits of the brothers Robert and Nicholas Thorne, by whom the school was endowed, may still be seen in the small committee-room of the Council-house. Robert, who was a London merchant tailor (both, however, being Bristol born boys), would seem, from his likeness, to have much resembled his bluff contemporary, Henry VIII., while Nicholas, though he must have been acquainted, in his capacity of Chamberlain, with the fat of civic feasts, has a hungry ascetic look, at least in his picture. With that turn for pedantic punning on names which characterised the period, and seems to have been much affected by the founders of the Grammar School, who had a smattering of learning, Nicholas has had placed over his head, in a corner of the canvas, the words "*Ex spinis uvas colligimus*"—"We gather grapes of Thornes"—no bad motto (if they have not already chosen it) for the new Society. The quaint conceit is repeated, but not so epigrammatically, in the portrait of Robert, who is made to say, in the same learned tongue, "I am called a thorn; the glory be given to God who giveth the good things, which the Thorne dispenses to the poor." The two brother founders of the Grammar School were the sons of Robert Thorne, who (like Carr, who originated Queen Elizabeth's Hospital), was a soap boiler and Spanish oil merchant, and mayor of Bristol in 1514. Nicholas remained in his native city, while Robert (as already mentioned) tried his fortune as a merchant tailor in London. The latter, who was probably, of the two, the larger benefactor to the school, died a bachelor at the age of forty, and was buried in the church of St. Christopher, in the City of London, where there is, or was, a monumental inscription to his memory, to the effect that he was an honest merchant and turned an honest penny to a good account; that Bristol gave him birth, and London a grave; that he adorned his country by his learning, and enriched it by his virtues; that he built a school at his own expense; and all he asked in return for so many merits, was for the reader of his epitaph to pray for his soul. But though no doubt the old scholastic institution by the row of lindens in Unity Street owes much to the Thornes, there can be little doubt that its main endowment came somehow from or through the property of the suppressed brotherhood of St. Bartelmy or St. Bartholomew, whose house stood "hard by Frome-gate," in Christmas Street, where its old Gothic gateway may still be seen. Indeed, the monks had not long quitted the place when the Grammar School boys entered it, and there remained (or rather their successors) until 1783, when they removed to the present site in Unity Street, and Carr's or the City boys, who before inhabited the latter building, were transferred to St. Bartholomew's, from which, about twenty-five years ago, they migrated to the fine palatial hospital on the slope of Brandon Hill. The original stipulation for the Grammar School was that there should be one schoolmaster with two

ushers "to teach and bring up youth in learning and virtue, and especially in grammar and other good literatures, for the better education and bringing up of children and others who will resort thither for learning of grammar, and understanding of the tongues, to the honour of God and the advancement of the said city; and that freely without anything being taken than 4d. only for the first admission of every scholar into the same school." There is some doubt as to the exact year in which the school was opened, but it was somewhere between 1560 and 1570. The headship was to be held by a Master of Arts of one of the English Universities, learned in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and being in holy orders.

As might be expected in connection with so old a foundation of so old a city as Bristol, there are some quaint records and memorials of the place. Soon after the establishment of the school it was customary to perform plays there, and an entry appears towards the end of the sixteenth century of 40s. paid to one Turner, who was then head-master, towards "the painting of his pageant and the charge of his players." In 1574 there is an entry for the erection of a scaffold in front of the school in Christmas Street, for the boys to stand on and sing and cheer the Queen as she passed by through Host Street to the Cathedral—a picturesque subject, with the lads, in their quaint costume, over the old gateway in the narrow street and the royal cavalcade moving by, that would make an effective painting. Another ancient and characteristic ceremonial was the annual visit paid by the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, in full costume, professedly to examine the boys, although the worshipful visitors' share in the day's proceedings was rather of a festive than erudite character, to judge from the old entries of items and outlays for their entertainment, when the examinations were over, and which included, besides tea, coffee, cider, hams, chicken, tongues pickled, oysters, and anchovies, dozens of port and sherry, and the materials for brimming bowls of punch, with pipes and tobacco! The procession from the Council-house to the Grammar School on those occasions was quite a civic event.

ARCHERY.

WITH respect to the origin of archery little is now known, but there is evidence that it must have been practised in patriarchal times, as it is mentioned in connection with Hagar and her son Ishmael, who dwelt in the wilderness and became an archer. In Turkey, and other eastern parts, the exercise of shooting with bow and arrows was much observed until a very recent period. A company of archers did terrible execution at the battle of Lepanto.

The use of the bow was much encouraged among our ancestors, and many statutes were made for the regulation of it—whence it was considered that the English archers were the best in Europe. Most of our early victories in France were achieved by the long bow. It is believed that the long bow was in common use in England prior to the Saxon invasion. The Saxons were expert archers both in field sports and in actual war. The Normans introduced the "Arbalest," or cross-bow; but the long bow appears to have been the favourite national weapon, and which was fully established so late as Edward III., who ordered the sheriffs of the different shires to see that the people exercised themselves, in their spare hours, in the art of archery. In the 45 Edward III. (1371), an agreement was made that "no bowyer of London shall work by night from henceforth, on pain of paying to the said Chamber for each offence half a mark," because it was considered that bows could not be made so well "for the king and his people by night as by day." The punishment for selling false or bad bowstrings was rather severe in Richard II.'s reign, *cir.* 1385. A stringer named Alan Birchore, of "Turhill" (Tower Hill), was convicted of selling four dozen bowstrings which "were found to be false and deceptive,"

consequent upon which he was to stand in the pillory on Cornhill for one hour of the day, while his bowstrings were burnt beneath him. The archer and his equipage is minutely drawn by the father of English poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer. Fancy a warrior of the present day turning out in the manner here depicted :—

"And he was clad in coat and hood of green;
A sheaf of peacock arrows, bright and keen,
Under his belt he bare full thriftily.
Well could he dress his tackle yoomanly;
His arrows dropped not with feathers low,
And in his hand he bare a mighty bow.
His head was like a nut, with visage brown;
Of woodcraft all the ways to him were known.
An arm-brace wore he, that was rich and broad,
And by his side a buckler and a sword;
While on the other side a dagger rare,
Well sheathed, was hung; and on his breast he bare
A large St. Christopher of silver sheen.
A horn he had, the baldric was of green—
A forester truly was he, as I guess."

King Edward IV. commanded that every Englishman should have a bow of his own height, as well as butts set up in every township for the inhabitants to shoot at. After this it was ordered that every man under sixty, except spiritual men, justices of the peace, etc., should use shooting with the long bow, and have them always in their houses. It appears that in Henry VIII.'s reign complaints were made because of the new and crafty games of "*logetting, shove-groat*," etc., being then invented, "by reason whereof archery was sorely decayed, and divers boyers and fletchers for lack of work forced to go and live in Scotland." If a person was found to be without a bow and arrows for one month he was to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. Latimer, in one of his sermons preached before King Edward VI., published in 1549, strongly enforced the practice of archery, *i.e.*, "In my time my poor father was as diligent to teach me to shoot as to learn me any other thing; and so I think other men did their children. He taught me how to draw, how to lay my body in my bow, and not to draw with strength of arms as other nations do, but with strength of the body," etc. A number of noblemen of the court of Queen Elizabeth formed themselves into what was called a "Company of Liege Bowmen of the Queen." Charles I., upon the breaking out of the civil war, re-organized this body-guard, which accompanied him against the Parliamentary forces. This company bore the title of the "Royal Company of Archers" at the Restoration.

Of late years archery has been practised simply as an amusement, and societies have been formed in connection with it in various parts of the country. "The Toxophilite Society of London" was established in 1781. One of the largest and most flourishing of these societies is the "Royal Company of Archers of Scotland." It has been asserted that "Her Gracious Majesty Alexandra Victoria" has her name inscribed upon the Archer Rolls, *i.e.*, "That illustrious lady, in imitation of the warrior race of monarchs from whom she springs, has given a proof of real British feeling, by the appointment of a Master of Archery among her household officers." How far this is correct the writer is not able to say. The principal points to be attended to in practice will be found in the "*Toxophilus*" of Roger Ascham; "*The Art of Archerie*," by G. Markham, 1634; and "*The Bowman's Glory*," etc., 1682. A plate of the cross-bow used in the reign of Edward II., from Grose's "*Military Antiquities*," will be given in our next. W. W.

POTTERNE.—Digging in the nave of Potterne Church a few days ago, the workmen came upon a curious old font, which must have been buried there centuries ago. The inscription upon it appears to be the 1st verse of the xlii. Psalm:—"† SICUT CERVUS DESIDERAT AD FONTES AQUARUM ITA DESIDERAT ANIMA MEA AD TE DEUS. AMEN."—"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. Amen."

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On Thursday, January 25th, a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries was held, when Earl STANHOPE, President, was in the chair.

The following gentlemen were nominated auditors for the current year:—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lennard, T. Lewin, Esq., the Lord Henniker, and J. Winter Jones, Esq.

Mr. M. C. Jones exhibited a small spur found in the Van Mine, Montgomeryshire. The spur was of bronze, and bore traces of ornamentation in gold.

The Ven. Archdeacon Trollope exhibited a steel and silver spur found near Stoke-upon-Trent.

Mr. W. M. Wylie exhibited various Scotch deeds, on which remarks were made by Dr. C. S. Perceval.

Mr. S. R. Pattison exhibited a fine specimen of the Roman bronze saucepan which had been found in a Spanish mine, known as the Bintron Mine, which in former years had been worked by the Romans. In general character it closely resembled the bronze vessels discovered on the Castle Howard Estate, Yorkshire, and described by Mr. Oldfield in his "*Archæologia*," Vol. xli. 325—332. On the handle is stamped the name COCCEIORVM, which was no doubt the name of the maker, whether a family or a sort of guild.

The Ven. Archdeacon Trollope exhibited an impression of a seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, as admiral. This seal had been already before the Society as far back as the year 1781, and the impression of it then laid on the table by Dr. Milles was re-exhibited this evening.

The Director called attention to the fact that both Dr. Milles, and, much more recently, Dr. Pettigrew, in his *Collectanea Archæologica*, published by the Archaeological Association, had misread the inscription on the seal, and had thus been led to speculations, more ingenious than sound, on the existence of certain Earldoms of Dorset and Somerset, which were wholly unknown to genealogists. This error the Director was the first to point out. The inscription runs: "S. Ric'i Duc' Glouc' Admiralli Angliæ in Com: Dors' et Soms'." The contracted *i*, which Dr. Milles and Mr. Pettigrew read as *et*, Dr. Perceval read as *in*, and so got rid of the difficulty about the Earldom, by simply showing that Richard Duke of Gloucester was styled "Admiral of England in the counties of Dorset and Somerset."

The Rev. T. Salwey exhibited an ivory seal of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Prebendary of Leighton. In connexion with this seal, Dr. Perceval entered into full particulars of the history and nature of Peculiar Jurisdictions, which he illustrated by specimens of other impressions of such seals, gathered both from the Society's and from his own collections.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult., this Society met at the Hall of the Scottish Corporation, Crane Court, Fleet Street, Mr. OLIPHANT, of Gask, in the chair.

A paper by Mr. John P. Prendergast, Barrister-at-Law, supplemental to a paper prepared last year by Dr. Rogers on Sir Jerome Alexander, of Dublin, was read. Mr. Prendergast considered Sir Jerome in the characters of a judge and a landlord, and as commissioner for the Duke of York, and presented his character in no favourable light.

Dr. Rogers read a paper on an unpublished Scottish

Peerage, compiled, in 1577, by Alexander Henry, clerk of the Scottish Privy Council, showing that the peerage, the first of its kind, had been prepared at the instance of Secretary Cecil, for the purpose of informing the English Court as to the condition and researches of the Scottish nobility of the period. It had never been printed, though three later reports on the Scottish Peerage had been published; two under the superintendence of Sir Walter Scott, and one by Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, as an appendix to his history. There were five copies of the MS. Peerage, one in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh; three among the Harleian and Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum; and one in the handwriting of Sir Joseph Williamson, in the Public Record Office. It was agreed that both papers be printed in the Society's *Transactions*.

At the next meeting of the Society it is understood that Earl Russell will deliver his inaugural address, as president elect.

At a meeting of the Council of the Grampian Club, on the same evening, the Marquis of Huntly, the University of Edinburgh, and several gentlemen were enrolled as members. It was announced that the Earl of Glasgow had offered a handsome donation to assist the Club in printing the Earl of Stirling's Register of Letters from 1626 to 1635, and that the Right Rev. John Strain, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, had placed the "Rental Book" of Archbishop Beaton, of Glasgow, in the hands of the Club for publication.

There was an interesting conversation on a MS. history of the House of Edgar, by Captain Archer; and a congratulatory address, on his recovery, was voted to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the patron of the Club, which now numbers about 200 members.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on the 18th ult., when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., the president, was in the chair.

Mr. J. F. Neck exhibited a groat of Edward III., reading on the *obverse*, + EDWAR' X DEI X GRA' X REX X ANGL' X DNS' X HIB' X t'AC X and having an annulet on each side of the head, instead of the ordinary trefoil at the end of the cusps of the treasure. This coin was struck at London, and weighs sixty-nine grains.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon exhibited an electrotype of an unpublished coin of the British chief, Verica, lately found at Harburg, Sussex.

Mr. P. Gardner communicated a paper "On an Unpublished Coin of Artavazdes II., King of Armenia": *obverse*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΔΙΟΥ (head of the king diademed to right); *reverse*, ΘΕΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ (head of Augustus laureate to right). This coin, which is from the cabinet of the late Mr. Woodhouse, bequeathed some years since to the British Museum, Mr. Gardner attributed to a prince called Artavazdes, who, he supposed, was placed upon the throne of Armenia by the Romans between B.C. 10 and A.D. 14. From the workmanship of the coin, it is probable that it was meant for circulation among the Roman legionaries in Armenia.

Mr. C. Patrick communicated a paper "On some Unpublished Varieties of Scottish Coins," and

Mr. Rogers one "On a Dinar of Bedr, the Son of Husnawiyeh."

[PROVINCIAL.]

BIRMINGHAM MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

Archæological Section.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Archæological Section of the Midland Institute was held on the 18th ult.; Mr. SAM TIMMINS presided.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee reported that the work of the section had been carried on with success during the past year. The number of members was 206, being an increase of 16 on the number reported last year. The first volume of the *Transactions* of the section had been published during the past year, and it was proposed to exchange copies for copies of the *Transactions* of like societies in other parts of the country. The committee is now engaged in preparing the second volume, which it hopes to place in the hands of the members at an early date. Two excursions of the members had been made during the year; the first to Ludlow, and the second to Wolston, Brinklow, Combe Abbey, and Coventry. The committee is making inquiries as to the practicability of reprinting, with additional notes and illustrations, that part of Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire" which refers to Birmingham and its neighbourhood; also copies of original documents relating to Birmingham from public or private collections. The committee is making inquiries as to the possibility of making an excursion, either in connection with the Warwickshire Archæological Society, or in some other way, to the Camp at Brinklow. The committee had again made use of the "copying fund," by having photographs taken of the old houses in Birmingham, which have been taken down during the past year. Among others they had secured photographs of Dr. Priestley's house at Sparkbrook, and of Francis Eggington's house and workshops on Soho Hill. The committee had also purchased a valuable series of sketches of portions of some of the old streets in Birmingham, giving the elevation of each house. The committee also proposes to obtain copies of the "ground plan" of the residences of the "Birmingham worthies" which are still standing. The committee regretted to report that there had been a small decrease in the amount contributed to the "copying fund" during the past year, and although it had not yet experienced any difficulty in carrying out this important part of the work of the section from want of funds, it appealed to the members to keep up their contributions to this fund, as there was no doubt that for several years to come it would be necessary to spend an increasing sum in preserving a record of the old houses in Birmingham which are being so rapidly removed. The committee had received several donations during the past year, and appealed to the members of the section for donations of any drawings referring to "old Birmingham," which it was desirable to preserve for future reference.

In moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, the chairman said the members would see that although they were a comparatively young society they had already done a valuable work, and at such a moderate expense that they had a good balance in hand. They might be certain that posterity would be thankful to them for having preserved what was being so rapidly lost. In reference to King's Norton church, they did their best to preserve its picturesque gables, but finding it impossible to do so they did the next best thing in their power—they had some excellent photographs of those gables taken, in order that they might be preserved in the best manner possible. As to Astley church, everybody knew that it was a quaint old place, and possessed some curious features which it was desirable to preserve some memorial of, in case it should be found necessary to remove them. They had every reason to believe that they should continue to be as successful as they had hitherto.

Votes of thanks were passed to the president, officers, and committee, for their services during the past year.

ASTON CHURCH.

Mr. A. E. Everitt then read a paper on "Aston Church," of which the following is an abstract:—

In opening, Mr. Everitt referred at considerable length to the history of the church, pointing out that it was

dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Dugdale, the old Warwickshire historian, stated that, in the Saxon time before the Norman Conquest, Edwin, Earl of Mercia, was lord of the place, but that it was bestowed by William the Conqueror on William Fitz Arisculf, who had his principal seat at the Castle of Dudley—at that time a church with a mill. In the time from 1154 to 1189 the church was given by Gervase Paganell, Baron of Dudley, to the monastery of Newport Pagnall, and it continued in the possession of the priory until the dissolution of monasteries. The oldest portions of the church, the nave and chancel, were in a transition style from the early to the decorated period of English architecture. The north and south aisles were similar to each other, and of a little later date. The nave had a clerestory of late perpendicular work, and the tower and spire were of this period. The east and west windows had been so altered, that only the rills and jambs were original. In the south aisle there was an altar dedicated to "Our Lady," the piscina for the use of which still remained. The north aisle was the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. The roofs, nave, chancels, and aisles were modern, and to mention that they had plaster ceilings of the year 1790 would be quite sufficient. On the south side, leaning against the chancel, was the head of the churchyard cross, a most interesting fragment of early architecture.

Mr. Everitt went on to say that the especial interest of Aston Church centred in its monumental remains, there being examples of the various styles in use from the 14th to the present century, and there were few churches in which such a perfect consecutive series could be found. Mr. Everitt then gave a lengthy description of the monuments, and remarked that it was clear that Aston had a most interesting series of monumental remains, including, as it did, the effigied tomb of the Middle Ages, valuable as records of costume and of the art of early days, the Elizabethan and Stuart times, and the classic incongruities of weeping cherubs and sarcophagi of the present century. He passed on to consider the numerous repairs and alterations which had been made at the church. By the kindness of the Rev. G. Peake and Mr. F. Roberts, the clerk, he had obtained access to the registers and churchwardens' accounts. The registers commenced in 1544, and were now well preserved. In the second volume, which extended to the middle of the 18th century, was an entry of great interest, but written so closely, and at the top of a page, as to escape notice. It ran thus:—"1643. Edward Smart, a soldier, was buried on the 13th day of December, and five soldiers were buried on the eight-and-twentieth day of December." These must have been slain in the attack upon Aston Hall in December, 1643, when Sir Thomas Holt applied to Colonel Leveson, governor of Dudley Castle, for a guard of soldiers, and forty musketeers were placed in the Hall. The Hall was attacked on the 26th by the Parliamentarians, 1200 strong, and on the 28th was surrendered, after twelve of the Royalists had been killed. The marks of the attack still remained in the Hall, as was shown by the shattered balustrade of the great staircase.

Mr. Everitt next referred to the churchwardens' accounts. He said they commenced in 1651, and the first volume was written on vellum, and extended from 1651 to 1746. From them it was seen that Aston Church, until late in the last century, had three wardens, who represented the divisions or hides of the parish. During some years they would be for Erdington hide, and in others Bordesley, Little Bromwich, and Erdington, and again Bordesley, Castle Bromwich, and Erdington. In the course of the century, extending from 1650 to 1740, Aston and its parish and its vicinity presented a very different appearance from that which they were familiar with. The churchyard then extended but a little west of the town, and there was a wood with a pathway from the church to the Hall Lodge. The road to Birmingham would then be a pleasant rural walk. Gosta Green would be a green in fact as well as in name, and just upon

the outskirts of the town. Mr. Everitt then referred to many interesting items contained in the churchwardens' accounts, some being of a very quaint and amusing character. He hoped the present generation would leave its mark upon the church by erasing the 1790 work of tasteless hands.

The chairman said the paper was not only one of the most valuable they had had, but one of the most valuable they were likely to have, and he, therefore, had great pleasure in asking them to present a vote of thanks to Mr. Everitt. He (the chairman) might say that he had some knowledge of the subject, but he confessed that the larger part of Mr. Everitt's paper had been entirely new to him. He congratulated the Section on having such a secretary as Mr. Everitt, and congratulated Mr. Everitt on having prepared such a valuable paper.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

MANCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the present Session was held on the 18th ult., in the rooms of Dr. CLAY, president of the Society, who took the chair.

After alluding to the present and past state of the Society, he announced that Part I. of Vol. II. of the *Proceedings* was ready for distributing, but regretted that a photographic plate in illustration of one of the papers had been unsolicited, which, however, would be given to the members in the next issue.

Mr. Skaife, of Blackburn, laid the following medals before the meeting:—

BRITISH WAR MEDALS.—No. 1. The usual type of the army medal. *Obv.*, bust of Queen Victoria, with the tiara on her head, to the left; legend, "Victoria Regina;" below, on the bust, "W. Wyon, 1848;" *rev.*, the Duke of Wellington kneels before the Queen, who places the laurel crown on his head; legend, "To the British Army;" in the exergue, 1793-1814; on the rim is stamped the legend, "C. Petitclair, Canadn. Militia;" bar or clasp, "Chateauguay." This medal is rare, owing to the number of troops engaged in the battle or skirmish being few in number.

No. 2. *Obv.*, a trophy of arms; *rev.*, the legend, "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field;" on the rim, "James Chadwick, 23rd R. W. Fusrs."

INDIAN WAR MEDALS.—No. 3. *Obv.*, same as No. 1; *rev.*, at the top a crown and garland, in which is contained the legend, "Meeanee, Hyderabad, 1843;" on the rim, "Richd. Walsh, 22nd Regt."

No. 4. *Obv.*, same as No. 1; *rev.*, Britannia walking, to the left, a lion walking at her side, in her right hand she holds a garland; legend, "India;" in the exergue, 1857-1858; clasp, "North-West Frontier;" on the rim, "Gunn. John Holmes, V. Fld. Baty. No. 1 Cpy. 6th Bn. R.A."

No. 5. First Burmese war: *obv.*, the British lion standing erect, the Burmese elephant crouching before it; Hindoo legend in the exergue; *rev.*, the British army storming Rangoon, legend as in the *obv.* This is a brilliant bronze medal.

No. 6. Capture of Kelat-i-Ghilzie: *obv.*, a laurel garland, on the top of which is a mural crown, within the crown a shield, on which is inscribed "Kelat-i-Ghilzie." This is a brilliant bronze proof.

No. 7, the first, and No. 8, the second, Jellalabad medal. These two medals were struck to commemorate the glorious defence of Jellalabad by the British troops under Sir Robert Sale. No. 7. *Obv.*, a mural crown above the word "Jellalabad;" *rev.*, in the field, the legend, "vii. April, 1842."

No. 8. *Obv.*, bust of Queen Victoria to the left; legend, "Victoria Vindex;" *rev.*, Victory flying over Jellalabad to the right, in her right hand laurel crowns, in her left the British Union Jack; legend, "Jellalabad, vii. April;" in the exergue, MDCCCXLII.; on the rim, "Edward James, 13th P. Albert's Regt. Lt. Inftry."

Nos. 9 and 10. The history of these two medals is sin-

gular. During the siege of Delhi, in the Indian mutiny, two Sepoys lay dead in front of Delhi; they were Sepoys true to the British. An army surgeon who was with the troops saw the two Sepoys with their medals on their breasts; he took out his penknife, cut them off, and put them in his pocket, thinking them too good to lose.

FOR THE BURMESE WAR.—No. 9. *Obv.*, same as No. 1; *rev.*, Victory crowning a seated warrior; on the rim, "Sepoy Huznomaun Pandie, 67th N.I."

No. 10. *Obv.*, same as Nos. 1 and 9; *rev.*, General Gough on horseback receiving the Sikh chiefs, who lay down their arms; legend, "To the Army of the Punjab;" exergue, MDCCCXLIX.; on the rim, "Sepoy Ramper-saud Lalla, 29th N.I."

BATTLE OF UMBEYLA.—No. 11. This medal is the same as No. 9; clasp, "Umbeyla;" on the rim, "740, J. Pater-son, H.M.S. 71st Regt."

STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM.—No. 12. *Obv.*, the British lion has thrown down and is crushing the Hindoo tiger; above, a standard, on which is inscribed a Hindoo- tance legend; in the exergue, iv. May, MDCCCXCIX.; *rev.*, view of Seringapatam, with the British army storming the town; in the exergue, a Hindostanee legend; bar, with the word "Seringapatam."

WAR IN CHINA.—No. 13. *Obv.*, same as No. 1; *rev.*, a trophy of arms piled round a palm tree; legend, "Armis Exposcere Pacem;" below, "China;" lowest bar, "Fat-shan, 1857;" second bar, "Canton, 1857;" third or upper bar "Taku Forts, 1858."

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD VOLUNTEERS.—No. 14. *Obv.*, bust of George III. laureated to the right; in the field, the letters G. R.; around, a chain composed of a hand and a heart alternately; *rev.*, a long legend; below, "Manchester and Salford Volunteers." A bronze proof.

BRISTOL VOLUNTEERS.—No. 15. *Obv.*, the arms of Bristol; *rev.*, a long legend.

FOR ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.—No. 16. *Obv.*, bust of the Queen to the left; legend, "Victoria Regina;" *rev.*, a ship imbedded in the ice, with seamen in the foreground; legend, "For Arctic Discoveries;" exergue, 1818-1855. Silver, octagon.

WATERLOO MEDALS.—No. 17. Hanoverian medal, Battle of Waterloo. *Obv.*, laureated bust of George IV. (when Prince Regent) to the right; legend "Georg. Prinz. Regent;" below, 1815; *rev.*, a small trophy, &c.; legend, "Hannoverscher Tapferkeit, Waterloo, Jun. xviii.;" on the rim, "Soldat Joseph Koenig Leichte Batt. Luenburg."

No. 18. Waterloo medal of the Nassau Contingent. *Obv.*, bare head of the Grand Duke to the right; legend, "Friedrich August Herzog Zu Nassau;" *rev.*, Victory crowning a soldier; legend, "Den Nassauischen Streitm Bey Waterloo;" exergue, Den 18 Juni, 1815.

Nos. 19-20. Turkish medals of the siege of Acre, granted by the Sultan to the British soldiers and sailors. No. 19. Silver, enclosed in glass: *obv.*, view of the castle of Acre: above, six stars; below, Turkish legend; *rev.*, within a laurel garland, a Turkish legend.

No. 20. The same medal, of bronze; the silver for officers, bronze for privates.

No. 21. Dutch medal of the expulsion of the French from Holland in 1813; silver.

No. 23. Dutch medal for the war in Java. *Obv.*, bare head of the King to the left; legend, "Willem. I., Koning Der Nederlanden;" *rev.*, within an oak and laurel garland the legend, "Oorlog. op. Java, 1825-1830." Bronze octagon.

No. 24. Dutch medal for the siege of Antwerp: within a garland, "W., December, 1832;" *rev.*, plan of the citadel of Antwerp; legend, "Citadel van Antwerpen." Bronze.

No. 25. French medal of Napoleon III. for the war in Mexico. *Obv.*, laureated head of Napoleon to the left; legend, "Napoleon III. Empereur;" *rev.*, within a garland the legend, "Expedition de Mexique, Cumbres, Cerro, Borrego, San Lorenzo, Puebla, Mexico." Silver.

No. 26. French medal of Napoleon III. for the war in Italy. *Obv.*, same as 25; *rev.*, legend "Campagne d'Italie, 1859, Montebello, Palestro, Turigo, Magenta, Marignan, Solferino;" silver.

No. 27. Russian medal of war in Turkey, in 1849. *Obv.*, the Russian eagle; *rev.*, a legend; silver.

No. 28. The medal presented by Pope Pius IX. to the Irish Brigade.

No. 29. The Prussian medal for the war of 1815.

No. 30. Austrian Cross of Honour.

Medal of the Royal Institution for the Preservation from Shipwreck. *Obv.*, bust of George IV.; *rev.*, three men dragging a drowning man into a boat.

No. 31. Medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. *Obv.*, within an oak garland the arms of Liverpool (the Liver); legend, "Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, 1839;" *rev.*, a sailor on a raft is rescuing a mother and her child from the waves; in the background a ship, and before it a boat coming to the rescue, the crew dragging a man in; legend, "Lord, Save us; we Perish;" below, "W. Wyon, R.A." This medal is of dead silver, and one of Wyon's most magnificent productions.

Votes of thanks to the president and Mr. Skaife terminated the proceedings.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of this society has just been held at the Town Hall, Devizes, when it was unanimously resolved that some premises offered to the society in Long Street, Devizes, should be purchased for the sum of 620*l.*, according to the recommendation of the Council, provided that the necessary funds can be found for the purpose, together with an additional sum of about 300*l.* for adapting it as a museum, on or before the 24th February instant. A sub-committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

[IRELAND.]

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE annual meeting of this Association (originally the Kil-kenny Archæological Society) was held at Butler House on the 17th ult.; the MAYOR in the chair.

The Rev. James Graves, hon. sec., read the report of the Committee for the past year, from which the following is extracted:—

"Your Committee, in presenting their twenty-second annual report, are glad to say they are not obliged to bate one jot of confidence in the prosperity of the Archæological Association of Ireland. No special efforts have been made to enlist members, or push into notice its objects and acts: members have of course fallen away or been removed by death, but the vital action of the body has fairly supplied the losses incurred.

"The subscribers to the Annual Volumes now amount to 253, at 10*s.* each.

"The publication of several original Irish documents in the pages of the *Journal*, under the editorial care of Mr. J. O'Beirne Crowe, A.M., has elicited the approbation of Irish scholars both at home and on the Continent; and your Committee can also point with satisfaction to the series of papers on our Irish Lake Dwellings, from the pen and pencil of Mr. Wakeman. The second part of the 'Christian Inscription in the Irish Language,' forming the Annual Volume for 1871, has been completed by Miss Stokes, and is in the binder's hands, only awaiting the delivery of some plates to be placed in the hands of the members who have subscribed for it.

"Your Committee revert to a topic, brought before the members some years since, which seems worthy of attention by the local public. The museum of the Association is the only

provincial collection of the kind in Ireland, and must be more or less a credit to the city and county of Kilkenny, in which it is placed, if properly supported; but it cannot be expected that this could be fully effected out of the general funds of the Association. Your Committee calculated that 40*l.* per annum would suffice to pay the rent of the museum premises, and enable the Committee to provide cases for the proper display of the collection, and permit the binding of valuable serials which are presented to the library by kindred societies at home and abroad. It does not seem possible that this sum should be specially subscribed for the purpose, and your Committee remit to the meeting the consideration of how best to bring the subject before the local public.

"In common with the entire nation, this Association rejoices in the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. As our Patron-in-Chief, the recovery of his Royal Highness must be particularly satisfactory to the Association.

"The loss to Irish archaeology in general, as well as to your Association in particular, caused by the death of the Earl of Dunraven cannot be over-estimated. To a sound judgment and deep knowledge of Irish archaeology, that nobleman added an unflinching zeal for the study and preservation of our national antiquities.

"In conclusion, your Committee trust that all members will bear in mind that in dependence on their honour the *Journal* of the Society is now placed in the printer's and engraver's hand at the commencement of each year. Subscriptions should, therefore, be paid in as soon after the 1st of January as possible. By the rules they are due in advance, and it must be evident that the very existence, not to say the usefulness, of the Association depends on the members remaining, that your treasurer is personally liable for the outlay in the first instance, and on their carrying out their part of the compact without waiting, as is too often the case, to be reminded over and over again of their debt of honour."

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The suggestion of the Committee, respecting the museum and library, was then discussed.

Mr. Graves pointed out how desirable it would be to have such arrangements made as would render the library and museum of permanent usefulness; even supposing their Association at any future time should cease to exist, the museum and library need not die with it, if arrangements were made to secure their permanence.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved—That, in order to improve the museum and library of the Society, and to render it more interesting to the public, subscriptions be requested from the gentry of the county and the citizens of Kilkenny for the purpose, particularly as it is the intention of the Committee to open the institution to the public; also that a sub-Committee be appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

ANCIENT FEASTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. J. Jeremiah that the cost of the feast—of which I gave an account in my letter of October 6, 1871—must have been something enormous. At the same time I regret that I am unable to estimate the probable amount. At a rough guess, I should say it would not be less than 4000*l.* in 1470, which would represent about 12,000*l.* of our present money—an extravagant sum.

There are some interesting remarks on the price of goods in Edward II.'s reign to be found in "The History of

Tulbury," by the late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., from which I venture to copy the following account of the domestic expenses of the Earl of Lancaster for one year, 1313.

	£	s.	d.
The charge of the pantry, buttery, and kitchen	3	4	95
To 181 tuns and 1 pipe of red or claret wine, and 2 tons of white wine	104	17	6
To grocery	180	17	0
To 6 barrels of sturgeon	19	0	0
To 6800 stock-fish (so called), and for dried fish of all sorts, such as ling, haberdines, &c.	41	6	7
To 1714 lbs. of wax, vermilion, and turpentine	314	7	4½
To 2319 lbs. of tallow candles for household			
To 1870 of lights for Paris candles called perchers	31	14	3
To charge of earl's great horses, which were generally more than 1500, and servants' wages	486	4	3½
To linen for earl and his chaplains, and for the pantry	43	17	0
To 129 dozen of parchment and ink	4	8	3½
To 2 cloths of scarlet for earl's use; 1 of russet for Bishop of Anjou; 70 of blue for knights; 28 for esquires; 15 of medley for the clerks; 15 for the officers; 19 for the grooms; 5 for the archers; 4 for the minstrels and carpenters; with sharing and carriage of earl's liveries at Christmas	460	15	0
To 7 furs of valuable miniver, or powdered ermine; 7 hoods of purple; 395 furs of budge for liveries of barons, knights, and clerks; 123 furs of lamb, bought at Christmas for esquires	147	17	8
To 65 saffron-coloured cloths for barons and knights in summer; 12 red cloths for clerks; 26 ray-cloths for the esquires; 1 for the officers; and 4 ray-cloths for carpets in the hall	345	13	8
To 100 pieces of green silk for the knights; 14 budge furs for surcoats; 13 hoods of budge for clerks; 75 furs of lamb in summer, with canvas and cords to truss them	72	19	0
To saddles for the lord's summer liveries	51	6	8
To 1 saddle for the earl of the prince's arms	2	0	0
To several items (unknown)	241	14	1½
To horses lost in the earl's service	8	6	8
To fees paid to earls, barons, knights, and esquires	623	15	5
To gifts to knights of France, the Queen of England nurses, to the Countess of Warren, esquires, minstrels, messengers, and riders	92	14	0
To 108 yards of russet cloth, and 24 coats for poor men, with money given to poor on Maunday Thursday	8	16	7
To 24 silver dishes, 24 saucers, 24 cups, a pair of paternosters, 1 silver coffer, all bought this year	103	5	6
To divers messengers about the earl's business	32	19	8
To sundry things in earl's chamber	5	0	0
To several old debts paid this year	88	16	0½
The expenses of the countess at Pickering in pantry, buttery, kitchen, &c.	285	13	4½
To wine, wax, spices, cloths, furs, &c., for the countess's wardrobe	154	7	4½
Total	£7,449	13	0½

At that period the price of a fat ox varied from 16*s.* to 24*s.*; a two-year-old hog, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a shorn sheep, 1*s.* 2*d.*; a goose, 3*d.*; a capon, 2½*d.*; a hen, 1*d.*, or a couple of chickens, 1½*d.*; three pigeons, 1*d.*; and twenty eggs, 1*d.* It must be remembered, also, that the value of silver was then only 1*s.* 8*d.* an ounce, so that this year's expenditure

of the Earl of Lancaster would exceed 22,000*l.* in our money, an enormous sum considering the above-stated price of provisions.

As your correspondent appears to possess a work on the above subject, perhaps he would reckon the cost of the feast in detail.

H. R. GARBUTT.

West Mount, Derby.

CORNULIAN RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—With reference to a note in *The Antiquary*, Vol. I., p. 215, I desire to state that the Ordnance Map of Cornwall clearly shows the position of the other half stone, or Doniert's, near St. Cleer's, described in Dr. Borlase's work upon Cornwall. In this vicinity, also, I have seen recently the Treveithy Stone, "Long Tom," the granite pillar on Caradon Down, and circles near it, known as "The Hurlers." The well at St. Keyne, near Liskeard, I saw also. The antiquities near Penzance, described by Mr. J. Blight, seemed to be well preserved. These included the Logan, Chun-Zennor, Lamyon (two), and Molfre cromlechs. The circles at Ding Dong, and in St. Just; the pillar at Tregonebris, the Pipers, drift pillars, pillar near Chun, figured by Borlase; pillars and holed stone near Bolleit and Dawnsmyrn circles, and those circles, Madron well. The cromlech, figured by Mr. Blight, in his work upon ancient crosses, on the border of Lanlivery parish, and that, now broken up, near St. Columb, I saw, as well as the two pillars, one broken, marked in the Ordnance Map, near Scotland Corner, and one pillar near the road. The "Druid's Altar," near it, S.E., seems to have disappeared; but near the pillar on the hill is the cover stone of a cromlech, resting on one stone, not marked in the map. There is a curious cave near Penzance, mentioned by Mr. Blight, which deserves inspection. The Cambrian Society saw it in 1862.

CHR. COOKE.

London, January 19, 1872.

P.S.—I recommend antiquaries to inspect Cambonellis, near Redruth, and Caruynner Cromlech, at Pendarves; also Menambre, in Sithney. The Men-an-tol I saw also, and adjacent erect pillars.

"FOLK LORE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The second item of Mr. J. Jeremiah's contribution on "Folk Lore," concerning sulphur, &c., is well known, and has many advocates and stanch supporters among the peasantry in many countries.

Sulphur, or brimstone, as it is generally termed, is regarded by the poorer classes as a sure and infallible remedy for several diseases, its value being greatly enhanced by the consideration that it is a perfectly safe medicine. Who can forget that universal specific—the brimstone and treacle of our youth? I know several persons, personally, who carry a small piece of sulphur (either in its rough or refined state) in their pockets as a preventive, "and good against" rheumatism and cramp.* These individuals highly extol its efficacy and curative properties for rheumatism in the legs; now generally known as "sciatica." The relation of the following facts in regard to the remedial and preventive qualities of sulphur in rheumatic (not chronic) complaints may be acceptable to your readers.

A young woman living in this locality had a very severe attack of rheumatic fever, the high symptoms of which abated in about a fortnight, leaving the patient in a prostrate condition, and unable to move her limbs or turn in the bed. She remained in this state for a period of three months, the doctor in the meantime being most assiduous

in his attention to her, but without avail. One day an old lady called to see the sufferer, and advised the nurse to try her old-fashioned remedy of gin and flourey sulphur (sublimated sulphur). The nurse acted upon the advice given her; and when, three days after, the lady paid another visit, she had the satisfaction of seeing the beneficial effects the mixture had wrought upon the invalid. The poor woman had risen from the bed, and had walked downstairs, being seated cozily by the fire at the time of her benefactress's visit. In the course of a few days she was able to attend to her domestic duties.

Sublimated, or sublimed sulphur, sprinkled inside the stockings, and thus applied to any one suffering from sciatica, is acknowledged by many who have tried the experiment to alleviate the intensity of the pain, and in course of time will produce a complete cure. Some miners wear stockings reaching to the thighs, and which, before putting on, they plentifully sprinkle with the above, considering "prevention better than cure."

I have known persons to put sulphur in the mouth to cure toothache, but cannot answer for the result of this mode of application. I could relate several instances of cures, partial and wholly, which have been effected by the above simple and easily obtained article, which, in my opinion, supersedes nineteen-twentieths of the innumerable, never-failing, one-dosical, and one-trial-sufficient remedies, which emanate from the numerous *pseudo* M.D.'s who flourish at the present time.

Waltham Abbey, 20th Jan.

J. PERRY.

SAXON MONUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In Mr. Dunkin's paper, on "Supposed Saxon Monuments," in the last No. of *The Antiquary*, he asks "cannot any similar-shaped stones be brought to bear on the question from other English counties, or from Wales?"

In answer to that question, I would say there is a sculptured stone of that description let into the wall at the west end of the Market Place in Penzance, and another at the corner of Gandy Street, at its junction with High Street, in the city of Exeter; but there are two much finer specimens standing erect in the old Churchyard of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire, in which parish the sea-side town of Aberystwith is situate.

I was staying with my family at the latter place in the summer of 1866, and seeing some photographs of these ancient sculptured stones in the shop windows, I walked out to inspect them. They are very dissimilar in shape and size, one being much longer and narrower than the other. Unfortunately, I had no measure with me, but, as near as I can recollect, the taller one is 5½ feet high, about 15 inches broad, and from 3 to 4 inches thick. It is profusely ornamented on the back as well as front, and has also an elegant pattern sculptured along the edge.

The shorter and broader one has much less ornament about it, and is more in shape like the old stone crosses which may be seen in Cornwall to the west of Penzance.

There is one of this kind near the south porch of St. Burian's church, near the Land's End, which stands on a flight of four steps; another is on the wayside, between Penzance and the village of St. Sennen.

But the most perfect of these fine old sculptured crosses is in the parish churchyard of Phillack, on the north coast of Cornwall, near Hayle. The courteous rector of that parish informed me that its perfect preservation is owing to its being nearly buried by the sand which had been drifted in from the sea-shore in stormy weather, and had accumulated around it for centuries. It was then at the north side of the church, and the rector had the heap of sand taken from it, and removed the interesting old stone to its present position.

I may perhaps give you a description of this fine relic of antiquity in a future paper.

* For a ludicrous account of the use of brimstone for curing cramp see one of "Sam Slick's" amusing characters.

I now send you a photograph of the stones at Llanbadarn Fawr, as it will give a better idea of these interesting monuments than any description of mine.

Tiverton, January 20, 1872. HENRY S. GILL.

AMERICAN PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Dr. Hyde Clarke wisely draws a clear distinction between the (by some) alleged colonization of America by Norsemen, and the origin of the animal-shaped mounds found so abundantly raised throughout North and Central America. It is impossible for any one to give even an ordinarily intelligent scrutiny to those mounds and other objects of antiquity, without being impelled to the conviction that America, at an early period of the world's history, exhibited a striking advance in civilization—such an advance as may well have given rise to the Greek tradition of Atlantis, and entitled the Western to the designation of "the Old" world. This civilization was extinct before Colon made for the continent of America; before the wave of Aztec invasion swept down from the north upon the plains of Mexico and the cities of Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Yucatan; before the race whom the Aztecs conquered, and whose spirit they brake where their merciless arms spared the lives of the common people for future servitude, had learned to cherish and cultivate in traditional story and drama the unwritten history of their tribes.

There are surely materials enough for such an investigation of the settlement of America as will yield us facts instead of sweeping generalities! I have myself only hovered about the subject in past years, with the view of getting from the midst of an overwhelming mass of statements some creditable proofs of religious conceptions being held, and of what kind, by extinct American races. I found enough to convince me that Dr. Clarke is perfectly right, though I should hesitate at present to speak with the precision and definiteness which an exhaustive inquiry can alone warrant. All the nations that made America the home of the arts and of industry—while in Asia men were (excepting, perhaps, those in India) fighting for pre-eminence, or feebly groping their way towards a higher and purer life—are dead: the links connecting them with their successors, and so with the present time, have to be discovered. Hitherto, the builders of the vast cities of palatial structures, buried in almost impenetrable forests in the Colorado and its tributary streams and forks, in some parts of Mexico proper, and in the Central American states, have been undiscovered; and the hieroglyphics inscribed upon the temples belong to an unknown people and an unknown tongue: the key to the tongue must be discoverable, I should think, in the minute examination of the character of the architecture. Research in this field promises a rich harvest of gain: it is full of the interest of poetry and romance; and unless I am much mistaken, the learning of Europe will derive immense assistance from the progress of discovery in America.

JOHN T. DEXTER.

Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

THE DERIVATION OF "MAIDEN," "KIL," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

I.
SIR,—The "missing link" sought by your estimable correspondent will probably be found in the word *Magidun*; it is a Latin rendering of the Celtic "magh-dune," and a plausible precursor of the corrupted "Maiden."

II.
It is well to drop a discussion that appears to be getting warm; but when "Kymry" cools down, he may find, at some moment of quiet reflection, that if "Kil" is really used in the Highlands, and included in a Scottish dictionary, it is a Highland-Scottish word, *however it may have come there.*

A. H.

BACHELOR—AN UNMARRIED WOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The earliest use of bachelor, as applied to the female sex, known to me occurs in Ben Jonson's "Magnetick Lady," act ii, sc. 2, where Mistress Polish, addressing Mistress Keep, says:—

"Wee do not truste your uncle; hee woulde keepe you
A batcheler still, by keeping of your person:
And keepe you not alone without a husband
But in a sicknesse."

Am I correct in supposing this meaning of the word to have originated in the 16th century? I know its derivation.

J. JEREMIAH.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I have puzzled my brains to find out where a tradesman's token, of which I beg to send you a rough sketch, was struck. It reads thus:—*Obv.* FRANCIS PRATT, *in the field*, 1666.—*Rev.* IN VFCVLME, *in the field*, F.F.P.
If through the medium of your interesting periodical I can be enlightened on the subject, I shall be favoured.

HENRICUS XIE.

[The following report arrived too late for insertion under its proper heading.]

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on February 6, when Dr. BIRCH, President, was in the chair.

The following gentlemen were duly proposed as members of the Society:—T. H. Christy, Esq.; James Collins, Esq., Pharmaceutical Lecturer; George C. Hall, Esq.; Professor Mahaffey, Queen's College, Dublin.

An important communication was received from M. Clermont Ganneau, "On an Inscription in Hebrew or Ancient Phœnician Characters of the Time of the Kings of Judah, discovered at Siloam-el-Fokani, near Jerusalem."

In this paper M. Ganneau related the discovery of two incised tablets, executed on the wall of a ruined rock-cut chamber or sacellum, near to the house of the Sheikh of Siloam. The inscriptions were in the old Archaic character, now familiar to the archaeological world in the famous Moabite stone. Some Christian hermit had, about the 4th century of our era, wilfully mutilated part of the writing, but enough still remained to attest its extreme value as a paleographic record. Portions of the first four lines of the first tablet the learned savant believed to contain the name of the divinity Baal, and to denote a votive dedication to him by a functionary, name illegible, about the period of the later kings of Judah. The author inclined to think that the cave had been originally dedicated to Baal at a still earlier period, probably by one of Solomon's Moabitish wives, and that it was afterwards added to and finished in a subsequent reign. M. Ganneau promised, in conclusion, shortly to lay before the Society a more perfect examination and conjectural restoration of the inscriptions on both tablets, and expressed a hope that the records in question would prove not inferior in importance to any other, as being themselves the oldest, or nearly the oldest, positively Hebrew inscriptions in existence.

The following gentlemen took part in the subsequent discussion:—Professor G. Rawlinson, Captain Wilson, Dr. Birch, Harmuzd Rassam, R. Cull, Esq., S. M. Drach, Esq., and Mr. W. R. Cooper.

SAXON CHAPEL AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON.—The preservation of this little chapel is now engaging the attention of the Committee of the Wilts Archaeological Society, and it is earnestly hoped that this invaluable relic of Saxon architecture may be preserved.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1872.

ON MEMORIAL PAVING-TILES.

FROM the examples of mediæval paving-tiles that still adorn the floors of many of our churches, and that are occasionally found on the sites of ancient conventual and monastic buildings, an interesting class may be gathered together under the word *inscribed*. Many of these tiles present a very tasteful appearance to the eye, most of the legends on them being arranged in conjunction with a pattern of no mean merit. But, as a general rule, tiles thus inscribed were not intended for any other purpose than that of ornamenting the pavement of which they formed a part. They had, in a word, no monumental import—were not intended to commemorate the decease of any departed relative or friend, and hence the presence of a person's name on such tiles is but rare, and, when noticed, frequently refers only to the fabricator of the pavement. There are, however, a few exceptional instances, showing that tiles with inscriptions, and even with effigies thereon, were sometimes laid down in churches for memorial purposes. It is, indeed, probable that this kind of monument was adopted far more frequently than might be at first imagined, but the rough treatment to which these fictile monuments have been subjected has led to their being in most cases either destroyed or considerably mutilated—hence the present rarity of examples. And, it may be observed, that of the few specimens still on record, several have not been found entire, but as mere fragments, among what some might consider as useless rubbish. Indeed, a knowledge of some of the finest mediæval patterns on heraldic and other paving tiles has been frequently obtained by examining small fragments such as these—sometimes, in fact, reduced to mere chips. In such cases, only a practised eye can attempt to trace out the original designs; specimens of which have from time to time graced the pages of several of our archaeological serials. But, in the present paper, no attempt will be made to describe the varied intricacies of these exquisite patterns, our purpose being to consider more particularly that class of mediæval tiles which were specially made to constitute, when properly placed on the floor of a church, sepulchral monuments, either by means of a simple inscription, or a more elaborate design.

Those that are of the same size and shape as ordinary tiles, but that contain a pious memorial inscription, will first come under consideration. It will be readily understood that in some respects, especially with regard to the space occupied, these tiles have an advantage over the ordinary brass; and even if, as is very possible, the same tile was repeated several times over the place of interment, they would still have a preference over the stone monumental effigy and altartomb, which, not unfrequently, inconveniently encumbered the area of the church. Moreover, by means of these tiles a memorial was secured, and, at the same time, a continuity of pavement was obtained, which in many cases was con-

sidered a desirable object. In modern "restorations," the same desire for a continuity of pavement has often been shown, and the old brasses have been pulled up from the floorstones and suffered injury in consequence. Instead of doing this, had the brasses been allowed to remain in their original positions, and the pavement neatly carried round them, the same end would have been attained, and due reverence for the monuments of our ancestors would not have been lost sight of.

I have spoken thus of brasses, in order to show that, if in these days ancient memorials of this kind are so frequently taken up and injured, the mediæval tile has but a poor chance of being preserved, owing to its fragile nature, and the consequent difficulty in removing it from place to place. And, if so now, still more the chances of destruction in those days, when men were specially employed by Government to ransack churches, and to deface or destroy all those sepulchral monuments that in any way displeased them.

Having thus seen the difficulties in the way of effectually preserving memorial tiles, or indeed, of any sepulchral monument of whatever kind or type, we shall pass on to enumerate two or three examples of inscribed sepulchral tiles that have been handed down to us either entire or in fragments. The first to be noticed is in the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral. This tile is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and exhibits the following inscription:

Orate: pro a'i's Joh'is Hertford.

It is figured by Mr. J. G. Nichols, in his *Examples of Decorative Tiles*. As more than one tile still remains, Mr. Albert Way considers that the whole place of interment was covered with similarly inscribed tiles, forming, when placed together, a conspicuous kind of monument. Another tile, bearing an analogous inscription, was found about twenty years since in demolishing the remains of an ancient building in Monmouth. Besides the inscription, *Orate pro animabus Thomæ Coke et Alicie uxoris sue. f.f.r.*, it bears an heraldic achievement. Of the exact date of either of these tiles, there is no direct evidence, but it would, perhaps, not be unsafe to assign them to the fifteenth century.

There is, however, a mediæval tile from Norfolk, the date of which can be determined with a greater degree of certainty. It appears that about twenty-five years ago, two ancient paving-tiles were discovered in making a drain round the exterior of North Creake church, near Walsingham. One was inscribed *+ Orate pro anima d'ni Nic* *ſirari*, and the other showed an heraldic device. About a year after this discovery was made, the remains of a decorative pavement was found in the chancel of the ruined church at Barwick, and, according to the account given at the time, by the Rev. James Lee Warner, in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i., p. 373, a fragment was then discovered that supplied the missing part of the above inscription, by the words *Nic [h'i de Stow]*. From this it seemed likely that these tiles had been removed to Barwick from some other church or churches, and as the squares did not appear to be all of one size, this idea was still further confirmed. Now, on turning to Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. x., p. 380, we may infer that Nicholas de Stow was vicar of Snettisham, *cir.* 1350, so that this tile was probably manufactured about the end of the 14th century, his successor having been instituted in 1376. This identification, if to no other purpose, gives

us a date when these inscribed paving-tiles were in use as sepulchral memorials. A tile-kiln having been found at Bawsey, near Lynn, and about fifteen miles from North Creake, it seems very probable that this Norfolk example came from the manufactory that was carried on there.

These examples, although but few, are sufficient to show that paving-tiles were sometimes laid down as sepulchral memorials, after having been manufactured *expressly* for that purpose. Some inscriptions are, however, formed of small tiles, placed side by side, each tile bearing the impress of a single letter. According to Thoresby, an inscription formed in this way was discovered at Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, in 1713. It surrounded a central mosaic pavement of tiles, from beneath which a stone coffin was exhumed. This appears to have been a mediæval example of forming the inscription with small letter-tiles. Judging from the numerous detached letters on single tiles that have been noticed, which have no resemblance to those called "alphabet-tiles," it is evident that these single letters were frequently used to form inscriptions. Among others, two places may be specially mentioned where these detached letter-tiles have been found: at Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, and, also, at St. Marie's Abbey, Beaulieu, Hants. At the latter place the entire alphabet has been traced, in letters of the Lombardic or uncial form. Specimens of these letters are given in Weale's *Quarterly Papers on Architecture*, vol. iv., by Mr. R. J. Withers. A late instance existed in a perfect condition, more than a century since, in Malvern Priory church; but, in 1844, only the letters *BO* remained. A copy of the complete inscription has been preserved among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, having been taken when he visited the church in 1746. It was placed "on tiles all round the verge of a grave," and ran as follows:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDMUND REA LATE VICAR OF MUCH MALVERNE DECEASED THE 23 OF DEC: ANNO DO: 1640.*"

These letters were all "impressed on the clay, and filled in with white earth, precisely according to the ancient method of fabrication." "An undeniable evidence," continues Mr. Way, "is hereby afforded that this process of producing fictile decorations had not been totally disused in Worcestershire as late as 1640."

Having considered monumental inscriptions, it now remains for us to speak of monumental effigies on paving-tiles. Unfortunately, there are only two, or, at the most, three, examples extant in this country, from which an idea can be formed of the style and manner of execution of these curious tile memorials. Two of these unique effigies are in Lingfield church, Surrey. They are much worn, and one of them is incomplete. Each figure originally consisted of three tiles; one of these tiles is now missing. They are formed of rather coarse red clay, protected by a glaze of a greenish hue, which has now disappeared in many places through friction. The design is simply pressed in, no clay of a different colour having been afterwards inserted in the lines. They form, therefore, examples of what are called "indented tiles," specimens of which are occasionally found impressed with ordinary patterns. The figures on the Lingfield tiles are, as might be imagined, somewhat rough in

execution, and bear no comparison with the delicate work exhibited on some of the monumental brasses. On the uninjured of these tile-memorials, we have represented a male dressed in a short tunic with wide-toed shoes, and standing in a supplicatory attitude.

Surrounding each effigy is a border, which, in the case of ordinary incised slabs, would have been occupied by an inscription, but here there are no letters or traces of them, excepting, perhaps, along the topmost end of the perfect memorial, where some faint indications of letters may be made out. They are very much worn, but may have been intended for the words "Hic jacet." The rest of the inscription probably appeared on other tiles, on a border of stone, or on a fillet of brass. It is said that the present position of these effigy-tiles in the chancel is not the one they originally occupied; if so, there is now little chance of ascertaining which of these suggestions is most correct.

Each of these tiles is 15 inches square; the dimensions of one of the memorials is, therefore, 45 inches in length, and 15 inches in width. Their period of execution may be assigned to the early part of the sixteenth century, as the style of dress is similar to that shown on examples of costume in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

The only other instance of ancient paving-tiles in this country which can claim any resemblance to those at Lingfield, is said to be in Winchester cathedral, on a tile of the fourteenth century. On it "appears an episcopal figure in a design of tabernacle work, resembling the designs surrounding sepulchral brasses, and, very probably, part of a monumental portraiture." So, says Mr. Nesbitt, and if such be really the case, it may commemorate some former bishop of the see; or, on the other hand, it may possibly be only a portion of a suitable ornamental design.

In the absence of further instances of monumental effigy-tiles in this country, a few notices of foreign memorials, apparently of a similar kind, may not be altogether unacceptable. In the *Bulletin Monumental*, 2nd series, tome iv. p. 479, may be seen the figure of a knight, clad in armour, formerly in the Abbey of Fontenay-sur-Orne, near Caen. It was formed of thirteen tiles, or squares of burnt earth enamelled, each 8 inches square. It appears to have been of very similar execution to those at Lingfield. Other specimens of the same kind of work are said to have formerly existed at Longues and at Breuil, near Bayeux, the latter of the fourteenth century, and exhibiting a beautifully executed inscription.

Perhaps, of still greater interest is the series of drawings of monumental effigies preserved among Gough's Collections in the Bodleian Library, and copied from the tombs themselves, which formerly existed in the chapter-house of the Abbey of Jumleige, in Normandy, now totally demolished. These drawings were made about the year 1700, and originally were part of the Collections of M. de Gaignière's, under whose direction they were made. The tombs formed the tile-pavement of the chapter-house, and the effigies on them represented the abbots from the foundation of the Abbey to the thirteenth century, when the pavement appears to have been entirely renewed, as all the figures are of the same style of workmanship, and probably of the latter period. The tomb of Abbot Roger, who died in 1177, is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. v. p. 235. He is

* Cole's MSS., vol. x., p. 126.

represented in his ecclesiastical vestments, and is placed under a canopy, on which is the inscription,—

ICI: GIST: ROGIER: ABBAS: P

It has been questioned whether the figure itself was not really formed of stone, incised and painted, instead of tiles, these being confined to the surrounding portions of the tomb. At any rate the joints are not seen to cross the effigy in the drawing, as in the examples at Lingfield and Fontenay; but this may be only an omission of the artist, who was unwilling to disfigure the effigy with cross-lines, and preferred rather to sacrifice strict truth for general effect. It may be mentioned that Haines has been led to consider these monuments at Jumiege as incised stone slabs, having the lines filled in with a coloured composition, and the several ornaments, pastoral staves and inscriptions consisting of brass. But as these tombs are described in the same Collections as *tombes de quarreaux*, which I understand to mean tombs composed of paving-tiles, there can, surely, be no reason for classing them with the incised enamelled stone slabs met with in foreign countries, and which constitute quite a distinct kind of memorial. M. Viollet le Duc takes the same view, calling them flat tombs of *burnt-earth enamelled*.*

The place of manufacture of the Lingfield tiles is doubtful, but their style of execution greatly resembles Flemish work. We know that brass memorial plates were imported in great numbers from Flanders, and hence there were many opportunities for bringing over paving-tiles from the same country. The very existence of similar memorials in France, in some measure, supports the idea of their foreign manufacture; but, it would seem desirable, before forming any decided opinion on this point, to ascertain whether any monuments of the same construction still exist, or are known to have existed, in Flanders or in Germany.

NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN KENTISH CHURCHES.

I.—EAST WICKHAM.

ON the high ground directly overlooking the Thames Valley, about two miles east of Shooter's Hill, stands the little church of East Wickham, a composite building of flint and brick, and of little interest architecturally. It contains, however, two monumental brasses, or rather the remains of them, for neither are quite perfect, and one has been very roughly treated. They may be described in a succinct manner as follow:—

- I. John de Bladigdone and wife, half effigies in the head of a floriated cross, *cir.* 1325.
- II. William Payn, late yeoman of the guard, with three wives (one lost) and three sons, 1568.

The former of these brasses has been greatly mutilated, and is only a shadow of what it was when first laid down at the eastern end of the nave. At the present time, there are only two small fragments still attached to the stone in which the whole brass was inlaid, the other pieces that remain being loose and in a broken state. The most perfect of these loose fragments are the two half effigies which originally occupied the centre of the head of the floriated cross, formed by a double quatrefoil, richly cusped. The inscription, or rather that part preserved, is easily read, although the stem

on which it has been engraved is broken into several pieces. It is only by examining all these fragments, and the outline of the empty matrix, which fortunately has not been altogether destroyed, that the complete design of this cross-brass can be ascertained; but as a rare instance of civilians being represented in the head of a floriated cross, it possesses features of interest even in its mutilated and imperfect condition. Moreover, examples of costume on brasses of this early period—the beginning of the fourteenth century—is uncommon, and affords trustworthy evidence on this most interesting branch of inquiry.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is ample cause for regretting that this old sepulchral memorial has not been more carefully preserved. It is evident that the work of destruction commenced in the last century, when the stone slab, in which the brass was set, was broken in two, and the lower half taken away to make room for an ordinary grave-stone. Add to this, the wanton mischief perpetrated by some thieves who entered the church within memory, and the present state of this brass is easily explained. I was informed a short time since by the parish clerk, that had it not been for his collecting the various fragments that were scattered about the church by the said thieves, and preserving them in a drawer, few traces of this fourteenth century brass would have been in existence at the present day. As it is, the effigies are loose, and in that condition are very apt, unintentionally, perhaps, to be mislaid or lost altogether. Under circumstances such as these, would it not be advisable to re-insert them in a stone, and place them on the wall of the church, so that there would be less chance of their being accidentally lost? This work could be done at a trifling cost, and ought to have been undertaken long ago by the officers of the Kent Archaeological Society, or some other kindred body.

We now proceed to a short notice of the costume of these demi-figures. Both husband and wife are very small, being only five inches in length, and the details are consequently not so well shown as in some larger brasses of the same period. The costume is that of the end of the reign of Edward II. John de Bladigdone is attired as a civilian, with long and flowing hair, and a forked or pointed beard. The tunic appears to be long and close-fitting, with sleeves tight as far as the elbows, and then hanging down in lappets. A row of buttons extends downwards in front, and close sleeves distinct from the tunic appear from elbow to wrist. Covering the shoulders is a hood or cape, somewhat loosely arranged about the neck and throat.

His wife, Maud, has a long veil covering the head and falling on the shoulders, the hair being confined in bunches within a netted caul on each side of the forehead. The neck is covered by a gorget or wimple, drawn up round the chin and fastened across the forehead. The under garment consists of a closely fitting kirtle with very tight sleeves, and over this appears a sleeveless gown with the sides cut away under the arm-pits. In the fine brass of Sir John de Creke and lady, at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, which is of the same date as this East Wickham brass, the peculiar shape of this garment is more distinctly shown. "It appears," says Haines, "to have originated from the small slits which may be seen in the brass at Minster [Sheppey], cut in the sleeveless gown, to allow the passage of the arms. These slits were probably enlarged until the sides of the skirt completely disappeared. These sideless dresses are apt to be mistaken for jackets edged with fur, but the appearance of the girdle of the kirtle through the side openings and its disappearance behind the front of the dress, sufficiently shows the real character of these garments." The effigies of the ladies on these brasses at East Wickham and Westley Waterless should be studied together, otherwise the style of dress portrayed on the former brass might be easily overlooked, on account of its diminutive size, and the wear and tear to which it has been subjected.

Only a portion of the Norman-French inscription has been

* *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française*, tome ix. p. 67.

preserved, the letters being of the Lombardic form. It reads as follows:—

† IOHAN DE BLADIGDONE ET MAVD S

The remaining portion of this inscription was probably constructed after a usual formula, such as "sa feme gisont icy dieu de lo'almes eit m'cy amen." In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. i. p. 74, the end of the inscription is given as "sva conivx," but for this I think there can be no foundation, as there is sufficient trace of the letter following the s to convince me that it is not a v but an a. This is shown very clearly in a rubbing now in my possession.

The word *Bladigdone* is probably an old form for *Blendon*, an estate on the road from Eltham to Bexley, and about two miles south of East Wickham church. According to Hasted, Blendon is spelt in old deeds *Bladindon*, and the oldest possessor of the estate recorded by that historian is one Jordan de Bladindon, who, about 1 Richard II., i.e. about 1377, transferred his lands there to another family. Although the word *Jordan* is possibly the mistake of a careless scribe for *Johan*, it is probable that the brass under consideration commemorates a possessor of the estate prior to the reign of Richard II., as the costume shown cannot be so late as 1377, and seems to be as early as 1325, or at least before 1350.

II. This brass, now on the north wall of the nave, is in a far better state of preservation than the one we have just been describing, although one of the female effigies is, unfortunately, missing. The male effigy affords an instance of the costume of a yeoman of the guard in the reign of Elizabeth—a similar dress, it may be observed, to that worn by the Beef-eaters of the present day. He is represented as a short and stout man, with trunk hose and sword, and having on his breast a rose surmounted by a crown, the insignia of his office. His wives appear neatly attired, plain circular caps, or French hoods, being worn instead of a more gorgeous head-dress. Beneath the missing wife, and below the inscription-plate, is the effigy of one son, and beneath the third wife are the effigies of two sons. These children are clad in plain gowns, the most curious feature being the long sleeves, with slits half-way down for the free passage of the arms, a common dress in the sixteenth century, but, nevertheless, a somewhat grotesque fashion. The male figure is 12½ inches in length, the females 12 inches, and the children 4½ inches.* The inscription-plate—18½ by 3½ inches—records that—

**Here under lpyth burged the bodges of William Wagn late
yeoman of the Garde Elizabeth Johan and Johan hys
wybes whiche William decessid the xxv day of Januarge
A^o 1568. To whome God grante a Joefull resurrection**

It may be well to remark, in conclusion, that the earlier portions of East Wickham church are considered to have been built, in the thirteenth century, by Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who possessed the manor in the reign of Edward I. Some wall-paintings of considerable merit were discovered underneath the whitewash in 1845, of the same period as the erection of the church, showing that the walls of the building were originally decorated. An endeavour was made to preserve these curious paintings, but the parishioners wished them destroyed, which was accordingly done.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

February 13, 1872.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, has been purchased by Lady Franklin. Her ladyship proposes to convert the premises into a museum of Arctic curiosities and relics of the last Arctic expedition under the command of her late husband.

* The half effigy of a yeoman of the guard occurs in Winkfield Church, Berkshire, date 1630, temp. Charles I.

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A PROPOSAL has been made in the town of Ipswich, and has been taken up by influential gentlemen, to erect a statue to Cardinal Wolsey. The Rev. Henry Drummond thus addresses the local press:—"No visitors come to the town without inquiring for memorials of the greatest man Ipswich ever produced, and of whom we ought justly to be proud. The old Postern Gate is all we have to show, and invariably is disappointment manifested that no more striking object remains than the mouldering gateway in College Street. Truly, was Wolsey more a king than Henry VIII. Students of German history well know the influence he exercised over princes, causing his master to be regarded as the arbiter of the fate of Europe. He was more to England than Bismarck has been in modern times to Germany; and a grateful posterity will recognise them, when time shall show events in their true significance, as real benefactors to mankind. Let not his native town be unmindful of Wolsey, who, but for the machinations of men less high principled, would have rendered Ipswich, as Shakespeare said, twin sister with Oxford in learning. The man who 'out of fortitude of soul was able to endure more miseries, and greater far than his weak-hearted enemies dare offer,' should have a statue in this his native town, and I should venture to suggest the Arboretum as a suitable site. A small committee might be formed to endeavour to carry out the design, and I venture to predict no great exertion would be required to raise the necessary funds. Four hundred years ago this remarkable man was born, and the close of 1871 is not an inappropriate time to commemorate his great career."

A few weeks since, a vault in St. Mary's churchyard, Kelvedon, Essex, which had been closed for about sixty-six years, was opened to receive the remains of a Miss Sarah Leapingwell, of Springfield, whose family were inhabitants of the parish some century ago. The vault is built of brick; and, much to the surprise of those who opened it, there was no vestige of a coffin in it, and no bones excepting two skulls. The matter seems almost inexplicable, inasmuch as it cannot be attributed to body-snatchers—those terrors of the past—as the skulls would not have been left; but sixty or seventy years ago that offence was common in Kelvedon, and an old man states that he has often been placed in the porch to watch. There was, however, a good deal of moisture in the vault.

I have been driven into a peculiar research by a paragraph which appeared in one of our local contemporaries, reading as follows:—

"Many quaint and curious things have been produced by the 'sign-board artists' throughout the country, but we question whether a parallel can be found anywhere to that at the hostelry at the junction of the roads to Norwich, Ipswich, Bury, and Thetford (from each of which it is distant 20 miles), in this parish, and called 'Scole Inn,' from the impossibility, we suppose, of extracting a concise title out of the extraordinary conglomeration of ideas depicted on its sign. This is described as follows in the *History of the Hundred of Diss*, in which Scole Inn is situate:—1, Jonah coming out of the fish's mouth; 2, A lion supporting the arms of Great Yarmouth; 3, A Bacchus; 4, The arms of Lindley; 5, The arms of Hobart, now Lord Hobart; 6, A shepherd playing on his pipe; 7, An angel supporting the arms of Mr. Peck's lady; 8, An angel supporting the arms of Mr. Peck; 9, A white hart, with this motto, '*Impletur veteris bacchi ping visque ferina*, an. Dom. 1655'; 10, The arms of the late Earl of Yarmouth; 11, The arms of the Duke of Norfolk; 12, Neptune on a dolphin; 13, A lion supporting the arms of Norwich; 14, Charon carrying a reputed witch to hell; 15, Cerberus; 16, A huntsman; 17, Actæon; 18, A white hart, couchant; 19, Prudence; 20,

Fortitude; 21, Temperance; 22, Justice; 23, Diana; 24, Time devouring an infant; 25, An astronomer, who is seated on a circumferentor, and by some chemical preparation is so affected that in fine weather he faces the north, and against bad weather he faces that quarter from whence it is about to come. The writer of the history above mentioned adds—"What could induce a merchant, above a century ago, to erect so costly a piece of workmanship we are at loss to conjecture, unless to indulge his consummate vanity or singularity of temper, for we confess that we do not discover the smallest trait of judgment or taste in the whole composition. Had he consulted every artist in the kingdom to leave a monument of his stupidity, they could not have produced a better effect. Had he expended so considerable a sum at that time as £1,057 on a subject which would have perpetuated his memory without an impeachment of his understanding, posterity might have looked on it with indifference; but they saw it with contempt, and let this "sign of insanity" moulder with its projector."

My research was soon rewarded, for, turning to those volumes so full of interest to the antiquary—viz., the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, I found many remarks on these subjects. For instance, in No. 18 of the *Tatler* issued on May 21, 1709, Addison complains of the "general want of skill in Orthography," as observed in the sign-posts of the day, and says—"I have cause to know this Matter as well as any Body; for I have (when I went to Merchant Taylor's School) suffered Stripes for spelling after the Signs I have observed in my way; though," he adds, "at the same time I must confess staring at those inscriptions first gave me an Idea and curiosity for Medals." Verily, with the great Shakespeare we may exclaim—

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out."

Again, in No. 28 of the *Spectator* occurs an article on the same subject, fully displaying the absurdity and barbarity of the sign-posts in 1710. F. E. S.

ON THE PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE old question of the pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Norsemen, revived by Dr. Wilson, in his work "On the Pre-historic Antiquities of North America," deserves, I think, to be once more discussed; and to all who have paid any attention to the subject, the reconsideration of it in the pages of *The Antiquary* must be highly gratifying, especially when the weight of Mr. Hyde Clarke's opinion is placed in opposition to the assertions of Dr. Wilson, which is thus stated—"the discovery of America by the Norsemen, even if it could be disproved, can have nothing to do with the animal-shaped mounds."* The two questions are as distinctly separate as they could be, as unconnected with each other as the Norse incursions into Ireland were from the Round Towers. As they both, then, fall into two distinct questions, it will considerably assist us in the inquiry to treat them as such—

1. (Because it was raised before the presence of the mounds had become known.)—Was America known to the ancients?

2. What was the origin of the aboriginal races of America, and who were the builders of the animal mounds in that part of the world?

The first question is, perhaps, the least difficult to answer; the little that is known about it is very valuable. In the *Timæus*, it says, "For there was before [opposite] this mouth, which in your language is called the Pillar of Hercules, an island. But this island was larger than Lybia

and Asia together, and from it there was, for those travelling at that time, a passage to other islands, and from the region of the islands to all the continent opposite—that continent which is around that true sea. For although in that place, within the mouth of which we have spoken, there appears a narrow part having a passage, nevertheless the same is a true sea, and the land which surrounds it truly and entirely is most justly called a continent. But in this Atlantic island there was established a great and wonderful power of kings ruling, indeed, the whole of the island, many other islands, and part of the continent; and, *furthermore, in addition to these, of the parts within in this place, they ruled Lybia, as far as Egypt and Europe, as far as Tyrhænia.*"

It is clear, from this and other passages, that Plato did not mean either of the British islands, although some may feel inclined to accept this interpretation, as they are certainly situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules (the Straits of Gibraltar); but Plato had an idea of an island, or continent, situated beyond these—farther off than Atlantis and the sea surrounding it, and the *continent* (which I imagine to be America) surrounding the sea. Again, the *continent* could not be either Europe, Africa, or Asia, as they are all surrounded by the sea, said to be enclosed by the *continent* terminating in high mountains. Further, it can hardly be supposed that the vast extent of country, which is thus spoken of, could be merely a poetical allusion to any of the countries and empires surrounding the Mediterranean, or any of the countries and empires of Africa and Asia, for it is distinctly stated that there arose in Atlantis a confederacy of kings, which succeeded in subduing the whole of the island, several other islands, and extended their dominion to parts of the *continent* itself.* The rule of the Atlantis kings was also extended to Lybia, Egypt, and Europe as far as Tyrhænia, and Northern Africa.*

The importance of this kind of evidence depends upon the authenticity of *Timæus*, upon which I shall not attempt to speak; if it be authentic, then it ought to be admitted on the side taken up by Mr. Hyde Clarke and myself.

Emerging from the semi-mythological era of Plato, we come to the alleged, and since contradicted (by the way, unsupported by any evidence worthy of being called as such by Dr. Wilson) pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen. To give, *in extenso*, the facts that can be adduced substantiating their claim, would here be unnecessary; it will suffice, I trust, merely to give a few of them.

In the oldest of Icelandic histories, there is given a clear account of the discovery of North America. It states that to the south of inhabited Greenland† are wild and desert tracks, and ice-covered mountains; then comes the land of the Skrællings; beyond this, Markland; and then Vinland, the Good. Next to this, and somewhat behind it, lies Albania, that is to say, Hvítamannaland, *Whitemansland*, whither vessels formerly sailed from Ireland. It was there that several Irishmen and Icelanders recognised Ari, the son of Mar, and Katla of Reykjanes, whom there had not for a long time been any tidings of, and whom the natives of the country had made their chief. The account also states that Rafn, of Limerick, who had resided for a long time in Limerick, in Iceland, first brought news of this, and besides this, Thorkil Geetson said he had heard several Icelanders relate the same, who had been present when Thorfin, Earl of Orkney, asserted that Ari had been seen in the *Whitemansland*, and although he did not get leave

* "Works of Plato," trans. by Taylor and Sydenham: London, 1804, vol. IV., p. 327, *et seq.*, "The Destruction of Atlantis"—*Bibliothèque Journal*, No. 3, Aug., 1848.

† The fact of the discovery of Greenland (a part of America) is very important, in favour of the Northmen, who discovered and founded a colony there in A.D. 985, fourteen or fifteen years before the introduction of Christianity.—See Semper's "Philippine Islands," and the "Academy," March 12, 1870, p. 153.

* *Vide Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 10.

to return, was very much esteemed * This discovery is said to have been made A.D. 983.

Whitemansland is supposed to be that part of the coast of North America, which extends southward from Chesapeake Bay, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.†

"As the distance of *Whitemansland* is described as 'sex dagra sigling vestur fra Irlandi' (six days' sailing westward from Ireland), it is probable that Ari had sailed from Ireland."‡

Vinland is now known as the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and *Markland*, Nova Scotia.§

Besides these curious statements there are others bearing upon this question.

It is said "that the Esquimaux children taken in Markland declared that beyond their country lay another, the inhabitants of which wore white dresses, and bore flags on long poles."||

Humboldt, whose authority cannot well be rejected, fully admits the Scandinavian discovery of America.¶ But it does not require to stake the argument upon his opinions, for the dates of the Sagas and other works containing the statements are sufficiently convincing, e.g., Adam of Bremen's accounts of *Vinland* (*Vineland*) was written in the 11th century, compiled from authentic accounts furnished him by Danes, being, in fact, communicated to him by the Danish King, Svein Estrithson. Are Frode's account of *Vinland*, written in the same or following century, and of the eminent Icelandic chief, Ari Marson, are of his own ancestors, who, in the year 983, was driven to a part of America, situate near *Vinland* ** (as stated above).

There is evidence also of the New World having been extensively known in succeeding centuries, prior to the 15th, in which Columbus achieved his great undertaking. For instance—

In 1121, Bishop Eirik sailed from Greenland in quest of *Vinland*.

In 1285, Athalbrand and Thorwald, sons of Helgi, discovered a new land west of Iceland.

In 1290 Rolf was sent by King Eirik in search of the new land, and took several men with him from Iceland for that purpose.

In 1295, death of Rolf, surnamed the Discoverer.††

I must note, *en passant*, that Finn Magnussen has proved that Columbus visited Iceland previous to his sailing for the New World, in the year 1477, which is supposed to have placed him in a very favourable opportunity for seeing the Icelandic accounts.‡‡ This is, however, an open question.

After considering the whole of the evidence herein put forth, I fully agree with the general conclusions thus stated by Mallet:

"All that can be said, with certainty, is that the North-

men were tolerably well acquainted with the coast of America, from Labrador to Massachusetts, and had a *vague tradition* that it extended much farther south, and that this southern region was peopled by a race of men differing in many respects from the Esquimaux. We may also admit, when we take into consideration that swarms of freebooters constantly cruising in the Northern Seas, and along the whole western coast of Europe, that during a violent gale from the north-east, several vessels may have been driven across the Atlantic, as far south as Florida. . . . It is, in fact, obvious that the merest accident might in that age have led some enterprising adventurer a few degrees further south, and given rise to a series of events resulting in the final conquest of the tropical regions of America by the seafaring Scandinavians.*"

Coming, now, to the second part of the inquiry, viz., what was the origin of the aboriginal races of America, and who were the builders of the mounds in that part of the world, we find ourselves in the region of doubt. Ethnologically speaking, there seems some good grounds for supposing that all the races of America are of one stock, although presenting many physical variations.† Professor Huxley thus speaks of the Mongoloid type in America, and I think many ethnologists will be content to accept his conclusions as the soundest, under the present insufficient state of our knowledge on this perplexing part of the inquiry. He says:—"To the north-east, the Mongoloid population of Asia comes into contact with the Thukutchi, who are said to be physically identical with the Esquimaux and Greenlanders of North America."

"These people combine, with the skin and hair of the Asiatic Mongoloids, extremely long skulls. The Mongoloid habit of skin and hair is also visible in the whole population of the two Americas; but they are predominantly dolichocephalic, the Patagonians, and the ancient mound-builders presenting remarkable brachycephaly."‡

I have taken the liberty of italicizing these last sentences, in order that my readers may bear them in mind when I come to the latter part of the question.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERY AT LEITH.—Some workmen in the employment of Messrs. M'Donald and Grant, contractors for the new bridge across the harbour at Leith, have just discovered, while excavating thirty feet below the upper part of the old stone pier on the east side of the harbour, a few ancient coins and an old brass relic of peculiar form, about three and a half inches long, and weighing a little more than an ounce. Through the centre there is a square hole, and at each end there is a figure of a man's head. It is not known when the pier was built. The coins and relics have been sent to the Museum, Leith.

EXCAVATIONS AT EPHEBUS.—H.M.S. *Caledonia* is at present at Smyrna, engaged in taking on board the marbles, etc., recently brought to light at Ephesus. They are intended to be placed in the British Museum.

* "Landnama book," p. 133, *et seq.* "The History of Maritime Discovery," vol. I. pp. 214, 215. "The Eyrbyggja-Saga," trans. by Sir Walter Scott, in "Mallet's Northern Antiquities," 1847, p. 534.

† "Antiquitates Americanæ," p. xxvii, and p. 208 *et seq.* J. Wilson's "The Last Solar System of the Ancients Discovered," vol. II, pp. 237-240.

‡ "The Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," translated by J. H. Todd, D.D., *Rerum Britannicarum Medii ævi Scriptores*, p. 301.

§ "Guide to Northern Archaeology," by the Earl of Ellesmere, p. 115; "Toræus's Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ," "Mallet's North. Antiq.," p. 250.

|| "Thorfinn's Saga," cited in Mallet, p. 265. ¶ "Cosmos," vol. I, p. 20. "Antiq. Americanæ." See also, "The History of the Swedes,"

by Eric Gustave Geijer, translated by J. H. Turner, London, p. 36.

¶ "Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America," by Abbé Em. Domenech, vol. I, chap. iii, p. 41 *et seq.* (As some of my readers may reject this work as unreliable, I would beg to refer them to a vindication of his character, by Max Müller, in his "Chips from a German Workshop," vol. I, pp. 313, 314). Domenech was, however, led to partly believe in the authenticity of O'Connor's spurious "Chronicles of Eri," "Deserts of N. Am.," vol. I, p. 7.

§ "The Ancient Colony and Church of Greenland," a Review of *Gronlands Historiske Mindesmarker*, in "The Sacristy," vol. I, pp. 70, 77, 1871.

|| "Guide North. Arch.," p. 115; "Mallet's North. Antiq.," p. 263.

†† "Guide North. Arch.," p. 113; "Mallet," p. 267.

* "North. Antiq.," pp. 266, 267. Mr. Owen, the biographer of Wales, has so far forgotten himself as to accept the *very doubtful* voyage of Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd (as stated in the Triads), as *quite true*, and thinks he must have reached America in the 12th century. The fact is not mentioned in the "*Brut y Tywysogion*," although it speaks of the rebellious proceedings of Madoc; nor does Stephens, in his "Literature of the Kymry," notice a Triad of such importance as it is, if *true*. It is, also, not credited in "The History of Maritime Discovery," vol. I, p. 215. The learned M. Guglielmo Libri holds the following view, "It is by carefully examining the unintelligible inscriptions the Norsemen left on rocks, and not by the reading of treatises on geography and navigation, that we have been led to think that the Scandinavians, several centuries before Columbus, had landed on the shores of North America."—See his Introduction in Sotheby's catalogue of his books, Part I., A-L, p. vi.

† "History of Mankind," by Prichard, vol. II, bk. viii, 1846.

‡ "The Geographical Distribution of the Chief Modification of Mankind,"—*Ethnological Journal*, January, 1871, p. 408.

FORMER PUBLIC THANKSGIVINGS AND ROYAL PROCESSIONS TO ST. PAUL'S AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE following brief accounts of public thanksgivings, gathered from a variety of sources, may serve to show the hearty recognitions of the goodness of God in his providential dealings with our favoured country, that have taken place in the brightest periods of its history.

1236.—Queen Eleanor proceeded in great state through the City to the coronation, at which time there were exhibited elaborate pageants.*

1298.—On the occasion of Edward I.'s victory over the Scots, pageants were again exhibited.†

1357.—Edward the Black Prince led King John and the captive Lords of Bordeaux through the City, and retained them till the following spring. Upon sending this news to his father, he forthwith caused a general thanksgiving to be observed throughout "all England, over eight daies together."

1392.—When Richard II. passed through the City, after the citizens, by submission and the Queen's intercession, had obtained the restoration of their Charter, a thanksgiving was held.‡

1399.—Henry IV. proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral, to acknowledge his thankfulness to God upon his accession.

KING HENRY V.

A public thanksgiving was held on Sunday, the Feast of St. Edward the King and Confessor, in the third year of King Henry V. (A.D. 1416), after the great victory obtained by the English at the battle of Agincourt. After the great business of the day was over, and God had given that renowned prince the victory, he ordered the 114th and 115th Psalms to be sung on the field of battle, by way of acknowledging that all success and all blessings come down from the "Father of lights." It appears that the whole victorious army fell down upon their knees, as one man, on the field of conquest, and shouted with one heart and with one voice, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to thy name, give we the glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake." Solemnly grand, indeed, must have been the sound of this thanksgiving! Mr. H. T. Riley, in his "Memoirs of London, in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries," states that—"After Mass of the Holy Spirit devoutly and with due honour celebrated, with solemn music, in the chapel of the Guild Hall of the City of London, according to the ordinance thereon made and approved, in the time of John Wodecok, *late* mayor of the same city." &c. Nicholas Wotton, Lord Mayor, and the "aldermen, together with an immense number of the commonalty of the citizens of the City aforesaid, went on foot to Westminster and made devout thanksgiving with due solemnity in the Minster there, for the joyous news that had then arrived. But, however, after being ardently athirst in expectation to hear some encouraging news of the success of the royal expedition, it was not long before a trustworthy report of the truth arrived to refresh the longing ears of all the City, how that our said Lord, our Illustrious King, the Lord giving his aid therein, had by such grace gained the victory over his enemies and adversaries, who had united to oppose his march through the midst of his territory of France towards Calais. And because that in the course of events such sorrows and apprehensions of adversity had been succeeded by the joyous news which gave the first notification of this victory; therefore the said mayor and aldermen, and commonalty, in the presence of our lady the

queen, and very many other lords and peers of the realm, and in company of the more substantial men, both spiritual and temporal, for the THANKSGIVING THAT WAS DUE UNTO GOD," &c.

Henry returned to England on the 6th November following, and gave strict orders that no ballad or song should be made or sung, more than of Thanksgiving to God for his happy victory and safe return; but without words either disgracing the French or extolling the English. At his entrance into London, the City presented him with "a Thousand Pounds, and Two Basons of Gold worth Five Hundred Pounds more."*

It is elsewhere stated that "And the morrow after Simond and Jude daye, tydynges came to the new mayer of the sodyne battelle. And then was grete solempnities and processions was done ther for, with prelattes, prestes, frieres, and other sage men of the cytte. And after that the kynge came to Dover, Cantorbery, and soo to London; and there the mayer, aldermen, comyns, rydyng worshipfully ayenst hym in rede gownes and whyte hoddies, and browte hym to Westmyster."†

KING HENRY VI.

1445.—On Henry VI.'s marriage with Queen Margaret, when she approached London, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and the crafts wearing their respective cognizances, went forth to meet her, and brought her in great state through the City, where were sumptuous and costly pageants, with verses, by Lydgate, and resemblance of divers old histories, to the great comfort of the Queen and her attendants.‡

1455.—On the Queen's visit to Coventry, at Badlake, in that city, there was a *Jesse* over the gate, showing two speeches made by Isaiah and Jeremiah, in compliment to the Queen, and comparing her to the root of Jesse.§

1458.—This year peace was made between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, and upon the publication thereof, a solemn procession was made in St. Paul's, at which the king was present with the crown upon his head. Before him, hand in hand, went the Duke of Somerset and the Earl Salisbury, the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Warwick, and so on until all were duly marshalled. Behind the king came the queen, led by the Duke of York.

KING EDWARD IV.

1474.—King Edward was received with great solemnity upon his entry into Coventry, by the mayor and commonalty, on the 24th of April. There was a magnificent exhibition of pageants.||

KING HENRY VII.

1486.—In this year the pretended Warwick (Symnel) was ordered by King Henry to be led on horseback through the streets of London, in order that the most ignorant of the multitude might see the grossness of the imposture.¶ Besides this, Henry went to St. Paul's to offer up thanks for the Divine assistance granted him in quelling this revolt.

1487.—On the 25th November, Elizabeth, queen to Henry VII., proceeded by water to Greenwich to her coronation. On the morrow her progress through the city of Westminster was magnificently welcomed by singing children, some arrayed like angels, and others like virgins, to sing sweet songs as she passed along.**

1502.—Prince Arthur was married to "the Kynge of Spayne's thurd daughter, Kateryne," on the 14th November, "at Sent Powles Church. And a halpas made of

* Quoted from a history written in the time of Charles II., without title page and author's name.

† *Chronicles of Grey Friars of London*, edited by John Gough Nichols, for the Camden Society, 1852, p. 14.

‡ Hone, p. 235. § *Ibid.*, p. 235.

¶ "Pageant of the Sheremen and Taylors," cited by Hone, pp. 235, 236.

** "History of England," by Sir J. Mackintosh, LL.D., vol. ii, p. 74.

* "Styrye's Glory of Regality," by A. Taylor, p. 251.

† *Ibid.*, p. 236; Hone's "Ancient Mysteries," p. 234.

‡ Hone, p. 234.

** "Glory of Regality," p. 276; Hone, p. 237; "Rutland Papers," edited by W. Jordan, Camden Society, 1842, p. 2, *et seq.*

tymber from the west dore to the qwere dore of twelve foote brode and four foote of hyghte. And in the myddis of the same marryd. And the fest holden in the byshoppe of Londones palles. And the day of hare reseving in to lond was made many reche pagenttes : furst at the bregge at the condyd in Graschestret, the condet in Cornelle, standarde in Cheppe, the crosse new gylted, at the lyttyll condyd and at Powlles west dore, ronnyng wyne, rede claret and wythe, and all the day of the marriage. And at the same maryge the kyng made fifty-seven knyghttes. And the ij^{de} day after, alle the corte removyd unto Westminster by watter. And the mayer with alle the craftes wyth them in barges, with trompettes, shalmes, and taberttes in the best maner : and there the kyng helde ryall justes, turnayes, and banketts six dayes after. And thene returnyd to Rychemonde. And the same day ther the mayer helde hys fest at the yelde halle.*

On Sunday, May 21, 1514, Henry VIII. went to St. Paul's in marvellous state to receive the sword and cap of maintenance sent by the Pope to him. On that occasion, the whole immediate neighbourhood was crowded with spectators, estimated at 30,000.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Another great national Thanksgiving day worthy of note is that which took place on Tuesday, 19th November, 1588, at St. Paul's. Stowe has narrated it, and Nicol, in his "Progress of Queen Elizabeth," Vol. II., also a few other contemporary writers.

The day was kept holy day throughout the realm, with sermons, singing of Psalms, bonfires, &c., for joy and thanksgiving unto God, for the overthrow of the Spaniards, our enemies, on the sea; and the citizens of London assembled in their liveries that day, had a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, tending to that end.

The 24th of November being Sunday, her majesty, having attendant upon her the Privy Council and nobility and other honourable persons, as well spiritual as temporal, in great number, the French ambassador, the judges of the realm, the heralds, trumpeters, and all on horseback, did come in a chariot-throne, made with four pillars behind, to have a canopy on the top, whereof was made a crown imperial, and two lower pillars before, whereon stood a lion and a dragon, supporters of the arms of England, drawn by two white horses from Somerset House to the Cathedral of St. Paul's, her footmen and pensioners about her; next came after her the Earl of Essex, master of her horse, leading her majesty's horse of state richly furnished; after him a great number of ladies of honour; on each side of them the guards on foot in their rich coats, and halberts in their hands. When she came to Temple Bar, Edward Schets Corvinus, an officer of her Privy Chamber, gave her majesty a jewel containing a caopon or toadstone, set in gold, which she graciously accepted, saying that it was the first gift she had received that day. The same day her highness received a book, entitled "The Light of Britain," from Henry Lite, of Litescary, the author. When the queen arrived at the west door of St. Paul's, she dismounted from her chariot throne, between the hours of twelve and one, when she was received by the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, and others of the clergy (upwards of fifty in number), all in rich copes, &c. Her majesty then on her knees made hearty prayer to God, which prayers being finished, she passed under a rich canopy through the long west aisle to her travers in the choir, the clergy singing the Litany. Her majesty was then brought to the north wall of the Cathedral, towards the pulpit-cross, where she heard a sermon by Dr. Pierce, Bishop of Salisbury; after which she returned through the church to the bishop's palace, where she dined, and returned to Somerset House by torch light."—Add. MSS. 6307.

KING CHARLES II.

In the year 1666, on August the 14th, another Thanksgiving day took place in honour of a great naval success. This is noted by Mr. Pepys, in his "Diary," Vol. III. p. 255. "Comes Mr. Foly and his man with a box of great variety of carpenter's and joyner's tooles, which I had bespoke, which pleased me mightily, but I will have more. Pory tells me how mad my letter makes my Lord Peterborough, &c. . . . So to the chapel, and heard a piece of the Deau of Westminster's sermon, and a speciall good anthemue before the king, after the sermon."

QUEEN ANNE.

The great success obtained over the French, in 1702, occasioned her majesty Queen Anne to appoint the 12th of November for a day of public thanksgiving, on which day her majesty went in grand procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, whither she was attended by both Houses of Parliament, &c.*

Queen Anne went in state from St. James's to St. Paul's on the day appointed for a public thanksgiving, September 7, 1704.

Another public thanksgiving occurred August 23, 1705. This day being appointed by her majesty's proclamation to be observed throughout this kingdom as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for His goodness in giving to her majesty's arms, in conjunction with those of her allies under the command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, after their having forced the French lines in the Spanish Netherlands, a signal and glorious victory over the enemy's forces within those lines. Her majesty went to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's with great solemnity, to return thanks to God for these His signal mercies and blessings.†

In the year 1713, peace being concluded between Great Britain and France, the same was proclaimed in London on the 7th of July, on which occasion both Houses of Parliament attended a general thanksgiving at St. Paul's, her majesty being ill of the gout; and at night fireworks were exhibited on the Thames, and in various parts of the city and suburbs.

KING GEORGE III.

A grand national thanksgiving, on his majesty's recovery from a severe illness, took place at St. Paul's, April 23, 1789, when the king and queen and the royal family went. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of London from these words:—"O, tarry thou the Lord's leisure; be strong, and He shall establish thy heart." There were 167 members of the House of Commons in St. Paul's that day. Mr. Wilson, of St. Paul's Churchyard, gave a signal instance of gallant spirit. A thousand guineas had been offered for his house and was refused.

A day of public thanksgiving for Lord Howe's victory over the French on the 1st of June, 1795, took place at St. Paul's.

Another, also, for Lord Vincent's victory over the Spaniards, on February 19, 1797. "His majesty is expected to arrive at St. Paul's by 12 o'clock." The *Times* of November 27, 1797, states that, "Orders have been given for the necessary preparations to be made for his majesty's going to St. Paul's on the 14th of December next. The procession will be the same as that observed after the king's recovery; and the flags of France, Spain, and Holland will be carried as trophies of victory over the three great naval Powers of Europe, and afterwards be deposited in the cathedral."

The following is an estimate of the cost incurred by this grand ceremony:—

* "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London," p. 27.

* "Chamberlain's Hist. of Lon.," p. 274.
† *Lon. Gaz.*, Aug. 23-27, 1795.

Between Buckingham House and St. Paul's there are about 1000 houses in the line of procession, in each of which was spent for refreshment, upon an average, 6 <i>l.</i> , and loss by stop of business, 4 <i>l.</i>	£10,000
In each house, upon an average, there were fifty persons, who, in coach hire, or other extra expenses, spent 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	6,250
In the streets there were 15,000 persons, who each lost a day's work, of the average of 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	12,500
Fitting up St. Paul's, and public and private city feasts	2,000
Refreshments to 20,000 troops in and about London, at 1 <i>s.</i> per head	1,000
	£31,750

November 27, 1798, was a day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the successes obtained by his Majesty's arms at sea, and in particular for the late victory of Admiral Lord Nelson over the French fleet. It was duly observed throughout the metropolis.

December, 5, 1805.—A day of general thanksgiving was observed with the utmost solemnity in every part of the empire. All ranks, from the highest to the lowest, vied with each other in their patriotic gifts, remembering the last signal of our departed hero, that, "England expects every man to do his duty."

A general thanksgiving was duly observed at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, July 17, 1814.

January 18, 1816, was appointed for a day of general thanksgiving to Divine Providence on the establishment of peace in Europe. This day was selected for the ceremony of lodging the eagles taken from the enemy at the battle of Waterloo, in the Chapel Royal.

And now the grand day of rejoicing is at hand, it is hoped that the prayers and best wishes of the nation will be present with the "Royal Mother" and her children on this most jubilant occasion.

LINK EXTINGUISHERS.

In passing through many of the streets and squares of London, especially those which were formed during the 17th and 18th centuries, and in which were built those solid and substantial residences of the aristocracy of the time, one often meets with an interesting memento of, if not of the dark ages, certainly of an age of greater darkness than the present C.H. and H.O. illuminated period. I allude to the Link Extinguishers, the tapering hollow cones projecting, base outwards, from the standards to which they are fixed, on each side of the entrances.

At the first glance at one, without an effort one can picture the scenes enacted when they were necessary. My Lord This or That, your great man, your royally patronised painter, poet, or politician—say a Reynolds, a Goldsmith, or a Fox—gives a ball, holds an assembly, receives or is received; you see my Lady So-and-so, bepatched and bepowdered, carried up to the door in her "sedan," the bearers escorted by a couple of "link-boys," who, their engagement over, extinguish their flambeaux by means of the convenience at hand, and after a chat with the chairmen, postboys, jarvises, and other hangers-on, start off through the cold, dark, and dirty streets, hoping to pick up another job to finish the half-consumed torch which each clasps under his arm. The expectation, perhaps, soon realised in the person of some poor, lone, and late guest, who, anxious to save the cost of a light, is found lost in the darkness when even near his host's mansion—some poor "Oliver," perchance. You hear a distant rumbling, and soon behold, emerging from the darkness, the clumsy form

of a gaudily-painted and profusely-gilded state chariot, with its leathern springs, and its hump in the back, the sword case, whose emblazoned panels proclaim its owner to be *du sang royal*. You wait, to see a prince, maybe the heir-apparent to the Crown of England, descend, to honour with his presence the assembly of courtiers and wits drawn together by his favourite and host. Curiosity satisfied, you break from the motley crowd elbowing each other round the doorway, almost blinded by the flare and suffocated by the fumes of the numerous links, glad to finish the evening in the quiet comfort and genial company of the club you frequent.

It cannot be denied that whatever has the power of recalling to our minds such a scene of the days of our great-grandfathers, is not without interest to the antiquary. And as these link extinguishers, with their standards, sometimes in the form of an arch, with an aperture or ring in the centre, from which to suspend a lamp, are all of wrought iron, frequently graceful in design, and always with a solidity and strength characteristic of and appropriate to the architecture they adorn, they merit attention in an artistic point of view, and are altogether not unworthy of being preserved. I am not aware whether this is being done, not having seen one in our museums, although the contemporaneous "chair" and state carriage are to be seen at South Kensington.

Among the examples which I can call to mind just now, is a very florid specimen at 18, Cavendish Square, W. (Dr. Burrows'), which has most of its foliage still remaining. There are also some good ones at Nos. 11 and 14, in the same square. Several in Harley Street; among many others in the neighbourhood of Berkeley Square, there is a very good though old specimen of the arched form to be seen at the residence of the Earl of Powis in the square. In Portman Square and Great Cumberland Place, some good ones are to be found; and at No. 16, Manchester Square, is a very modern one, remarkable by being simply fixed to the ordinary railing, close beside the pillars of the portico, and for its absence of ornamentation, thus proving that it was an actual necessity when placed there. But most of these are at present in a very decayed state, for owing to their painting being neglected, oxidation has so eaten their substance, that the poor old extinguishers are themselves almost extinguished, and are seen hanging from their standards looking like decayed fuschias, ready to fall. If the later specimens do not soon disappear from the effects of old age, it is quite certain that in the course of the demolitions and modernizations constantly taking place, they must eventually all disappear and become things of the past.

Let us hope, however, that this will not be the case, but that when any person has the power to preserve one of these link extinguishers, it will be used to do so. This idea particularly recommends itself to architects and builders when restoring some of the old mansions of the West End, and above all to the owners themselves, who, by preserving one of these now rare curiosities, would preserve a lasting and not uninteresting record of a phase in the social condition of the 17th and 18th centuries. C. S.

THE GOLD COUNTRY OF OPHIR, AND CARL MANCH'S LATEST DISCOVERIES.

THE following is from the *Athenæum* :—

Dr. Petermann has just issued a lithographed circular, dated the 3rd inst., and headed as above, giving an interesting account of the discovery actually made by the now famous German explorer, Carl Manch, of the remains of one of the ancient cities which for many years past have been reported to exist in the interior of Southern Africa, at no great distance from the east coast.

This important intelligence is conveyed in a letter from that traveller, dated 13th September, 1871, and written by Zimbabye, in 20° 14' S. lat., and 31° 48' E. long.—under 200 geographical miles due west of the port of Sofala, and little more than 100 miles north of the River Limpopo. Here Herr Manch has found the ruins of buildings with walls 30 feet high, 15 feet thick, and 450 across, a tower, and other erections formed exclusively of hewn granite, without mortar, and with ornaments which seem to show that they are neither Portuguese nor Arabian, but are of much greater antiquity, not improbably of the age of the Phœnicians, or Tyrians and King Solomon.

Dr. Petermann is inclined to the opinion, very prevalent among scholars, that here in south-eastern Africa is the Land of Ophir of the Bible, whence the Tyro-Israelitish "navy of Tarshish," of Kings Hiram and Solomon, "came once in three years, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks" (1 Kings x. 22). On this archaeological question it will be sufficient to remark that, even admitting that Herr Manch has now and on former occasions actually discovered the regions which produced the "gold of Ophir," it does not at all follow that that precious metal was the natural production of the country whence it derived the appellation by which it is known in history, and may formerly have been known in the markets of the world.

I drew attention to this distinction as long ago as 1834, in my "Origines Biblicæ," and since then on repeated occasions; especially in the columns of the *Athenæum* for November 14, 1868, when I explained how the gold of Ophir would have been so called, because Ophir was the principal country from which it was *last* exported; and I instanced "Turkey" rhubarb, "Mocha" coffee, "Leipzig" silks (among the Circassians), "Leghorn" hats, &c., and in particular the semi-fossil copal of Zanzibar, the digging up of which is described by Capt. Burton in his work noticed by you on the 27th ult. (*Athen.* No. 2309), and which as I explained, is "carried from Zanzibar to Bombay, where its origin is altogether lost sight of—perhaps is designedly concealed; and this *Zanzibar* copal comes to England under the name of 'Bombay' gum-animé, it being said to be the produce of India, washed down by the rivers to the coast!"

The Arabian country of Havilah is, in Gen. ii. 11, described not only as a gold-producing country, like Ophir and Sheba, with which it is joined in Gen. x. 28—29, but as likewise containing *בדילום ונחל* which articles are in our Authorized Version called "bdellium" and the "onyx-stone," but may possibly be "gum-animé" and "diamonds"! Brought, like the gold of "Ophir," "from the east coast of Africa to those maritime districts of Arabia by the south-west monsoon, which at the present day carries the gum-copal of the same region to the port of Bombay, they obtained their names from them, instead of the countries of which they were the natural produce."

The country containing the remarkable ruins now visited by Herr Manch is more than 4,000 feet above the sea level, well watered, fertile, and thickly inhabited by an industrious and well-disposed agricultural and pastoral people, of the tribe of Makalaka, growing rice and corn, and possessing horned cattle, sheep, and goats.

The traveller had heard of other ruins, with obelisks, pyramids, &c., situate three days' journey north-west of Zimbabye, which he purposed visiting. He has discovered gold sand near Zimbabye, which he intends to collect and wash.

February 7, 1872.

CHARLES BEKE.

TITIAN'S "Madonna with the Veil," which was generally believed to have been destroyed at the storming and sacking of Rome by the Constable of Bourbon, has been found among the pictures in an old chateau belong to the late Dr. Riteri. The professors of the Academy of Turin pronounce it to be the genuine picture.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT JERUSALEM.

THE following communication appeared in the *Times* of the 14th instant:—

"I trust you will grant me space in your valuable columns to give a brief account of an important discovery which has been made at Jerusalem by my friend Mr. C. Schick, and which will, I think, be of interest to many of your readers. It will be remembered that Captain Warren, R.E., while conducting the excavations made at Jerusalem by the Palestine Exploration Fund, explored a remarkable rock-hewn passage leading southwards towards the Temple area from the subway at the Convent of the Sisters of Zion. Mr. Schick has found a continuation of this passage, or rather aqueduct, as it is now proved to be, towards the north, and has traced it from the convent to the north wall of the city, a little east of the Damascus gate. At this point the aqueduct has been partially destroyed by the formation of the ditch, cut in solid rock, which lies in front of and communicates with the well-known caverns; it is, therefore, older than these, and can hardly be assigned a later date than that of the Kings of Judah. Mr. Schick was unable at the time to follow up his discovery, but the Palestine Exploration Fund have taken the matter in hand, and hope to find the source from which the water was derived. In my notes to the Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem, p. 79 (published 1866), I pointed out the possible existence of an aqueduct in this position connecting the large pool north of the so-called 'Tomb of the Kings' with the subway at the convent, and should future researches prove this view to be correct, we may possibly identify the aqueduct with that made by Hezekiah when 'he stopped the upper watercourse (accurately, source of the waters) of Gihon, and brought it straight down to the west side of the city of David' (2 Chron. xxxii. 30). It may also be the 'conduit of the Upper Pool,' mentioned in Isaiah and the Second Book of Kings. The existence of the aqueduct lately discovered is a strong argument in favour of the belief that the City of David occupied a portion of Mount Moriah, and it may possibly enable us to identify the Pool, or some source near it, as the Upper Gihon, and Silvan as Gihon in the Valley.

"Mr. Schick has also discovered a second series of caverns a little east of those previously known, and has made a sketch of the great aqueduct, more than fifty miles long, which formerly supplied Jerusalem with water. A full account of these discoveries would, I fear, be too long for insertion in your paper, but I may add that a detailed description of them will be given in the next quarterly statement of the Palestine Fund." C. W. WILSON, R.E.

Junior United Service Club.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Debrett's Illustrated Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, cloth, 9s.
 Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knightage, cloth, 9s.
 Debrett's Illustrated and Biographical House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, cloth, 6s. 6d.—Dean & Son, Ludgate Hill.
 Rustic Sketches; being Rhymes and "Skits" on Angling and other Subjects. By G. P. R. Pulman.—John Russell Smith, Soho Square.
 The Pottery and Porcelain of Derbyshire. By Alfred Wallis and William Bemrose, jun. 1s.—Bemrose & Sons, 21, Paternoster Row.
 A Catalogue of English Coins, including Irish and Anglo-Gallic James H. Dormer, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Rugby.

NOTE.—The interesting report of the 59th anniversary meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries will be published in our next impression.

THE late Thomas Millard, Esq., of Ivy Bower, Gloucester, has left 8000*l.* to the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford, and to the South Kensington Museum all his old coins and medals.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of members was held on Monday, February 5, when Dr. CHARNOCK, V.P., was in the chair.

W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A., was elected a member.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. Francis exhibited a series of flint, stone, and bone implements, and a few human bones, from Paviland, Gower.

Mr. G. Harris read a paper, "On Hereditary Transmission of Endowments and Qualities of various kinds."

A paper, "On the Wallons," by Dr. Charnock and Dr. Carter Blake, was read. The Wallons were descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ, who held their ground in the Ardennes when Gaul was overrun by the Germans. They were tall, somewhat slender, raw-boned, tough, rough, and hardy, and made excellent soldiers. The hair was dark; eyes fiery, dark brown or blue, and deeply sunk. The ordinary Wallons stood in a similar relation to Belgium to what the Irish peasant did to the Sassenach. They were poor, jovial, good-natured, superstitious, chaste, hospitable, quarrelsome, violent, and generous, like the Irish. They were poetical, rich in song, and fond of the dance. They surpassed the Flemish in adroitness, activity and skill, and the French in earnestness, perseverance and diligence. Some of the most eminent of the modern statesmen of Belgium were of Wallon descent. Notwithstanding those general remarks, a special mental and moral character might be predicated of the Wallons of each district. The paper concluded with copious remarks on the language of the Wallons, together with their proverbs.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING of the Fellows was held on February 8, when Dr. C. S. PERCEVAL, Director, was in the chair.

Mr. C. Trübner exhibited upwards of 300 specimens of Electrotypes of Gold Scandinavian Bracteates.

Mr. J. Evans communicated a paper, "On an Inscribed Saxon Knife, found in digging the Foundations of a House at Sittingbourne, Kent," and exhibited by permission of Mr. Lloyd, the owner.

Mr. A. W. Franks communicated a paper, "On the Hunnebedden of Drenthe, in Holland," illustrated by numerous drawings of these interesting megalithic remains, which were now for the first time brought before this Society.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the members was held on Friday, February the 2nd, when C. S. GREAVES, Esq., was in the chair.

In some opening remarks, the Chairman spoke of the great loss sustained by the Institute since the December meeting by the death of the Rev. Canon Rock. Dr. Rock had always taken an active part in the proceedings of the Institute, and his large information on so many subjects and his kind courtesy of manner made his observations ever welcome. It would be a long task to speak in detail of his many qualifications, and he had left behind many works that would bear excellent testimony for him. He had taken much interest in the Cardiff meeting, and contributed in many ways to its great success, thereby showing his interest in the Institute to the last. Turning to a more pleasant theme, the Chairman congratulated the Institute on the restoration

to health of their patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to whom the Council had just voted an address.

"Medical Recipes of the 17th Century," by J. Floyer, Physician to Charles II., by Mr. Hewitt, were then read by the Secretary. The original is in the library of Lichfield Cathedral, in the neighbourhood of which city the author was born and lived. All the prescriptions quoted were very singular, and some were quite grotesque, and their reading caused some amusement. The practice of medicine must have advanced by rapid strides since the time of the Merry Monarch.

Mr. Fortnum then gave a discourse "On Early Christian Rings," which he illustrated by the exhibition of his collection. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Oldfield, the Rev. Mr. Loftie, the Rev. Mr. Deane, and the Chairman, took part.

Mr. B. Smith exhibited some pieces of armour for the shoulders, of copper plated with gold, and ornamented with a pounced pattern, 14th or 15th century, from the Armoury at Constantinople. The gold was covered with a thick coat of dirt, similar to that which a few years ago disfigured the effigies in Westminster Abbey, so that the nature of the metal was uncertain. Lord Zouche has some of the same kind at Parham, probably portions of the same suit. Mr. B. Smith also brought a pistol with wheel lock, the stock inlaid with engraved ivory, and the barrel stamped with the crowned vipers; Milanese, 16th century.

Sir J. C. Jervoise sent a third brass of Diocletian, on which appeared signs of gilding; and the "Baguette Divinatoire," containing medical recipes.

Mr. Fanshawe sent a matrix of a seal, "Prioris et Conventus Metensis;" and other seals were contributed by Sir John Maclean, who also brought a 13th century deed of feoffment of land in Trevanion, and a sculptured ivory frame of a snuff-grater.

[PROVINCIAL.]

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester, on Monday, the 5th instant, the Rev. ASSHETON POWNALL, F.S.A., rector of South Kilworth, in the chair.

After the transaction of business in committee, a general meeting of the members was opened, when the Chairman called upon Mr. North, the Honorary Secretary, to read the report of the committee for the year 1871, which that gentleman proceeded to do as follows:—

"A perusal of the minute book of the Society for the past year will show that its meetings and proceedings have lost none of their interest, although its work from various causes be somewhat curtailed. There is now no longer, in this county, the necessity to urge upon archaeologists and lovers of architectural antiquities the duty of restoring our ancient parish churches to decency and order. That was once a prominent feature in the work of this and similar societies. Now, however, Christian liberality and a more thorough appreciation of what is at least comely and decent, not to say necessary, in the condition of our ecclesiastical edifices, is so thoroughly felt by the community generally, that our duty as archaeologists is now rather to take care that the necessity of preserving the original features of our ancient fabrics is not forgotten.

"The summer meeting at Uppingham, and the excursions through many parishes in Rutland with our friends of the Northamptonshire Society, were very pleasant pages in our history. The ready kindness and welcome shown wherever the excursionists halted, and the generous and elegant hospitality extended to all by the Rev. E. Thring, of Uppingham, and G. L. Watson, Esq., of Rockingham Castle, will long be remembered by those who joined that pleasant gathering of antiquaries, friends, and neighbours.

"The reports of the bi-monthly meetings, which have appeared from time to time in the local newspapers, show that the interest hitherto attaching to those meetings is not diminished.

"Your committee has more than once entered a strong protest against the destruction of Wyggeston Hospital—that best of memorials of one of our local worthies. The committee still feel very strongly that the destruction of that building would be an uncalled for and unnecessary sweeping away of one of the few remaining relics of semi-domestic mediæval architecture in Leicester. Its destruction would also appear, at least, to show a want of tender regard for the memory of a man to whom Leicester is now and will be, it is hoped, in the future, so much indebted. In the opinion of your committee this proposed destruction is the more to be regretted, as the edifice might be appropriately retained for some useful public purpose.

"Your committee hopes that the publications of the Society placed in your hands during the past year have been found to be as valuable as the volumes issued in preceding years; no pains having been spared to make them so.

"It will be remembered that some time ago this Society largely assisted in the important work of preserving the Jewry Wall in Leicester, and of so far excavating to its base as to throw much light upon the origin of that massive block of Roman masonry. You will learn with satisfaction that by means of a further money grant from this Society, and an arrangement made with the Highway and Sewerage Committee of the Town Council, those excavations have been continued along the whole face of the wall, and the whole mass of masonry has been preserved from further injury by the erection of a strong iron fence.

"The centre for the summer meeting and excursions for 1872 cannot yet be announced. It is hoped that arrangements now pending will be completed before the bi-monthly meeting in March next."

The Chairman next requested the Honorary Secretary to read a statement of accounts for the past year; after which it was proposed by Major Knight, seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., and carried, "That the report now read, and the audited accounts now submitted to this meeting, be adopted, received, and passed, and be printed in the usual manner."

The following plans, drawings, and antiquities were exhibited:—By Messrs. Ordish and Traylin: An interior eastern view of Syston Church, Leicestershire, before restoration under the care of those gentlemen; a western interior view as now restored by them, and a view of the chancel as it will appear if their plans are carried out. A sketch of the tower, which is a very good specimen of its type, was also exhibited.

By the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A.: A lithograph of a portion of the extremely curious and valuable "Mappa Mundi," preserved in Hereford Cathedral. This ancient map, which has been long known to English and Continental antiquaries, is the work of Richard de Haldingham, who held the prebendal stall of Norton, in Hereford Cathedral, from A.D. 1290 to 1310. The map is executed in colours upon vellum, the calligraphy being extremely beautiful. Exact *fac-similes* of this map are now about being published.

By Mr. Weatherhead: A Roman urn (or vase) discovered some three or four years ago in Navigation Street, Leicester, while excavating for a cellar. This is a pretty little example of the pottery, known to archæologists as Castor-ware, from the fact of its having been manufactured at Castor (the ancient Durobrivæ) in Northamptonshire. It measures in height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest diameter. It is of a dull leaden hue, and ornamented with the usual leaf or scroll pattern, in raised white pigment.

Roman ampulla (or bottle), found in Burley's Lane. Of the usual form, and of white ware. This together with the above-named urn has been presented to the Town Museum by Mr. William Gamble, of Byron Street.

Rim of a large mortaria discovered in December last, whilst excavating for the gas tank in Thames Street.

Papal bull, discovered in Leicester in 1871. *Obi.* SPA.SPF (Saint Peter and Saint Paul) with the usual conventional heads; divided by a cross. *Rer.* "ALEXANDER PP. IIIII." (Elected Pope Dec., 1254. Died May, 1261).

By the Rev. Asheton Pownall, F.S.A.: Two mediæval glass vials, found at Lutterworl and South Kilworth, upon which Mr. Pownall read a very interesting paper.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee having decided to continue the series of walks and excursions in Oxford and the neighbourhood, they propose the following SATURDAY WALKS AND EXCURSIONS FOR LENT TERM, 1872:—

On Tuesday, February 20, Magdalen College, over which the Rev. Dr. Millard, Vicar of Basingstoke, has kindly undertaken to conduct the party. The college buildings generally, and the private State apartments will be visited.

On Saturday, March 2, Balliol College, in the hall of which the Society will be received by the Rev. The Master, who will afterwards conduct them over the college.

On Saturday, March 9, Southleigh, Cokethorpe, Ducklington, and Witney. The party will proceed to Southleigh Church (part 12th century and part 15th), and examine the wall paintings. On leaving Southleigh, it is proposed to walk to Cokethorpe Chapel, a small structure of the 15th century; thence to Ducklington Church, one of the finest 13th century churches in the county; thence to Witney, to visit the church.

These excursions are open to all members of the Society, and friends introduced by them.

The committee have also announced the following evening meetings in the large room at the Ashmolean Museum:—

On Tuesday, February 27, at 8 P.M., "On the most important Archæological Discoveries during the past Year, in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, Merton College. "On the Garford Barrow, near Abingdon, lately opened," by Mr. James Parker. The objects found will be exhibited, and some remarks will be made upon the archæology of the immediate district.

On Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P.M., "On the Antiquities of Bewcastle, Cumberland, and the Neighbourhood," by Mr. W. Nanson, Trinity College.

J. S. TREACHER, M.A., 25, St. Giles',	} <i>Hon.</i> <i>Secs.</i>
J. P. EARWAKER, Merton College,	

[IRELAND.]

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

(Concluded from our last.)

INTERESTING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

The Rev. J. GRAVES brought before the meeting some transcripts of extremely interesting documents of the year 1644, connected with the proposals made, at the period of the cessation of arms between Royalist and Confederate Catholic armies, for sending reinforcements composed of the latter troops to the aid of the king, in his struggle with the Parliament's army in England. The documents were chiefly connected with the number and condition, state as to arms, accoutrements, etc., of the regiments under the command of Owen Roe O'Neill at the time; but the most curious paper contained a key to the kind of cipher used in the correspondence between Ormonde and the confederate leaders at the time, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from understanding the meaning of the letters in case of their falling into their hands. It appears that whenever Owen Roe was spoken of in the correspondence, he was referred to as "The Merchant you know," Colonel McGuire was "ye drover;"

Colonel Richard Ffarrell, "ye shepherd;" Colonel Francis Ffarrell, "the scrivener;" Sir Phelim O'Neill, "tornier;" Philip M'Hugh O'Reilly, "the tanner;" Roger More, "ye shoemaker;" Lewis More, "ye cottner." Men of lesser note seem to have been designated by numerals—Dillon was "3;" Datone, "4;" Nugent, "5;" Tuite, "6;" Sir Luke Fitzgerald, "8;" the Sheriff, "9;" Lord Westmeath, "10." Districts and towns were designated by the names of places elsewhere, and chiefly by the names of streets in Dublin. The county of Cavan was "Bridge-street;" Longford, "Castle-street;" Westmeath, "Thomas-street;" Kilkenny, "Sheep-street;" Munster was "High-street," and Ulster was "Multifernan." In corresponding about military necessities, provisions, etc., arrangements involving curious changes in designation were made. Horses were described as "sheep," gunpowder was "madder," match was "starch;" food for soldiers, "loffe sugar." Foot soldiers were indicated as "Spanish iron;" artillery as "good weight;" well armed as "good ware;" ill armed as "bad stuff," etc.

Mr. J. P. Prendergast, author of "The Cromwellian Settlement," to whom Mr. Graves had submitted these documents, sent a very valuable historical sketch of the circumstances of the period with which these arrangements were connected, and which fully illustrated the papers laid by the rev. gentleman before the meeting; and both excited a lively interest among all present.

FIND OF CARLOVINGIAN COINS.

The Rev. JOHN F. SHEARMAN, Howth, sent a very interesting account of a recent discovery of coins at Mullaboden, Ballymore Eustace, co. Kildare, accompanied by beautifully executed fac similes, in tinfoil. Mr. Shearman stated that some excavations having been made last March in the pleasure grounds of the residence of Mr. Hoffman, at Mullaboden, in the course of the operations Pagan kistavens were found, the sides and ends being built of uncemented stones. In these were turned up bones, a flint hatchet or arrow-head, and a small bronze pin with a ring at top. The pin was of a very artistic character, the arrow-head an article unusual to be found with the remains of a more recent date, and may not have been originally placed with the coins. However, the most interesting part of the discovery made was the picking up of, as nearly as he could learn, eleven silver coins, although he thought it likely that more had been got than the workmen gave up. Of the eleven, he had himself three coins, and Mr. Henry Copeland, of Ballymore Eustace, had five; two of the remaining three were given to Mr. Hoffman, and one to Mr. Latouche, of Harristown—these latter three Mr. Shearman had not seen. Three of the coins were *denars* of the period of the Emperor Louis I., le Debonnaire, A.D. 814—840. Another *denar* of Pepin, King of Aquitaine, A.D. 817—838. Another of Charlemagne, A.D. 796. Mr. Shearman, beside sending the fac similes which he had made, fully described and gave the legend on each coin. All seemed in excellent preservation. He said he was not aware of any other find of Carolingian coins in Ireland. A gold coin of the Merovingian dynasty had been found near Maryborough, and was already described in the Association's *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 246. A considerable number of coins of Charles the Bald (A.D. 875—877), were found in England with Anglo-Saxon coins of the same period, and most probably had formed part of the dower of the Princess Judith, wife of Æthelred, the first king of the Anglo-Saxons, 866—871. The coins composing this find made at Mullaboden may have reached Ireland through the ordinary channels of commerce, and circulated through the Danish and native population, but it was, nevertheless, a curious fact that donations for charitable purposes were sent to Ireland by the Emperor Charlemagne. In proof of this fact Mr. Shearman cited the epistle of the famous Alcuin to Colgu, "The Wise," the Lector or Moderator of Clonmacnoise, quoting from Colgan's *Acta SS.*, and he went on to observe that the learned Colgan tells us that Colgu was of Hy Dunchada; but he unfortunately does not say to which of the

Hy Dunchada Colgu belonged. The Leinster Hy Dunchada was in the neighbourhood of Mullaboden.

The Rev. Mr. Shearman's communication, which will be published in the Association's *Journal*, excited much interest at the meeting.

KILKENNY, PAST AND PRESENT.

P. WATTERS, Esq., town clerk, read a paper affording a contrast between Kilkenny as it was in the olden time and at the present, as regarded its approaches from the country on every side, showing that if the city had lost ground as to manufactures and in other ways, it certainly had improved much in its roads and general approaches. This was illustrated by extracts from Grand Jury Presentments from the reign of Queen Anne to the present day. The paper was one of much local interest.

Amongst the other papers brought before the meeting were the following:—

"On some Unrecorded Antiquities in Yar Connaught," by G. H. Kinahan, Esq., M.R.I.A., the Association's provincial secretary for Connaught.

"On some Antiquities of Oak in the Possession of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh," by W. F. Wakeman, Esq.

"On the Whitty Monument in the ruined Church of Kilmore, co. Wexford," by M. J. Whitty, Esq.

The usual vote of thanks having been passed to donors and exhibitors, the chairman declared an adjournment to the first Wednesday in April.

RELICS OF JAMES WATT.—We learn from James Gibson Watt, Esq., the great-grandson of the immortal inventor, that some most interesting relics of Watt are still at Heathfield, in the very room next his bedroom, in which he worked till within a few weeks of his death, and which it would seem has never been entered since then, save on one or two very special occasions: there stands the lathe at which he was last at work, covered with chips; his tools, many of them his own inventions, just as he left them; his copying or diminishing machine, and some little works of art which he left unfinished. Watt's "Parent Engines," the improved "Newcomen" or "fire-engine" of the old pattern, and the "Sun and Planet" engine, which contains the germ of all modern improvements except the crank, are in the South Kensington Museum, and are among the most precious things in the whole collection; other valuable relics of Watt are there also, and there, Mr. James Watt tells us, the relics now at Heathfield may eventually be deposited. —*Leisure Hour.*

FIRE AT STANDISH HALL.—On the 19th ultimo this old mansion, in which it is supposed the "Lancashire plot" against William III. was hatched in 1694, had a narrow escape of destruction by fire. The Standish family have not for many years resided at the hall, which is at present occupied by Mr. N. Eckersley, mayor of Wigan, who has furnished the house. About 6 o'clock a.m. it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the dining-room, and vigorous measures were taken to extinguish it. These were successful, but not before a valuable oil painting had been destroyed, another much damaged, and a third scorched. The floor had been burnt, the walls injured, the roof had suffered slightly, and the mantelpiece was destroyed. It is supposed that the fire had reached the room from the chimney through a crack, the existence of which was not previously known.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, of Leicester Square, are preparing for immediate sale the library of the late Mr. Thomas Brewer, secretary of the City of London School, which contains many curious articles relating to the manners, customs, laws, etc., of ancient and modern London; also curious broadsides, papers on "frost" fairs, old ballads, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

CROSSES IN LLANBADARN CHURCHYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In the absence of any description from Mr. Henry S. Gill, who very briefly alluded to the crosses in the churchyard of Llanbadarn Fawr, I beg to send you a few particulars, which may prove useful to your readers, and especially to Mr. Dunkin, in deciding the claims of these stones to be of Saxon origin. They are generally called "Saxon Crosses," although some writers seem to think them *British*, i.e., non-Saxon. In the years 1869 and 1870, I paid two visits to Llanbadarn, and examined very carefully the crosses. One of them is about six feet in height, and one foot one inch in breadth, at the upper part, and ten inches in breadth at the lower part, and about four inches and a half in average thickness. This stone, near the top, is a cross, and both sides are elaborately ornamented with lattice-work. Near the foot on one side can be traced the figure of a human skeleton, but I found it impossible to discover its sex, it being almost obliterated. The lattice-work, I may remark, is divided into compartments. Its edges are covered with a carving representing a coiled rope; but there have not been wanting antiquaries, who seemed anxious to construe the rope and knots into *Runic* inscriptions. The other stone is much shorter, and is cut into the form of a cross, measuring five feet two inches to the centre of the cross beams, and is one foot two inches wide at the bottom, and about one foot where the beam crosses the shaft. Unlike the other, this stone is only carved on one side, and only with two lines running round its edges. From its simplicity it is considered the older of the two.

The position now occupied by these stones is not their original one; they formerly stood near the south transept of Llanbadarn church, and were removed to the side of the present pathway leading through the churchyard. At what date they were removed I cannot ascertain.* Had I handy Meyrick's "Cardiganshire," I might be able to give you a fuller description of these stones. As this is a very scarce work, I recommend those who are interested in this matter, to procure the "New Guide to Aberystwith," by T. O. Morgan, Esq., to be had of Mr. Cox, the publisher, of Aberystwith.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell,
Feb. 12, 1872.

THE PREFIX "KIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Besides Kil-pec (celebrated for its Norman church and castle), in the county of Hereford, there is in the township of Longtown, parish of Clodock, an old Elizabethan farm house, "The Kellin," the "Celyn" of the present Ordnance Map; and in Mole's Map of Herefordshire, 1610, marked "Llanhangell." This house and acres (44 odd) are variously described in deeds—1686, Lloyn Kellin; 1692, Lloyne Kellinne; 1722, Lloyne Kellin; 1749, Lloyne Kellyn; and 1774, Kelin.

The ground falls 130 feet, across two meadows, to the river Escley, one of the feeders of the Munnnow, and it is

* Haddan and Stubbs, in their "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents," vol. i., do not mention these relics; and Lewis, in his "Typographical Dict. of Wales," merely alludes to them as "two ancient British crosses, without any inscription."

about five miles over the Black Mountain to Llantony Abbey.

Query: Does Lloyne stand for Llan, and indicate that this was a church farm, and possibly an outpost of Llantony? Prior to 1852, the twelve parishes surrounding were in the diocese of St. David's.

A. O. K.

ABBOT WHITING'S CHAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The original state chair of Abbot Whiting is in the Bishop's Palace, at Wells, and I believe the monk's chair is there also. I remember seeing it there in 1865. I should think the alleged chair of Shakespeare, alluded to in No. 19, of *The Antiquary*, is a copy. How the Abbot's chair came into the possession of the late bishop I will give an account in your next impression.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Houndstone, Yeovil, Feb. 10.

THE DERIVATION OF "MAIDEN," "KIL," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Firstly, when I wrote about the derivation of "Maiden" as a place-name, I did not do so with any intention of increasing the temperature of "A. H.'s" feelings, consequently I feel no little surprise at hearing that he thinks I shrink from continuing this discussion, because it "appears to be getting warm," as he curiously remarks. It happens that I have been remarkably cool before and since I read his universal derivation of all the "Maidens" in England, and I still insist upon directing his attention to the very probable derivation of these names nearest Ireland, from "Magh-dune," as suggested by him, and the equal probability of the more southern and eastern "Maiden" being derived from other sources, determined by local topographical and archaeological features, or from the impregnability of the respective forts, castles, or palaces.

Secondly, "A. H." triumphantly says, "that if 'Kil' is really used in the Highlands, and included in a Scottish dictionary, it is a Highland-Scottish word, *however it may have come there*." Now, in the first place, I really must remind him that his position, thus indicated, is not by any means an enviable one. Does it not follow that any word used in the Lowlands, and found in a Scottish dictionary, must be Lowland-Scottish, *however it may have come there*? May not also a word used in England, and found in an English dictionary, be English, *however it may have come there*, e.g., algebra, alcohol, &c., are English. If philology is thus to be treated, then we must cease to rejoice at her alleged advancement. In the second place, "A. H." ought to know that there is such a thing as the introduction of foreign words, and no one with the slightest amount of ordinary information on the subject would imagine that they are consequently lost to their mother country. The "Milky Way" is known as "Watling Street" in Scotland; surely it does not follow that the name is etymologically Scottish, although it is to be found in Jamieson's Dictionary. I have only to mention these few instances to recall to the minds of your readers any others as familiar.

Lastly, I have had by me, and used, O'Reilly's "Irish-Eng. Dictionary," Foley's "Eng.-Irish Dictionary," the "Chronicon Scotorum," the "Wars of the Gaedhill," Joyce's "Irish Names," and the "Four Masters," for the fullest information upon *Magh, Dun, and Kil*. In declining to expand this discussion into one upon all the cognates of *Kil, Magh, Dun, &c.*, it is not in consequence of any imaginary heat, but it is apart from the motive I originally had in view, viz., to elicit from "A. H." his argument for proving that "Kil" was Highland-Scottish, which is unknown, I believe, in philology as an ancient language; in fact, the Gaelic of Scotland is only a corrupted Irish, more than 600 years old, as proved by the "Book of Deer," and

Stoke's "Ebel," and others, and therefore the principal roots in it must be Irish, and not *Highland-Scottish*, especially such a one as "Cil," or "Kil."

To show your correspondent that I do not drop this discussion from any fear, I am quite willing to enter upon any other subject bearing, directly or indirectly, upon "Maiden," and "Kil," as parts of place-names. KYMRY.

British Museum, Feb. 14, 1872.

NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Your ambiguous correspondent or correspondents "Kymry" should be consistent. He or they writes or write in the singular number; but he or they signs or sign in the plural. CYMRO ARALL.*

NOTE.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I find on looking over an old newspaper, Sir Joshua Reynolds was born at Plympton, in Devonshire. His father was the master of the Grammar School. When he was illustrious his fellow townspeople chose him for their mayor, and the "dear knight of Plympton" declared that no other honour conferred on him had ever given him so much joy. In return he painted a magnificent portrait of himself, which he gave to his noted town. One of the first acts of the "reformed" corporation was to sell the picture for 150*l*.†

UTILITARIANISM.

REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In reply to "Henricus Xie," at p. 36, I would say that VFCVME is to be read as Uffculme, a small place near Tiverton, in North Devon, once a market-town. F. F. is no doubt a contraction for Francis F[ratt], who may have had a large trade there in the serge manufacture. A. H.
Feb. 13, 1872.

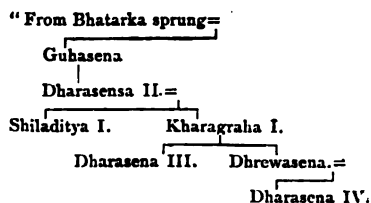
REVIEW.

The Indian Antiquary. January, 1872. (Bombay: J. Scott).

WE have received the first number of this new venture, which is projected to supply a want much felt by archaeologists, and others who take any interest in all that relates to our Indian empire.

It is edited by the well known Mr. James Burgess, M.R.A.S., and contains many contributions of great interest, some on local and others on general subjects. Of the former, there are excellent articles on "The Present Position of the Old Hindi," by J. Beames; "The Apastamba Sutra of the Black Yajur Veda," by A. Burnell; and an elaborate description of "An Ancient Tambo Patra, or Grant on Copper-plates," translated by Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., with a well-executed *fac-simile* of the first leaf. The writer remarks that "three copper-plates of the Valabhi Dynasty have hitherto been deciphered and translated. Two of these were discovered by Mr. Wathen, and the third by Dr. Burns, of Kaira." The copper-plates now translated are of great value in

settling the genealogy of the Valabhi kings, which appears to be as follows—



Indian archaeologists will best appreciate the translation by preserving and comparing it with the *fac-simile*.

Of general interest, we commend the article on "The Manners and Customs of the Dards," being a foretaste of a learned work on Dardistan, by Dr. Leitner, from which it appears that the people are very fond of target practice: they play at backgammon (called in Astori *Patshis*, and *Takk* in Ghilgiti), and with dice (called in Astori and also in Ghilgiti, *dall*).

"Fighting with iron wristbands is confined to the Chilasi women, who bring them over their fists, which they are said to use with effect." Very much like the American "knuckledusters."

"The people are fond of wrestling, of butting each other whilst hopping."

"To play the Jew's-harp is considered meritorious, as King David played it. All other music good Mussulmans are bid to avoid."

The Dards are very fond of dancing, which consists principally of two divisions, namely, slow and quick. The author graphically describes the various dances he witnessed, and says—

"The most extraordinary dance was when about twelve men arose to dance, of whom six went on one side and six on the other. Both sides then moving forward jerked out their arms so as to look as if they had crossed swords, then receded and let their arms drop. This was a war dance, and I was told that properly it ought to have been danced with swords, which, however, out of suspicion of the Dogras, did not seem to be forthcoming. They then formed a circle, again separated, the movement becoming more and more violent till almost all the bystanders joined in the dance, shouting like fiends, and literally kicking up a frightful amount of dust, which, after I had nearly become choked with it, compelled me to retire."

Then follows an account of the beverages used by the natives, and a short description of the "Birth Ceremonies," giving some very curious information regarding the naming of the new-born child. The marriage ceremonies are simple but unique; the same may be said of those attending funerals. On the whole, this contribution to our knowledge of the manners and customs of the Dards is very valuable.

Those of our readers whose pleasure it was to read the article on Dravidian Folk-Songs, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, for November, 1871, will be glad to know that there is a review of Gover's "Folk-Songs of Southern India" in the *Indian Antiquary*, containing, although short, much additional information upon that subject.

We must congratulate Mr. Burgess, the editor, upon the success, from an archaeological point of view, of his venture, and wish for him, as all true lovers of Indian archaeology are bound to do, that pecuniary success, upon which depends the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

A PORTRAIT of Sir Philip Francis, by Lonsdale, has been lately added by the trustees to the National Gallery in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. It is (according to the *Academy*) apparently the original of the well-known engraved portrait which fronts the title-page in Mr Taylor's "Junius Identified."

* Cymro, Welshman; Cymry, Welshmen; Cymru, Wales.

† Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds formed a small circle of friends, which was called "The Club," in 1764: their number of members was nine; Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith being included in the list. Their first meeting took place at the "Turk's Head," Gerard Street, April 17, 1775. Afterwards it took the title of the Literary Club: this was just after Garrick's funeral, in 1779.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

ATHENIAN TOMBS.—The *Chronique des Arts* for December 24, 1871, announces that new tombs have been brought to light at Athens, amongst others a funeral monument ornamented by a fine bas-relief representing two female figures larger than life, one seated, the other standing. Excavations have also been undertaken in the environs of the so-called portico of the Eponymi. The result appears to throw discredit on the theory in accordance with which the portico was named. The colossal statues found, of which three are yet preserved, make up but four in all. They supported, after the fashion of caryatides, the entablature of an edifice of which both the name and purpose for the present must remain in doubt.

THE RESTORATION OF PARIS.—The destination resolved on for the great buildings of Paris burned under the Commune is as follows:—The Hôtel de Ville will be rebuilt by the City; the Tuileries and Palais Royal by the State; the Palace of the Legion of Honour by subscription; the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations by the society itself. The Cour des Comptes, the Grenier d'Abondance, and the Ministry of Finance, being totally destroyed, will be razed to the ground and the sites sold. M. Thiers is particularly anxious for the restoration of the Tuileries, and will himself shortly present a proposal on that subject. The pavilion by the side of the river will alone be preserved in its present state. The two others and the connecting walls will be pulled down, as they are so damaged as to be useless.

DEATH OF A PARISIAN CHARACTER.—A man named Fornici, known by the name of "La Boul d'Or," the oldest cane-seller in France, has just died at Paris, in the Rue Poitiers, aged 102 years and three months. He had been in succession apprentice pastry-cook under Louis XV. (he was then fourteen), messenger at the Ministry of Finance under Louis XVI., soldier under the Revolution and Bonaparte, by whom he was decorated in the Island of Lobau; afterwards a dancer, then beadle in a church, a dentist in the open air; and, lastly, a dealer in walking-sticks, which was the only business that brought him profit.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VASE.—A fine Roman vase was lately found in an excavation made for the construction of the establishment of Dominicans at Havre, and has been given to the Rouen Museum. It is about 8½ inches in height and 8 in breadth, and belongs to the finest epoch of Roman art, namely, the first or second century of our era. Of a round form, it is a relic of special interest from the bas-reliefs which adorn it.

The first number of the *Roumania*, a French antiquarian quarterly, has just been issued.

INDIA.

A LITTLE book of considerable interest to Oriental scholars has been published in Calcutta. It is a popularized history of the origin and customs of the Doorga Poojah, the great festival of Bengal. The book is cheap and throws light upon all the "ins and outs" of this most curious and interesting festival, and hence throws light also upon Indian history, to which the festivals are, one may say, the backbone. This is the season when the great readers of the *Ramayana* and similar works come down from the sacred seat of learning to read to the people the stories of their race and faith, stories to which Bengalees listen with a patience and attention that few Western preachers, even in the West, can command, and which none can command here. The missionary talks, and they listen, it is true, but not as they listen to the *Ramayana*, not with the eagerness and satisfaction that seem in them to belong to a settled conviction with respect to the old stories of their race. We have not yet reached the kernel of the national sympathies.

OBITUARY.

DR. WADE.—The death is announced of Mr. Wade, surgeon, of Dean Street, Soho, whose collection of drawings by W. Hunt, the productions of the artist's later years, and about forty in number, was unrivalled. Mr. Wade was known as the medical attendant of W. Hunt and other painters. He died on the 16th ult.

MR. JOSEPH PEASE, the first member of the Society of Friends who ever sat in Parliament, recently died. He represented the Southern Division of the county of Durham from 1833 to 1841. Mr. Pease had almost completed his 73rd year.

A CENTENARIAN.

THE death is announced as having taken place, on the 20th ult., at her daughter's residence, 46, Wilway Street, Bedminster, of Mrs. Ann Coddick, widow of the late James Coddick, of Bedminster. The deceased was in her 101st year, and leaves thirty-five grandchildren and fifty great-grandchildren.

LONGEVITY.

A GOOD deal has been said of late about longevity, but, we believe, the following is an authentic illustration of how long a number of people may live. There is a lady in the neighbourhood of Bristol, who is one of many in a Government tontine, formed in the year 1789. She was then three years old, and 4*l.* was paid for a share for her in the tontine. She is now one of 300 of the original members still living, the survivor of whom will have 28,000*l.* a year for the remainder of his or her life. Each share produces 80*l.* a year, and there are some who have a sufficient number of shares to produce 400*l.* a year. It is very remarkable, however large the first list, that there are yet living 300 persons, who must each be at least eighty-three years of age, all interested in the one concern. Amongst the survivors are several over ninety, and one 101 years old.

The Irish Registrar-General, in his report of the third quarter of the year 1871, states that six deaths were registered as being those of centenarians. The registrar of Cookstown district reports the death of a woman aged 102 and a man 108, and says:—"I have made careful inquiry respecting these two cases, and have no reason to think the ages are exaggerated; both are remembered as 'old people' by individuals long past their climacteric." In the Dervock district, Ballymoney Union, the registrar reports "a death at the advanced age of 105 years, authenticated."

The *Swiss Times* notes the death, near Geneva, of M. Chevalier, who, it says, was 107 years old.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. COUSINS, R.A., has presented to the Print-Room of the British Museum thirty-three proofs of his finest engravings, all selected by himself, some of which are from private and unpublished plates.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN has begun to print his "History of the County of Cornwall." We understand that it will contain copious extracts from the papers of the Duchy of Cornwall which the Queen long since gave to the nation.

A HISTORY of the Four Orders of Friars in England is being compiled by Mr. Palmer, a Franciscan. It will contain between five and six thousand excerpts from our old records.

ONE of the Lambeth Library supposed MSS., an illuminated New Testament, catalogued as a MS., and always exhibited as one of the rarities of the MS. collection, was lately shown to Mr. Richard Sims, one of the officers of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. His experienced eye recognised it at once as a printed book, and he soon identified it as a copy of part of the Mazarian Bible, printed on vellum, but with initials illuminated by hand.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

THE PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

I AM induced, in consequence of your interesting article at p. 41 (vol. II.), and of the attention you have devoted to the subject, to make some more detailed observations thereon.

At p. 41, you have quoted from the "Timæus" of Plato, one of the evidences referred to in my letter, at p. 10, of the theoretical geographical knowledge preserved even by the Romans, and during the dark ages, of the constitution of the American continent. On the passage of the "Timæus" I am inclined to put a more definite construction than your correspondent, because it is capable of being referred to that earlier proto-historic period of empire, that of the Caucaso-Tibetans, who had direct access to a knowledge of America.

The passage in the "Timæus" is to be quoted in connexion with the doctrine of the Four Worlds (p. 10), taught by the Greek school of Pergamus, in Asia. According to this, there were Four Worlds on the globe of the earth. Our continent was one world, a northern world, or supposed to be truncated in the tropics. This was balanced by another southern or austral world, which we now recognise in Australia. Each of these worlds was again balanced by another world on the other side of the globe, and giving us North America and South America.

The globe was considered to be divided by two great zones or belts of ocean, one reaching round from north to south, from pole to pole; the other reaching round from east to west, through the tropics. This very nearly represents the facts. Not only were these worlds treated as all inhabited, but an imperial title may be recognised of monarch of the Four Worlds. This was perhaps allied with that of middle king or monarch of the middle kingdom. In this day China preserves the tradition of the middle kingdom.

It is a strange thing that the doctrine of Pergamus should so well represent truth, and it is as strange a thing how it was adulterated to accommodate it to ignorance. It will be noticed that, according to this doctrine, there were these three other worlds, and it was taught they were inhabited. The latter professors also taught, however, that the function of the cross-belts of the great ocean was to prevent any communication between one world and another. This was a sophism self-contradictory, but of which we have too many examples in the Greek and Roman epochs.

The explanation is, that the correct doctrine was handed down from ancient times through the schools of Babylon, of India, and of Egypt to Pergamus, but that intercourse having ceased during the Semitic, Greek, and Roman periods, with America both eastward and southward, after the fall of the earlier and greater universal empires, there was no longer any practical knowledge of the subject. By the east no route to the two (American) worlds was known to the Romans, and that by the west across the Atlantic had been

quite cut off. Under such circumstances impassable ocean belts were invented with the ready facility of philosophers, who invented gods out of woods, and by a false philology disfigured history and geography.

To get at the clue to the ancient intercourse with the Americas we must evidently go back beyond the Roman, the Greek, and even the Semitic epochs. If we examine the geographical nomenclature known to the ancients, such as we find it laid down by their geographers, then we shall arrive at these facts pointed out by me that the names are constituted under uniform philological laws from west to east, from Britain to farther India, and that these names are to be interpreted not from Roman, Greek, or Semitic roots, but from another department of language, what is treated as Caucaso-Tibetan, and which I have named Caucaso-Tibetan, and of which the modern Georgian is a good type.

Whether I have yet arrived at strict accuracy is a matter of small moment, because I have proved the wide extension and sway of a race speaking the same language over the whole world known to the Greeks and Romans. It was during that epoch that the Semitic, the Indo-European or Aryan, and many of the great groups of language were developed, as well as the comparative mythology. The people of this empire had in India, under their rule, races then well acquainted with northern Asia and the Indian Archipelago, and with populations connected with America.

Going back even beyond this great epoch, Palæo-Asiatic, or Tibeto-Caucasian, there had been another when the Dravidian languages prevailed, and when the Basque, the Japanese, and perhaps the Coptic must have branched off.

Before the Dravidian epoch there was, however, another great epoch, and in which we find the first linguistic evidences of the population on conquest of America from the old world. As the Tibeto-Caucasian epoch was that of white races, so must the Dravidian have been one of relatively light races; but the one of which we are now speaking was an epoch of dark races. It is represented philologically by a great number of languages which I term Sibero-Nubian, now widely distributed by a large body on the Nile, by one in the Caucasus, by the Kajunah in high Asia, by the language of the aborigines of Ceylon, by languages of the Indian Archipelago, and by some in northern Asia. This latter large and remote group includes the Kamchatkan and Keriuk, and in North America it is represented by languages in California and on the Alhabaskan area.

This occupation of America must have been most ancient, but it is recent and comparatively modern in comparison with that of the Esquimaux. The linguistic affinities of the Esquimaux are not where they have been looked for in the immediate neighbouring parts of northern Asia, because this Kamchatkan group is intrusive, and cuts off the Esquimaux connection, which is with the Yeneseian. Thus, in the most wonderfully remote ages, the Indians now in California must have been new comers, and the Esquimaux intruders, while there were most ancient populations in America.

So far as we as yet know, America was peopled in the earliest epochs; but this we can see, that like the old world it has been subjected to migrations and raids of conquest. The difficulties in the way of getting at facts in the present state of our knowledge, or rather ignorance, are very great. We want first of all a good knowledge of the monuments

and implements, not only in America, but throughout the world. In order to enable us to determine the relative epochs of the races by which these were fabricated, we want to know the languages. Most of these are lost, and of those that survive we know very little.

Philological evidence in itself, when we have the best of it, does not determine race. In a few years we shall find Welshmen, Irishmen, blackmen in West Africa, and Polynesians in Hawaii and New Zealand, speaking and using English, but we know that they are not of the same race, nor of the English race. Comparative philology is, however, of the greatest value as historical evidence in bringing us nearer the truth when we know how to use it properly.

This, however, is seldom done. A person takes it into his head that Sanscrit is an ancient or wonderful language, or that Hebrew is, or that Chinese is. He then proceeds to examine some language of America or other district, and very probably obtains evidence to his own satisfaction of identity. This he pieces out with illustrations from manners or from remains. Now, the worst of this process is, that he may be in the right; and for this reason, that the civilized races of the world, and many uncivilized races of the world, have inherited the habits and practices of civilization or of savagery from the remotest epochs, and resemblances are capable of being discovered, but these do not scientifically assist classification.

If we turn to European archaeology we may find warnings. The age of the stone-builders is not yet determined, and it is within the limits of probability that it is very remote. Although names of most stones have been interpreted in Celtic, yet many of these being conformable with Indian names cannot be Celtic. We have not yet got a Ligurian language, and we have no means of tracing the Ligurians, who played a great part in Southern and Western Europe.

If my determinations are correct, then the Etruscans and the Amazons in Greece spoke a Caucaso-Tibetan language, and the Basque language, hitherto unclassified, was derived from India ages before the Aryans were known, and on the Caucasian borders of Europe a population approaching the negro must have remained till nearly two thousand years ago. When, instead of having to explain all archaeology by a few elements, perhaps by Phœnicians, Pelasgians, and Celts, we have to introduce a great number, we may ascertain that most of what we do at present in the way of determinations is groping in the dark. What is of value is the collection of facts, and with these it is perfectly within the compass of our hopes to learn more decisively as to the pre-historic monuments of America and its earlier epochs of population.

32, St. George's Sq., S.W.,
March 3, 1872.

HYDE CLARKE.

COUNTY HISTORY.—Mr. William Dodd, of Newcastle, is preparing for publication, in one volume octavo, "*Bibliotheca Northumbriensis et Dunelmensis*," a biographical account of books, pamphlets, prints, maps, etc., printed on the history, topography, antiquities, family history, biography, etc., of the counties of Northumberland and Durham. This work, which has been many years in preparation, will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to guarantee the publisher from any loss. Intending subscribers are invited to send in their names as early as convenient.

ON THE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES RE- CENTLY DISCOVERED AT EAST HALL, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

WHILE making excavations for brick-earth, in a field on the East Hall estate, near Sittingbourne, in the month of December last, the workmen were fortunate enough to come across several vessels of Roman pottery, and a further search, extending over a period of three weeks, led to the exhumation of other specimens. The site of the discovery may be described as about 800 yards south-east of Murston church, 600 yards from East Hall House, and about half a mile from the main line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Roman remains are not unfrequently found in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne; indeed, only a few years ago, when the half of the same field nearer Murston church was dug out, a fine Samian bowl was found, ornamented with a pattern representing a hunting scene; and this circumstance, perhaps, led to the workmen being cautioned lest they should meet with any similar objects of antiquity. As a result of this forewarning, on the first appearance of anything remarkable, Mr. George Payne, jun., of Sittingbourne, was at once communicated with, and was fortunately present at the disinterment of nearly every specimen. Through the kind courtesy of that gentleman, in whose private museum these relics are deposited for preservation, I am enabled to note a few particulars as to the class of objects found, and their relative positions at the time of their discovery.

It may be observed that Sittingbourne is only between four and five miles from the place of manufacture of the well-known Upchurch ware, on the marshes between Chatham and the Isle of Sheppey. The manufactory of fictile objects, carried on there by Roman potters, was of considerable extent, a layer of refuse pottery having been found throughout a district of five or six miles in length and two in breadth. Considering, therefore, the proximity of East Hall to the Upchurch potteries, it is not unlikely that some of the vessels lately discovered came from those kilns, especially the urns of a dark bluish-black colour, which is a special characteristic of Upchurch ware. Unfortunately, nearly all the fictile objects exhumed on the present occasion have been much injured by lying close to the surface of the field, generally not at a greater depth than 1 foot or 1½ foot. They have thus freely imbibed the moisture from the ground, and have become saturated to such an extent as to fall into pieces at almost the slightest touch. Hence the greater number of them were more or less broken or cracked when found; but in the hands of Mr. Payne they have been carefully put together again, and made to assume their original shapes.

With the exception of two bronze fibulæ, the "find" consisted entirely of pottery, deposited nearly in a line from north to south. The various articles, from their position when discovered, naturally fall under two groups, having had a space of 2½ yards intervening between them. The southernmost of these groups consisted of eight vessels of pottery, two fibulæ, and two earthenware beads; the second group likewise comprised eight vessels of pottery, but generally of a larger kind.

First, with regard to the vessels in the southernmost group, they are nearly all of very small dimensions. One of them is an urn of yellow ware, 8 inches in height, 2½ inches in diameter at its base, and 4 inches at its mouth. It partakes of a form common to many Roman sepulchral vessels, being contracted at its mouth and base, and bulging out at its waist. It possesses a slight ornament. Close to it were the two bronze fibulæ and a patera, or dish, of Samian ware, containing a small black urn. On the other side of the large urn, towards the south, and lying in order, was a small urn-shaped vessel of black clay, globular in form, and only 1½ inch in height; then another urn of red pottery, 2½ inches high; next a patera containing a dark coloured urn,

and two green earthenware beads; and lastly, a vase of a jug-shaped form, with handle and lip, and of common red clay. Two other similar vessels were found in the second group, and although occurring both here and in other burial places among relics of a distinct sepulchral character, they are no doubt really domestic utensils, and have been buried at the decease of their owner, whose ashes were probably deposited in the adjoining cinerary urns. The three jug-shaped vessels found at East Hall are unornamented, and are each about 10 inches high.

In the second group of objects, the largest specimen was a fine cinerary urn of black pottery, half filled with calcined bones, and buried at a depth of two feet. It is about 8 inches in height, and 12 inches in diameter at its widest part, contracting to about 6½ inches at its mouth. Close beside it on the south, was a good specimen of a Roman patera, ornamented with the leaf pattern—a design which appears with so many beautiful varieties on specimens of Samian ware. At a short distance from this large urn, and lying in the direction of the first group, one of the jug-shaped vessels was found, and another patera. Further towards the north was a dark-coloured patera, besides three other vessels. The first of these was an urn of a yellow colour, 5 inches in height, and 3 inches in diameter at the mouth. Around its sides are depressions formed by pressing the soft clay inwards with the hands; in the present instance these indentations are five in number. Vessels having this feature are often found among examples of Roman pottery, especially in Durobrivian ware. Next to this urn was another, of dark coloured pottery, 3½ inches in height, and not dissimilar in shape to the small globular urn in the first group. The third and last vessel was of the jug-shaped form, and of red ware.

All these antiquities evidently date from the Roman period, and prove beyond a doubt that the site of the discovery was the place of one or more interments. Although the variety of objects may not be so great as in many similar Kentish discoveries, the relics brought to light at East Hall on the present occasion are of sufficient interest to deserve a permanent record.

February 26, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

MEMORIAL PAVING TILES.—We regret that the author's name was not appended to the paper on "Memorial Paving Tiles," in our last impression. It is from the pen of our frequent contributor, Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, whose name should have appeared at the foot of the article.

DISCOVERY OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF AVENTICUM (1698).

THE following account of the discovery of Aventicum, one of the four "famous" cities of the Romans, in the country of the "Sequani;" with mention of certain other discoveries within the boundary and in the vicinity of its ancient precincts, will, probably, be of interest to many of those readers whose taste for "antique lore" is only equalled by their persevering researches into the facts and deeds of the remote past, by which so much light is thrown upon innumerable historical incidents, which otherwise would be completely lost in oblivion. I may mention that this account is taken from "The Historical and Political Monthly Martine," for the month of June, 1698, *i.e.* :—

"Father Duncan the Jesuit, who some time since discovered the ancient city of *Alaune* in the Lower *Normandy*, has made another discovery in *Burgundy*, and recovered another very ancient city from the grave of oblivion, where it has lain bury'd above these 1200 years. This is one of the four famous cities in the time of the Romans, within the country of the *Sequani*, which is now the county of *Bur-*

gundy. *Besancon* is one of the four, well known at present. The other three were *Alisima*, *Equestris*, and *Aventicum*, which last, Father Duncan has discover'd. The country people call'd it *Aventre*, and by contraction *Antre*; which is still the name of the place where this city was seated, in between forty-five and forty-six degrees of latitude.

"*Ptolomy* speaks of this city in several places, and gives it in the same latitude as I have done. There is a tradition also in the country, no less obscure than ancient, that there was formerly a city where now the lake of *Antre* is to be seen. The medals which the people find, together with the ruins, give us some idea of it, but very confusedly. It appears, however, by the discoveries made, that this city lay between *St. Claude's* and *Moiran*. The Romans had built it and fortify'd it after an extraordinary manner, because it was the centre of the Government and Religion of the country; the seat of the *Sequanois* priests and druids; the bridge of those people which were accounted the most warlike of the Gauls, and the greatest enemies of the Romans, and the grand road from *Italy* towards the *Rhine*, and into *Belgio Gaul*.

"In the place where the lake is, stood two temples, one large and square, the other small and round, and both encompassed with walls. The great one was pav'd with marble. Both temples were also adorn'd with Egyptian serpentine, granite, jasper, and marble of all sorts. The great temple was dedicated to *Mars* and *Augustus*, as appears by these two words, *Marti & Augusto*, still to be read on an inscription that shews that the temple was built by *Petronius Metallas*, Governour of the *Sequani*; tho' in another inscription it seems to have been done by the orders of *Agrippa*. 'Tis presum'd that the small temple was dedicated to *Jupiter*, because his statue was there found.

"Near the portico of the temple stood a semicircular theatre, of the same structure as the temple, with terrasses for above 15000 people. The orchester, or stage itself, was 46 fathom long, and 33 broad. The city was four square, as broad as long, and half a league every way across. There was a college for the druids, and a bridge, of which the arches are still to be seen.

"Certain countrymen, about twenty-five years agoe, discover'd a Mint; since which, the bridge has been fully discover'd, together with the Governour's palace, the Pretorium, the market-places, the Public baths, and a gate defended by two towers with a *Corps du Guard*. All the edifices are of large stones, fasten'd together with lead and iron. Above the governour's palace are the remains of a citadel. The bridge, which is of an extraordinary structure, serv'd to join the two parts of the city, divided by a river, and to convey the water for washing the minerals into the Melting-house. That part where the people went on foot, was cover'd with a marble gallery, supported by great pillars of the same, of an extraordinary beauty. They were preserved for above seven ages, and some pieces are still to be seen in the custody of the Medal-keeper.

"At the head of the river which springs out of the lake of *Antre*, there is a fair concave to receive and convey the water to the aqueduct upon the bridge. It is pav'd with mastick, so hard, that no pickax will enter it. Yet if the mastick be expos'd to the air three days together, it falls to dust. The Mint is built of large stones, and is a noble structure, consisting of several apartments [*sic*], as well for the melting of metals as coining of money, adorn'd with marble and paintings within side.

"Many people believe that it was sack'd by *Atolla*, in the year 452, when after his defeat by *Atius* he pass'd into *Italy*, and took *Aquileia*, which he ruin'd, as he did also *Melan* and *Pavia*."

The "reflections" given upon the above are well worth transcription, but time and space forbid any further enlargement of the subject at present.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

ON THE PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES
OF NORTH AMERICA.

(Concluded from our last.)

PROFESSOR HUXLEY then goes on to say: "It is a most singular circumstance that there is the same sort of contrast, combined with certain definite points of resemblance, between a Mongol and an Iroquois that there is between a Malay and a New Zealander; and in the vast Americo-Asiatic area, as in the lesser space occupied by the Polynesian Islands, it is possible to find every gradation between the extreme terms."*

In support of the general conclusion of Professor Huxley, Mr. A. R. Wallace, an eminent authority on everything Malayan, says: "The great Mongoloid group, for instance, was distinguished by a general gravity of demeanour and concealment of the emotions, by deliberation of speech, and the absence of violent gesticulation, by the rarity of laughter, and by plaintive and melancholy songs. The tribes composing it were pre-eminently apathetic and reserved, and this character was exhibited to a high degree in the North-American Indian, in all the Malay races, and, to a somewhat less extent, over the whole of the enormous area occupied by the Mongoloid type."†

The conclusions of such eminent men tend, to the fullest extent, to support what, I think, will ere long cease to be called the hypothesis of the Asiatic origin of the aboriginal tribes of America. (For Asiatic, I would read *Mongoloid*, as being more scientific.)

Another argument is based upon the fact of the migration of entire races from one country to another, as was the case of the Aryans. As regards America, Squier says that—"The discoverers, when they landed on the shores of our own country, found one great current of migration setting from the north-west, upon the region now occupied by the New England and Middle States. Another flowing from the direction of Texas and New Mexico into the Southern States east of the Mississippi; and the slow but constant southward tendency of the Oregon tribes has been a frequent subject of remark among observers."‡ The great route by which the first race or races reached the continent of America is held to be by way of the Abentian Islands, Behring's Straits Sea. Dr. Latham insists upon the acceptance of this view.§

As regards the philological question, we are still in a very insufficient state of knowledge to induce me to commit myself entirely to one view or another; but if the reasoning on the origin of the races be fully confirmed in the course of time by further researches of competent ethnologists, there may arise good reasons for rejecting all hypotheses than the one setting forth the Asiatic or Western origin of the American languages. So far as philology has gone, the dialects of America, North and South, can be reduced to eleven families.|| It no doubt will be found that these are again reducible to, it may be, two or three families. Farrar classes all the American languages in the same category as the Chinese, Thibetan, Tamutic, Basque, &c., and calls them all by the name *Allophylian*.¶ This is, however, perfectly useless, and must remain in the same limbo to

which some of the languages it supposes to classify is at present consigned; at least, so far as rendering the required clue to the mystery.

There have been many attempts made to ascertain who were the builders of those extraordinary mounds abounding in North America, shaped into the form of animals and inanimate objects. Squier and Davies,* and Lapham, have rendered good service by their accomplishment of the task of describing these remains; had they succeeded in solving the problem still unsolved, much theorizing would have been saved.

It should be borne in mind that animal worship was very prevalent in America. "The Redskins revered the bear, the bison, the hare, and the wolf, and some species of birds. The jaguar was worshipped in some parts of Brazil, and especially in La Plata." "Indeed, every species of animal was supposed to have a representative, or archetype, in heaven."† So that there is a possibility of the American tribes having raised the animal mounds to symbolize their respective deities or totems.‡ There is one great difficulty which prevents my putting any stronger name to this than an hypothesis, and that is, the occurrence of numbers of mounds of all kinds of shapes in the same locality.

Mr. Tylor seems to think that the question is an open one, and says, in speaking of the state of civilization of the mound-builders: "On the whole, judging by their earth-works, fields, pottery, stone implements, and other remains, they seemed to have belonged to those savage or barbaric tribes of the Southern States, of whom the Creeks and Cherokees, as described by Bartram, may be taken as typical."§

Another writer says: "Although it seems in vain to look on the Red Indians, who in modern times occupied the territories of Ohio and Wisconsin, as the descendants of the mound-builders, there are tribes on the west coast of America that probably are, or rather were, very closely allied to them."

"The Hydahs, and the natives inhabiting Vancouver's Island and Queen Charlotte's Sound, seem, both from their physical condition, and more so from their works of art, to be just such a people as one would expect the mound-builders to have been."

"If this is so, it again points to northern Asia, and not to Europe, as the country where we must look for the origin of this mysterious people; and it is there, I am convinced, if anywhere, that the solution of our difficulties with regard to this phase of north American civilization is to be found."||

Pickering states that the figures of human heads, obtained by Mr. Squier from the ancient mounds of the Ohio, exhibit the features unequivocally of the Mongolian race.¶

I am perfectly willing to put this fact aside of the question regarding the identity of the mound-builders, as to insist upon its acceptance would raise the great difficulty of the craniological characteristics of the Mongols and the Patagonians, who, although ranging under one group of mankind, the *Mongoloid*, yet differ, the former being dolichocephalic, and the latter being brachycephalic. Once more, according to Colonel Charles Whittlessey, the mound-builders were the first of the four races that preceded the Red-man.**

* *Ethn. Jour.*, l. c., p. 408.

† *Ibid.*, p. 411. See, also, "The Races of Man," by G. Pickering, new edition, 1850, p. 296.

‡ "Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, Monuments, etc.," vol. II., p. 332.

§ "The Native Races of the Russian Empire," pp. 296, 297.

|| "Hervas," quoted by Max Müller, in his "Lectures on the Science of Language," 1st series, 5th edition, p. 58.

¶ "Families of Speech," p. 185. Fred. Von Schlegel holds the Asiatic view of this question. "The Aesthetic and Miscellaneous Works" of Fred. Von Schlegel, trans. by P. J. Millington, 1849. Sir John Lubbock, in his "Origin of Civilization," pp. 279-288, gives much valuable information on the American languages. Dr. Bleek, also, says much upon the construction of those languages, in his paper on "The Position of the Australian Languages," *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, No. I., 1871.

* "Monuments of Mississippi Valley," Smithsonian Contrib., 1848. Lubbock's "Pre-Historic Times," 3rd edition, p. 250, *et seq.*

† Lubbock's "Origin of Civilization," pp. 180, 181. Charlevoix's "History of Paraguay," vol. I., p. 110. Prescott's "History of Peru," pp. 87, 88. "Tylor's Primitive Culture," vol. I., p. 422; vol. II., pp. 308-343. Squier's "Nicaragua," p. 348, *et seq.*

‡ See "The Worship of Animals and Plants," by T. F. M'Lennan, in the *Fortnightly Review*, October 1, 1869, pp. 412-418; February 1, 1870, p. 212.

§ "Primitive Culture," vol. I., pp. 50, 51.

|| Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," p. 517.

¶ "The Races of Man," p. 37.

** Paper on "The Geological Evidences of Man's Antiquity in the United States," read before the Am. Ass. for Adv. of Science, in "The Naturalist's Note Book for 1868," p. 310.

The safest position to take, however, is to leave the question as suggested by Mr. Tylor, *open*, until further exploration of all the available mounds is made, in conjunction with a careful study of the races in whose country they occur.

I think I have now given all the opinions of the best authorities, and will not attempt any further speculation, as I am convinced that, at present, it would be perfectly useless. What is known for *certain* is, that the animal mounds are *not sepulchral*: this was discovered in making the street of Milwaukie, where several of them were entirely removed, "and that, excepting by accident, they contain no implements or ornaments."*

To recapitulate, the conclusions which seem to me deducible from all the evidence brought to bear upon the subject of this inquiry, are as follows:—

1. That America was *most probably* known to Plato and the pre-Christian geographers.

2. That America was known in the 9th and 10th centuries (Christian era) to the Northmen.

3. That the aborigines migrated from Asia.

4. That the numerous American dialects are, according to Hervas, reducible to *eleven*.

5. That the mounds *were probably* erected to symbolize the totems invented by the mound-builders.

6. That the mound-builders *were probably* the most ancient building people in America, but their Asiatic origin is not yet fully proved, nor have their descendants been discovered in the existing tribes in America.

Although these results may appear disheartening, I am still sanguine that, with the present rapid progress of science in all directions, the time is not far distant when the open questions of American archaeology will no longer remain so, but will be answered in the fullest manner by facts of every possible description; and, I need hardly say, that those of my readers who imagine they see good reasons for holding opinions contrary to those herein put forth, will go with me in accepting the sounder conclusions of advanced science, whatever their tendencies may be, for in archaeology, as in other branches of knowledge, the truth is the one great and sole object of search.

JOHN JEREMIAH.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C.

[ERRATUM.—In the previous portion of this paper (page 41, foot-note) for "Semper's 'Philippine Islands,' and the 'Academy,' p. 153," read "'Are's Islendinga Bók,' and the 'Academy,' p. 161."]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[ROME.]

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the last *conversazione*, Mr. Parker entered into the question of aqueducts. He referred especially to the Claudian and Anio Novus, whose ruins are still so conspicuous, and incidentally to the other aqueducts, nine in all, mentioned by Frontinus, subsequently to whose time, and to the reign of Trajan, were raised ten aqueducts by different emperors. He alluded to the prescribed method of carrying the later added channels over the structures of the earlier aqueducts, and also mentioned the law prohibiting the erection of any other building against or within a given space on each side of the aqueduct structures. The Anio Novus, brought into the city along the majestic arcades of Claudius, alone supplied all the fourteen Regions with water, while the other channels reached only a limited number of the civic quarters and houses. The aqueducts were the centre round which other works of the ancient Romans may be considered as historically grouped, and to which antiquarian research may be most efficiently directed.

Diverging from that theme, he dwelt upon the ruins of imperial buildings on the Palatine, and maintained his theory (contrary to that of Signor Rosa) that the aggregate of halls and courts comprising the beautifully-painted chambers discovered about two years ago can be no other than the residence of Augustus, rebuilt for him by order of the Senate, within the Arx of Romulus.

Mr. Hemans gave an account of the remains of the Temple of Claudius (called *Claudium*), on the Cœlian Hill, where a stately portico of travertine is seen in the gardens of the Passionist Convent. He pointed out the proved identity of those ruins with the magnificent pile forming a sacred enclosure round that temple built by Vespasian, after it had been destroyed by Nero, to make room for one wing of his Golden house, and observed the interesting character attaching to that portico in ruin, as the only example before us in Rome of such a cincture still retaining architectural features round a fane for heathen worship.

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, February 15, when Colonel A. H. LANE FOX, V.P., was in the chair.

Mr. A. W. Franks presented a large collection of topographical prints and drawings, and in particular exhibited and described two water-colour drawings of Eastbury House, Dorset.

Mr. R. Day exhibited four daggers, found in Ireland.

Colonel A. H. Lane Fox exhibited a bronze pig, which he had purchased at Abbeville; also a bronze Byzantine lamp.

Mr. W. H. Burnell exhibited a fac-simile of a grant of arms made to the Company of Masons, A.D. 1472.

Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a bronze torc and two armlets, found in Mayence; two enormous bronze armlets, found in Königshofen, Bavaria; also two urns and a stone object, found near Brandon, Suffolk. On each of these exhibitions Mr. Franks made some remarks.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

ON the 8th ultimo a very interesting paper, on "The Lower Empire; How Art Declines," was read by Hyde Clarke, Esq., D.C.L., before the members, at the Society's rooms, in Conduit Street. The chair was occupied by F. W. ROWSELL, Esq., of the Admiralty.

The lecture-room was crowded, and many men well known in the art and literary world took part in the discussion that followed.

After the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, Mr. George Browning, the honorary secretary, announced that a system of foreign correspondence was about to be inaugurated, in order that the members of the Society might not only be informed of the progress of art in our own country, but also on the Continent.

The proceedings then terminated.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, February 15, when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, was in the chair.

Mr. Evans exhibited a second brass coin of Hadrian, found in Hertfordshire, and with *BRITANNIA* on the reverse.

Major Hay exhibited coins of the Ortokite class of Nejmeddin Melek Diarbekr, of Husâm ed-din Melek Diarbekr, and of Alkâmil, Sultan of Egypt. The reverses of the first two of these coins were imitated from the Greek.

Mr. G. Sim communicated an account of four recent finds of coins in Scotland, at Kircudbright, Dunbar, Leith Harbour, and Lanark.

M. de Saulcy communicated a paper "On the Term *קֶרֶן* employed in Holy Scripture to designate, metaphorically, Power;" and he cited several coins from the coast of Phœnicia as elucidating the numismatic use of the word, one

of which is noticed in the work of Gesenius, "Scripture Linguae Phœnicæ Monumenta quotquot supersunt," lib. iii. p. 275.

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY.

At a recent Committee Meeting of the Guildford Institute, a printed circular from the secretary to the Surrey Archæological Society was read, containing a resolution adopted by the council, affirming the desirability of obtaining a museum in the county, in which to place the antiquities of Surrey belonging to the Society.

The circular alluded to the various places in which a museum might be established, as Guildford, Reigate, Kingston, Croydon, and Southwark; and in reference to the first, remarked that it had been observed in favour of Guildford that it was the county town. Alluding to Croydon, the circular mentioned that the town had a fine literary institution, which had offered to place a room at the disposal of the council, and take charge of the collection entirely free. The committee considered it very desirable to take steps towards securing the collection at Guildford, and appointed a sub-committee, with power to add to their number, to communicate with the Archæological Society on the subject.

Acting on the part of this committee, Mr. Capron, on the 6th ult., asked for information as to the probable space which would be required for the collection, both at the present time and for some future period. The correspondence was to be laid before the council on the 21st ult.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Monday, 15th ult., when Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Bart., M.P., President, was in the chair.

The first read was "On the Ishmaelites, and the Arabic Tribes who Conquered their Country," by Dr. A. Sprenger.

Dr. Sprenger contested the views of those scholars who consider the Ishmaelites as the fathers of the Northern Arabians. The indigenous traditions of the Arabians, which assign such an origin to the Ma'addites, can, Dr. Sprenger argued, be distinctly traced to the Jews, and are without value. Mohammed, Dr. Sprenger tried to show, had different notions regarding Ishmael after his flight to Medina from those he had held while residing at Mecca. Dr. Sprenger then commented on the pedigree assigned to the Prophet in Syed Ahmed's lately published "Essays," and the ancient Rabbinical tradition which connects the Arabs with Kedar, Ishmael's son. The writer went on to observe that in Scriptural times Yemen was as civilized as Egypt and Assyria, and formed no part of the lawless wilderness. The principal point Dr. Sprenger wished to be established was, that the Ishmaelites were extinct in the fifth century of our era, and thus, long previous to the Moslem conquests, had ceased to form a race of their own.

"A Report to the Madras Board of Revenue," by Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, was then read, containing the results of his latest antiquarian researches in the Kistna district. With regard to the ancient representations of serpents carved on stones, Mr. Boswell inclined to the opinion that they are of a date anterior to the cromlechs and kistvaens; that they are, in fact, the work of a pre-historic race, before the Scythian hordes overspread the country; though he allowed that we have at present nothing amounting to actual evidence to support this theory. There is nothing improbable, he maintained, in the religious ideas of aboriginal races of India having assumed the character of adoration to a fetish, especially as some of the earliest and rudest attempts at representation on stone are sculptures of serpents scattered all over the country; and serpent or demon worship, pure and simple, is not yet extinct, though driven down to the very southern extremity of the continent. It still exists

among certain tribes or castes in Tinnevely and Travancore. As to the Scythians, whatever may have been the exact form of their religion, they brought with them to India the worship of the Linga, and therewith the original idea of what subsequently became the philosophic principle of Advaitam, the theory that there is but one soul in the universe, the soul of man being identical with that of God. India Mr. Boswell regarded as the country whence Phallus worship emanated, spreading thence throughout Egypt to Asia Minor and Greece.

Mr. Boswell mentioned that he has lately come across another colossal image of Buddha, at Tenali, in the usual sitting position, naked, with protuberant lips, woolly hair, and pendent ears—the third of the kind he has met with in his district. At Bezvadda an interesting piece of sculpture has been disinterred, in digging a channel. This is the only instance met with in that district of a female figure with woolly hair, thick lips, and long pendent ears.

[PROVINCIAL.]

NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held the 5th of February ult., in the Old Castle. There was a large attendance; and in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., was called upon to preside.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, one of the secretaries, read the following report of the council for the past year.

"The council of the society are gratified at its steady progress in useful functions during the past year. Another noble part of Dr. Bruce's exhaustive *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, magnificently illustrated, in addition to its fine series of woodcuts, with coloured fac-similes of the diplomas of citizenship conferred by Trajan and Hadrian, has appeared. The additional engravings have appropriately been presented by the society's patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Printed sheets of the third part of the *Lapidarium* are laid on the table, with those of part 22 of the 8vo series of *Archæologia Eliana*, which has arrived at a page convenient as a concluding one, and it will now be furnished with its plates and issued to the members. Although it brings Vol. VII. up to a thickness not inferior to that of former volumes, it will be well to deal with other papers already read, by having another part before completing the volume. The society can then well submit to a temporary suspension of the *Archæologia Eliana* in favour of the more important undertaking of printing a selection from the truly valuable MSS. of Mr. John Hodgson-Hinde, which were so kindly presented to it, and which have by the society's instructions been arranged by the treasurer. During the year our associate, Mr. White, has happily added to his histories of the battles of Neville's Cross, Otterburn, and Flodden, a useful volume on that of Bannockburn, so fraught with consequences for weal or woe. Fortunately for him and us (though perhaps the ghosts and families of the slain may think otherwise) the list of fights between rival Northumbrians is far from being exhausted.

"Nothing has been done by the public towards furnishing an adequate museum for the important town of Newcastle, and the feeling that the society's province is to engrave and comment upon subjects rather than to provide that custody for them (which ought to be undertaken by the towns in its district, as in less wealthy towns of the kingdom) still exists. Of the usefulness of concentrated efforts on particular subjects and particular places, our *Lapidarium* is the best evidence.

"The society will learn with pleasure that Canon Greenwell, in illustration of a period long before that of the Roman rule in Britain, proposes this year to print a minute account of his systematic excavations on the Yorkshire Wolds, those hundreds of diggings to which he has with so

much public spirit devoted his time and his bachelor's purse. To many of us, probably, the most engaging part of the book will be an elaborate summary and estimate of all that can be gathered from the tombs, as to the history and social and mental state of the pre-Roman dwellers in the peculiar and isolated chalk district to which the investigator has prudently confined his principal attention.

"But, whatever may be the society's primary obligation, it must encourage public taste and public conservation, and examination of monuments in every way that is fairly open to it. The whole subject of the Durham records, of which so much use was made in the country, and which are at present *de facto* in London, will probably require very serious attention, both politically and archæologically, during the year, and the society is this day asked, by no less a person than Sir John Lubbock, to give its warm support to the Bill prepared for Parliament 'to provide for the better preservation of historical monuments and other remains of antiquity in Great Britain and Ireland.' The idea that the custodiers of our national glories may be so untrustworthy, that only fines and imprisonment can deter them from altering and destroying them, will not be appreciated at first by every one, least by the custodiers themselves. Nevertheless, as a fact, to that pass have those persons and corporations brought themselves. The Bill recites that 'many monuments and other remains of antiquity, relating to the former condition and early history of Great Britain and Ireland, have of late years been removed, injured, or destroyed; and it is expedient that those monuments and antiquities which still remain should be protected from further injuries.' The more noticeable ones are to be made subject to supervision and control of commissioners at once, and others by notice may be taken by them at any time. Persons injuring, effacing, destroying, displacing, or altering such monuments, or the fences thereof, are to be liable to pay damages fixed by a court of summary jurisdiction, and, moreover, to be subject to a penalty or to imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Where the owners of monuments require to remove, destroy, efface, injure, or alter them for agricultural buildings, or other purposes, they are to give notice, and the commissioners may prevent them from acting as they propose, but in this case the barbarians are to have compensation, which, if not agreed upon, is to be fixed by arbitration. This provision appears to be most liberal and unrevolutionary, though it is lamentable that in a country professing to be civilized it should be necessary. There are powers to examine monuments, and even to remain on land, if there is *bona fide* reason to suppose that a breach of the law is about to be committed. Sir John seeks for a list of monuments in this district, and our interest with Parliament by petitions and by obtaining the support of local members. The requisite funds are to be provided in Parliament.

"In other respects, the year has not been exceptionally eventful, but few can avoid the conclusion that the aim of antiquaries, the recognition that there is a preference to be given to the true over the false and doubtful, is year by year becoming more adopted."

Mr. White said the report was a very excellent one, and personally he tendered his thanks to the secretaries. He moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. T. W. U. Robinson seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said the report referred very appropriately to the propriety of having a receptacle for the valuable antiquities of the society; and he thought it very properly set out that the duty of providing such receptacle rests upon the town at large, and not upon an isolated society. He thought that the example of Leicester, the Roman *Ratæ*, might be very advantageously followed. There was the collection of antiquities belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Society: that society presented their collection to the town on condition that the town provided a proper building, which the

Corporation did, under the Museum Act; and it became therefore a free and open exhibition to the town, the Literary and Philosophical Society having the use of the building for their meetings, and making some contribution to the maintenance of the establishment. He (the chairman) thought the municipality of Pons *Ælii* would not be behind the municipality of *Ratæ* in public spirit. He thought they might say, from their proceedings, that they did not want public spirit, and upon that basis he had no doubt they would get a proper building for so valuable a collection—certainly, the most valuable established in the kingdom. The antiquarian proceedings of last year had certainly not been unattended with interest, and he would particularly mention with respect to the history of Northumberland in Roman times, and would refer to the discoveries of the altars at Hexham, which, he thought, clearly proved that the Romans had a station at Hexham. The beauty of the situation, and the fertility of the country around, led the Saxon ecclesiastics to establish a monastery there; the same circumstances of beauty, of position, and fertility of the land would lead the Romans to make an institution there; and the altars which had been found, he thought, led almost inevitably to the conclusion that Hexham was a Roman station. One of the altars was dedicated by a prefect, who was a native of *Sienla*. *Sienla* was in a very pleasant part of Italy; but he thought Hexham could complete with it in point of pleasantness.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

THE PROPOSED ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, with reference to the chairman's remarks as to the duty of the town establishing a museum here, said he might add that they, as a society, were willing to contribute to the amount of 700*l.* or 800*l.*; which was a very important consideration to give the matter an impetus.

The Chairman: That will be the principle of Leicester, but in another and more useful shape—namely, providing capital for the purpose to a certain extent.

Mr. R. Cail afterwards moved that a deputation from the society wait upon the Corporation, to confer as to providing a museum of antiquities. That part of the town (he said) was in a most disgraceful state; and although all might not take an interest in antiquities, yet it was evident that some great improvement in that neighbourhood must be made, and, with the money which the society proposed to give, he thought there was a fair chance of its taking place.

Mr. Longstaffe said, the Corporation having the ground, could use a good deal of it for mercantile purposes, and still give them a museum.

Mr. T. W. A. Robinson seconded the motion. If there was a large place for the accommodation of antiquities, they would get grants from the Government and others.

Mr. A. S. Stevenson thought that, if once started, many persons would be willing to contribute to the establishment of such a museum.

The Chairman said their collection was too valuable to be in the hands of individuals; it ought to belong to the town.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously; and a deputation appointed.

THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. Bruce said the report mentioned that the new part of the *Lapidarium* was on the table; what exists of it was there of part III. The whole of that was printed off, and this produced was ready for distribution; but, in addition, there were other thirty pages in type, and undergoing revision by gentlemen who kindly assisted him in looking over the proofs. He would like to carry on the book. He had begun at the head of Watling Street; and he would like to carry it on as far as Corbridge—the Tync. The treasurer was a little afraid that he was going to make it too thick;

but he wanted to include the very beautiful Corbridge banks. This would make a fourth part; and it was partly owing to his having miscalculated, and partly to the discoveries of new altars, which were coming in every day, and which he could not have anticipated.

Mr. Longstaffe said that as to the *Archæologia Ælii*, a part was also ready.

ROMAN WHEEL FROM THARSIS, IN SPAIN.

Mr. A. S. Stevenson read the following paper.—Mr. Chairman,—A portion of a Roman water-wheel of wood was lately sent to me from the mine of Tharsis, in southern Spain, in the ancient workings of which it was found. At the suggestion of Dr. Bruce, and with his kind assistance, I have set it up here for the inspection of the members of this society, some of whom may, perhaps, be able to throw some light on the mode in which the motive power was applied to these wheels. At present, this seems to be unknown. They are not water-wheels in the usual sense of the term. They are curious, as having been used as lifting pumps to draw the mine. During a yachting cruise last summer, I visited the mine, and, with your permission, I shall shortly lay before you the information I gathered on the spot regarding these wheels, several of which have been found *in situ* on the north side of the mine. Where the out-spurs of the range of hills called the Sierra Morena die away towards the sea, to the north of the Bay of Cadiz, there have been found some of the richest mineral deposits in Spain. In this district, iron, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, nickel, cobalt, silver, and gold, have been found in quantities very much in the order in which I have given them.

That this district is the Tarshish of ancient history there can be little or no doubt. The mine from which that wheel was taken is still called Tharsis; and in the same province of Huelva, a high hill near Rio Tinto still bears the name of Solomon, and close by a little village is named Zalomea. The mine of Tharsis is situate about thirty miles from the town of Huelva, which lies not far from the junction of the rivers Odiel and Tinto, and close by is the little town of Palos, and the convent of La Rábida, from which Columbus sailed with his three small vessels to discover the new world. The galleries by means of which the Tharsis mine, in ancient times, was worked, are of two kinds, square and round. The square galleries are believed to be Phœnician, and the round Roman. I regret that I have not succeeded in obtaining for your inspection any of the Roman coins found in the round galleries. Some of these, however, were of the date of Nero. Some of the wheels found are marked with Roman letters; one was marked T R S S E, but what these letters mean I cannot say. On the wheel before us I have only found two X's which may have stood for twenty. Until about seventeen or eighteen years ago the Tharsis mine seems to have remained for centuries unworked. In the old excavation a lake of sulphurous water had formed, to which, from great distances, people afflicted with skin diseases came to bathe. A great demand having arisen for sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, attention was called to the forgotten mine. The healing waters of the lake were all pumped away, and a great mass or lode of mineral exposed, as stone is in an open quarry, to the extent of about a thousand yards in length. About six millions of tons of the mineral have been explored, but still the depth of the lode is unknown. As the depth increases, the mass widens, and the richness of the mineral for copper appears to become greater, and it was from depths greater than the present workings that the ancients drew the ore they smelted on the surface. And it is most interesting to find that in the great heaps of ancient slags on the surface, there is hardly a trace of copper to be found, showing that the knowledge then possessed of the process of smelting must have been more perfect than any now known. It was in one of the deeper Roman galleries that the wheel before

you was found. The preservation of the wood is no doubt due to its saturation with cupreous water. The saw and other tool marks are still quite visible.

I submit a plan of some of the first found wheels, which will show the position in which they were placed. All the wheels found are of the same diameter, about fifteen feet, and they have always been found in double pairs, as shown in the plan. That is, two working side by side in one excavation, and to them the water was lifted by another pair close by, so that, instead of having wheels of thirty feet diameter, two sets of wheels of fifteen feet were placed close together to raise the water thirty feet. As I have said, the manner in which the motive power was applied is unknown. Some remains of little tags of rope have been found hanging to the outer edges of the wheels, and these seem to indicate that they were turned by manual power, by means of these tags of rope. That they were turned by slaves I think there can be no doubt, for I cannot believe that any freeman would have consented willingly to work in the miserable galleries in which the water-wheels have been found.

If the wheel before us dates from the age of Nero, as it probably does, it must be 1800 years old. Longfellow, speaking of the sculptured figures of the Middle Ages, says:—

"And above cathedral doorways saints and angels carved in stone,
By a former age commissioned as apostles to our own."

Is not that wheel, dug up after eighteen centuries, an apostle as well?—an *apostolos*, or messenger, sent down through all the ages since Nero's time to tell us how Rome, in pursuit of that wealth which, as the result of her enterprise, made her grandeur, overcame all difficulties of navigation and of transit, and how, like the burghers of Nuremberg, her citizens could boast "That their great Imperial city stretched its hand through every clime?"

Dr. Bruce said their warmest thanks were due to Mr. Stevenson for his very admirable paper—one of singular interest to antiquaries throughout the world.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Cail mentioned that in Rio Tinto, one of the mines contiguous, some remains of men, with their clothes, tools, &c., were found: they gradually disappeared.

Mr. Stevenson said the Spanish Government had published a paper on the subject.

Mr. Robinson said the first or second edition of "*Agricola*" would throw some light on the subject; a wheel of this description had been found *in situ*, and showed the way it was worked.

Mr. Stevenson said the present wheel showed how the basquets were formed. It was all of fir, except the axle, which was of oak, and the fir was as perfect as on the day it was put into the mine. The hard wood had decayed. The soft wood was more porous, and admitted the chemical matter from the copper, which preserved it. He would be very glad to present the wheel to the society.

The gift was accepted, and Messrs. Cail and Robinson were appointed to restore it.

Dr. Bruce remarked that the president sat in a chair made of older wood than this or the Christian era. It was found under the foundations of the Roman wall, when the canal was formed between Carlisle and Port Carlisle; at a few feet beneath the foundation of the wall there was found a prostrate forest, as if there had been some great eruption of the Solway, which had carried everything before it.

Mr. Cail mentioned that there was also some old Roman timber from the foundation of the Tyne Bridge—the original Pons Ælii—in the River Commissioners' yard at Howdon; and he promised that Dr. Bruce should have some of it. As the bridge had been enlarged, the original piling had been built round, but not removed, until the Commissioners' present undertaking was begun.

Mr. Stevenson mentioned that there was no iron or other

metal about the wheel; it was fastened together by pegs of wood.

Dr. Bruce mentioned that at Corbridge there was a wheel pegged together with wooden bolts.

Mr. Cail said that in the case of Tharsis it would be a necessity: the copper would have eaten away the metal.

Mr. Stevenson pointed out the saw marks still visible on the wood.

Dr. Bruce mentioned that the Society intended to visit the field of Bannockburn, about the end of June, under the guidance of the historian of Bannockburn, Mr. White; and they might make a second day in visiting the remains of the Scottish walls, over which he thought Mr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, would accompany them.

The meeting then closed, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE first walk this term took place on the 20th ultimo, when Magdalen College was visited. The Rev. Dr. MILLARD, Vicar of Basingstoke, who was formerly one of the secretaries of the Society, accompanied the party over the College.

With regard to the history of Magdalen College, he observed, that as early as 1448 Waynflete gathered together a body of students in the High Street, near the eastern end, probably near or on the spot where the Angel Hotel stood, and which is now the site of the proposed new schools. Waynflete subsequently obtained the site of the Hospital of St. John, which by some was supposed to have existed as early as the reign of King John, but there was no real evidence of its being quite so ancient as that, and it was more likely that it dated from the reign of King Henry III. He then drew attention to a charter bearing the date of 1231, in which King Henry III. made special provision for the Jews not to be deprived of a place of burial, which was assigned to them in the garden on the other side of the road. Referring to two other charters bearing a similar date, he observed that it appeared that a garden or orchard was on the present site of the Botanic Garden, and in connection with the Hospital of St. John. Dr. Millard was of opinion that the Founder's Chapel was not completed until 1480, and in the following year Edward IV. was a worshipper within its walls. Since then the great alterations had taken place, and they must all, he said, deplore the removal of the ancient wooden roof of the hall in which they were assembled.

The company then left the hall, and visited the Common Room (formerly the Sacristy) and the Bursary. The Library was next visited, and here was shown, among other curiosities, a portion of the Founder's episcopal vestment. This portion of the College Dr. Millard explained had also suffered from the devastation of the architect, Mr. Wyatt.

The party next inspected the splendid State apartments, which were restored some few years ago by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The beautiful Chapel, with its magnificently carved reredos and stalls, was next visited, and attracted a great deal of attention. The various alterations the Chapel had undergone were explained at some length. After quitting the Chapel, the front quadrangle was visited, and the well-known stone pulpit in the corner, from which a sermon used to be preached on St. John the Baptist Day, was scanned with much interest. The various figures above the Chapel doorway in this quadrangle, and other curiosities, having been pointed out, the company next proceeded to the Chaplain's Quadrangle. Here some little time was spent in inspecting the tower, which rises to the height of 145 feet. Dr. Millard said that it was believed that St. John's Hospital stood by this spot, and that here, if anywhere, a portion of it might still be found.

The College kitchen, and "The Pilgrim's Gate," having

been inspected, a most pleasant walk was brought to a close. Many of those present then ascended the tower, from the top of which a splendid view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

ANTIQUE VASE FOUND IN THE SEINE AT PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Seeing an account in the *Antiquary* for February 14, of a Roman vase found at Havre, I venture to give you the following particulars of a similar discovery made in the Seine a few months since, when a vase of singular beauty was found under the following circumstances.

According to *Le Constitutionnel*, some fishermen brought up in a sweep net, near the Pont Royal, a shapeless mass covered with sand and shells, which they sold for a few francs to a dealer in antiquities, on the Quai Voltaire.

When the purchaser had carefully removed the earthy envelope he discovered that he had in his possession an antique vase of the purest style. It is of an ovoid form, and the embossing represents a dance of satyrs and bacchantes beautifully executed. The material of which the work is composed is the Corinth bronze, the secret of which has been lost, and which in Seneca's time was already worth several times its weight in gold. This valuable specimen of ancient art is supposed to date from the occupation of Lutetia by the legions of Cæsar and Labienus.

111, Union Road, S.E. ROBERT EARLE WAY.

DEVONIAN RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I have seen recently the cromlech, at Drewsteinton, engraved in Britton's "Beauties of Devon." It is a large stone placed upon three other stones, as represented in the engraving. In an adjacent field, westward, I observed two stone pillars. On the north side of the river below, I saw the logan, mentioned by Polwhele. It is placed a few yards from the bank, recumbent. I do not think it is moveable now. On Dartmoor, above Chagford, I saw the Caistor Rock, tall pillar below, and stone avenue, described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Also, across the river on the moor, northward, the circle of stones, to which it is supposed the avenue led. In "Rowe's Dartmoor" these objects are well described, and merit examination.

In my note, *ante*, February 10, were several misprints, viz., "Cornulian" for "Cornubian," "Carnbonellis," not "Cambonellis," "Lamyon" for "Lanyon," "Chun-Zennor," for "Chun, Zennor," and "pillars" for "pillar," namely, the stone, now erect, N.E. of the Men-an-tol. The old church ruin, near Hayle, N.E., and the curious building below Molfre Cromlech, N.W., also deserve notice. These are figured in Mr. Blight's work upon churches in Cornwall. I saw, also, the two pillars figured by Dr. Borlase, near the Crelas, now destroyed; and the semi-circular buildings near St. Just.

CHR. COOKE.

London, February 26, 1872.

The "Druid's Altar," in St. Breock, as it was, is engraved in "Warner's Cornish Tour," A.D. 1808. I think I saw its site and relics. The cromlech at Pendarves is Carwynen, figured by Dr. Borlase.

"CORNUBIAN RELICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. Chr. Cooke and other readers may be glad to hear that the stone "Kist," known as "Druid's Altar," in the parish of St. Breock, Cornwall, has *not* disappeared (*Antiquary*, p. 35). Mr. Cooke, by his account, seems to have looked for it too near to "Stoue" and "Great Stene." It is further towards Wadebridge. I visited it last Thursday, and found it in an excellent state of preservation. It was, no doubt, an early burial place; the top stone is of great thickness, and quite horizontal. In appearance it is remarkably like that found in Phoenix Park, Dublin, and seems to have been similarly constructed (*see* Wakeman's "Handbook of Irish Antiquities," p. 9), but it is much larger. It was formerly buried in a mound or tumulus, the remains of which still exist around it.

A good illustration of it was published some years ago in an account of a tour through Cornwall, from which we see that its appearance has not materially changed.

With regard to the "Saxon monuments," also alluded to on p. 35, in the last number of your journal, I would remark that Cornwall abounds with stone crosses (many of them larger and more elaborate than those mentioned), on which the style of ornament is the Saxon interlaced-knot or mat-work. Some fine ones have just been dug out of the church wall at Cardynham.

W. JAGO,

Sec. for Cornwall, of the Society of
Antiquaries, London.

Westheath, Bodmin, Feb. 15, 1872.

SPURIOUS ANTIQUARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—May I be allowed to call attention to the nonsense which your correspondent "A. H." writes on archaeological matters, of which he appears to be very ignorant. On glancing over four back numbers, I find the following very characteristic specimen—Vol. I, p. 137.

"Kingston Bagpuize (in Berkshire) is a very funny name, the King being Canute. It would seem that the original tenant must have played on the bagpipes."

Had such rubbish as this appeared in any other than a purely antiquarian journal it would not have deserved to be noticed. For your correspondent's edification, however, I would inform him that the name he thinks so funny is derived from the Norman lord of the manor who held Kingston in the time of the Conqueror. Near Affington there is a Kingston Lisle, the second name of which is derived in a similar manner.

Other passages, beside the wonderful account from which I have quoted, are also well worthy of perusal, as specimens of that spurious antiquarianism we had hoped was fast dying out. Thus we find "Among the old inhabitants of Berks are named the Bibroches. It would be remarkable if this word could be accepted as a corruption of the Gaelic piobuireachd, i.e. pibroch=Bibroches."

I would ask to be allowed to recommend your learned correspondent to acquire *some* sound information on subjects about which he professes to write before filling your columns from the depths of his powerful imagination.

Oxford, Feb. 18, 1872.

J. P. E.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The reply to your correspondent (Henricus XIE) in the last No. of the *Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 36, is that the place he requires to learn of, is Uffculme, county Devon. Uffculme is a decayed market town, about four miles from Collumpton, and three miles from Tiverton in the same county; and there is also three other tokens of about the same date, known as having been issued in that town. Each

of these three bear the arms of the Clothworkers' Company, and prove that the issuers were engaged in either the flannel or the serge trade, which was then somewhat extensively carried on in Uffculme.

All these local tokens are of much interest, and if your correspondent wishes, I could furnish examples of many others.

Also I may have, at a future time, to trouble you as to some localities fixed upon, some of them, which at present I cannot clearly solve.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield Terrace, Feb. 19.

AVEBURY RESCUED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—It will gladden the hearts of many readers of the *Antiquary* to hear that the great megalithic monument at Avebury, recently threatened with destruction (*vide* Vol. I., p. 159), has at length found a purchaser in the person of Sir John Lubbock, a name so familiar to pre-historic archaeologists and to antiquaries generally. The grateful thanks of the whole archaeological world are due to Sir John for coming forward to the rescue at the critical moment, when a few years', or even months' delay, might have resulted in the complete destruction of the few remaining stones.

Before long it will probably be made known what Sir John intends to do with his new acquisition; whether he retains it as private property or transfers it to the care of some antiquarian society. While under the personal control of Sir John there is not the slightest ground for wishing Avebury in better hands, but as regards its *permanent* preservation, there can be no doubt that by vesting the site in *trustees* of acknowledged archaeological repute, that object would be more completely attained.

In the meantime few will fail to admire this additional testimony of the zeal and untiring energy hitherto displayed by Sir John Lubbock in the cause of archaeology. Let us hope that the same spirit will stimulate other individuals to purchase the sites of other megalithic structures, for the sole purpose of more effectually preserving them than heretofore.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,
March 1, 1872.

ON THE IMPROPRIETY OF SIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Your "own" correspondent, F. E. S., in his interesting communication ("Antiquarian Gossip of the Eastern Counties"),* refers to certain articles in the *Taller* and *Spectator*, illustrating the gross absurdity of the sign-posts in 1709-10. May I add, that some years later (1752), the subject of "impropriety of signs," was again taken up and satirically treated by a writer in the *Adventurer*,† who has entered rather minutely into the subject, fully representing the incongruity of divers signs, as used by publicans and others. As the article here mentioned contains several amusing details, I will (with your kind permission), just quote a portion of the same.

The writer, after a few prefatory remarks, introduces himself under the guise of a sign-painter:—

"I am at present but an humble journeyman sign-painter in Harp Alley, for though the ambition of my parents designed that I should emulate the immortal touches of a Raphael or a Titian, yet the want of taste among my countrymen, and their prejudice against every artist who is a native, have degraded me to the miserable necessity, as Shaftesbury says, 'of illustrating prodigies in fairs, and adorning heroic sign-posts.' However, as I have studied to improve even this meanest exercise of the pencil, I intend to

* *The Antiquary*, Vol. II., pp. 40, 41.

† *The Adventurer*, Vol. I., pp. 72-79 (the fifth edition, 1766).

set up for myself; and under the favour of your* countenance, to reduce the vague practice of SIGN-PAINTING to some standard of elegance and propriety.

"It cannot be doubted but that SIGNS were intended originally to express the several occupations of their owners, and to bear some affinity in their external designations, with the wares to be disposed of, or the business carried on within. Hence the HAND AND SHEARS is justly appropriated to tailors, as the Hand and Pen is to writing-masters; though the very reverend and right worthy order of my neighbours, the Fleet-parsons, have assumed it to themselves as a mark of 'marriage performed without imposition.' The WOOL-PACK plainly points out to us a WOOLEN-DRAPER; the NAKED BOY elegantly reminds us of the necessity of cloathing; and the GOLDEN FLEECE figuratively denotes the riches of our staple commodity; but are not the HEN AND CHICKENS and the THREE PIGEONS the unquestionable right of the poulterer, and not to be usurped by the venders of silk or linnen?" [I have given the orthography verbatim.]

"It would be endless to enumerate the gross blunders committed in this point by almost every branch of trade. I shall therefore confine myself chiefly to the numerous fraternity of PUBLICANS, whose extravagance in this affair calls aloud for reprehension and restraint. Their modest ancestors were contented with a plain BOUGHT† stuck up before their doors, whence arose the wise proverb, 'Good wine needs no bush.' But how have they since deviated from their ancient simplicity? They have ransacked earth, air, and seas, called down sun, moon, and stars to their assistance, and exhibited all the monsters that ever teemed from fantastick imagination. Their Hogs in Armour, their Blue Boars, Green Dragons, and Golden Lions, have already been sufficiently exposed by your brother essay writers. There can be no objection made to the BUNCH OF GRAPES, the RUMMER, or the TUNS, but would not any one inquire for a Hosier at the LEG, or for a Locksmith at the CROSS-KEYS? And who would expect anything but water to be sold at the FOUNTAIN? The TURK'S HEAD may fairly intimate that a Seraglio is kept within; the ROSE may be strained to some propriety of meaning, as the business there transacted may be said to be done 'under the Rose.' But why must the ANGEL, the LAMB, and the MITRE, be the designations of the seats of drunkenness or prostitution?

"Some regard should likewise be paid by tradesmen to their situation, or, in other words, to the propriety of the place. The KING'S ARMS and the STAR AND GARTER, are aptly enough placed at the court end of the town. SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD takes his station by one Play-house, and BEN JOHNSON'S by the other. But what has the CROWN to do by the 'Change, or the GUN, the SHIP, or the ANCHOR, anywhere but at Tower Hill, at Wapping, or Deptford?"

In speaking of the presumed right of publicans to claim the physiognomies of kings and heroes, he says:—"What reason can there be, why the glorious DUKE WILLIAM should draw porter, or the brave ADMIRAL VERNON retail flip? Why must QUEEN ANNE keep a gin-shop, and KING CHARLES inform us of a skittle-ground?"

The writer remarks that "TUMBLE-DOWN DICK, in the borough of Southwark, is a fine moral on the instability of greatness and the consequence of ambition; but there is a most ill-natured sarcasm against the fair sex exhibited on a sign in Broad Street, St. Giles's, of a headless female figure, called the GOOD WOMAN."‡

The concluding portion of the article contains observations on pre-Reformation signs; a question on the existing

relationship between blue balls* and pawnbrokers, an ingenious solution, and humorous explanation of the origin of the barber's pole, with a parting fling at card-makers, for stamping the figures of certain personages upon their packs.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

THE WORD "KIL" OR "CIL."—"LLOYNE KELLINNE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—There seems to be a good deal of unnecessary mystification in your pages about the history of the word "Cil." It is clearly a Celtic word, and as such may by no means belong primarily or more exclusively to one branch of the Celtic than to another. There can be no impropriety in "Kymry" claiming it for the Irish Gaelic, or in "A. H." holding that it is Scotch Gaelic, provided neither asserts an exclusive claim to it. I believe it is found in the Manx, the Armoric, and the Cornish. It is common in Welsh, and in that language it means *corner*, *recess*, *retreat*. Thus we have as names of places, *Cilymaenllwyd*, gray-stone-retreat, and *Cilycwn*, corner-of-the-dingle (parishes in Carmarthenshire); *Cilyblaid*, wolf's-retreat; *Cilweunydd*, *Cilypebyll*, *Cilsant*, *Ciluen*, *Cilmarch*, and many other words similarly formed, as names of farms; *Cilfach* (a little *Cil*), a nook; *Cilfachwen*, white or happy little retreat; *Cilfach y Rhew*, frosty nook; *Môr gylfach*, is a bay or creek; *Cil y lleuad*, wane of the moon; *Cil y llygad*, the corner of the eye; *Cilio yn ol*, or *encilio*, to retreat, to retire.

Your correspondent, "A. O. K.," is in error as to both elements of the name "Lloyne Kellinne," which he quotes from old deeds. As is the case with "Cil," the words are in the vernacular Welsh of the present day. "Celyn," the orthography of the Ordnance maps, which were revised by a competent Welsh scholar, is quite correct. The words mean *holly*, *grove*, or *bush*. *Llwyn Celyn* is still the name of a family residence near Llandeilo. The celebrated Welsh hymnist, William Williams (who will be respected when spoken of as the author of the English hymns, "O'er the hills of pagan darkness," and "Guide us, Oh, thou great Jehovah") is known throughout Wales as Williams of *Pant y Celyn*. The Welsh tune *Llwyn On*, "The Ash Grave," is familiar to English musicians.

Feb. 27, 1872.

SIGMA.

THE DERIVATION OF "KIL," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—It would seem that this subject, if scotched, is not killed, for I must beg permission to notice a passage, at p. 50 of *The Antiquary*, which seems to me to call for reply.

"Kymry" writes, "May not also a word used in England and found in an English dictionary, be English [?]"

* e.g., *algebra*, *alcohol*, &c., are English."

I do not know about the "&c.," but certainly algebra and alcohol are very common English words; both, indeed, are indispensable. It might be argued that the letter A is not a letter of the English alphabet, because found previously in Latin; if so, the English language itself is all a myth.

Alcohol and algebra, however, though I call them English words, are both derived from the Arabic; but, for all that they are not Arabic words in the sense and manner in which we use them. The article *al*, for instance, inseparable with us, may be disconnected in Arabic; but if we were now to drop it, we should not know the words in their reduced form.

1. Alcohol, *kohl* or *kohol*, is stated to mean "powdered antimony," used as a cosmetic by Eastern ladies. There is in this definition no glimmer whatever of the meaning we apply to the compound alcohol of "pure spirit." In this

* *The Adventurer's*.

† "Bough-houses" at fair time have been abolished within the last few years.

‡ Hotten has written a very interesting book on *Signs*, &c.

* This is hardly applicable at present, as they are now generally gilted.

sense it is an English word, and we have no substitute ready to supply its place.

2. Algebra, *gabr* or *geber*, from which it is derived, is said to mean "resolution," or "connection." The compound with us signifies an elaborate system of arithmetical computation by symbols; we have no other word to express this precise meaning, and it is as much an English word as "alego," which the Romans derived from Greek, was a Latin word.

It is something like breaking a butterfly on a wheel to pursue this subject further; my argument is that such words, being incorporated into the English language, become English by adoption; for instance, algebra is the English form of a certain word derived from the Arabic; in French it is "algebre:" the spelling and pronunciation both differ. To all intents and purposes the one word is French, the other English.

A. H.

Feb. 29, 1872.

[Further correspondence on this subject must now cease.]

SHAKESPEARE'S CHAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's letter on page 50 of the *Antiquary*, I beg to say that the chair alluded to on page 11 (Vol. II.) is not presumed to be the state chair of Abbot Whiting, but a plain Glastonbury oak study chair, which belonged to the Abbot and afterwards to Shakespeare. Should any person interested in the matter wish to see it, I shall be most happy to show it at my address.

GEORGE DAVIS.

32, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, W.C.

REVIEW.

Histoire de la Caricature au Moyen Age. Par CHAMPELÉURY. (Paris: E. Dentu.)

THIS is not properly a history, but a handbook; but it is, nevertheless, a most useful compilation. There is room for many such, ere the rich field of mediæval comic art is exhausted, and whenever the true historian arises he will find his labour much lightened if he has these pages before him. The book is, however, too Parisian in tone. Had its writer strayed in the provinces, sketch book in hand, he would have found, in church and castle, many a quaint carving, showing the humour of the Middle Ages much more fully than the "Dance of Death" pictures after Holbein, which he has reproduced, although they have been issued in a modern form, both on the Continent and in England, probably once a year during the last decade.

The engravings given in the work are very creditable as works of art; much better, indeed, than most of the woodcuts that adorn our own popular literature. One at p. 77, a *bas-relief* of the weighing of the soul, is really very beautiful, and singularly poetical, almost terrible, indeed, in its grotesque power. It represents a sculpture preserved in the cathedral of Autun. The hard, stiff drapery of the angel, who is clad from head to foot, indicates that it is of very early character, certainly not later than the tenth century. The devils are all naked, and, though rudely drawn, show a traditional reflex of classic art.

The frontispiece is an illuminated initial letter from the "Images du Monde," a 13th century manuscript in the British Museum. It represents a monk filling a wine jar from a cask, and at the same time refreshing himself from a copious bone. Mr. Longfellow might have had it in his mind when he wrote the well-known cellar scene in "The Golden Legend."

RECEIVED.

Gleanings about Sir Christopher Wren and St. Paul's Cathedral. By William Calvert Shone, Secretary to the Cathedral Fund. The First Report of the Liverpool Numismatic Society.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

THE Louvre has purchased, at the Arago sale, a picture by Bonington, "The Terrace of Versailles."

The statue of Joan of Arc, which was on the terrace of the Luxembourg Palace, and was damaged during the siege of Paris, has been removed to the Louvre with a view to restoration.

It is reported that a picture by Titian, styled "La Vierge au Voile," has been discovered in an old house at Turin, where it is said to have been removed soon after the taking of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon, since which event it has been lost sight of.

INDIA.

SANSKRIT.—The third number of a series of notices of Sanscrit MSS., by Rajendralala Mittra, has been published by order of the Government of Bengal. This is a work now being undertaken all over India, and its value is in the fact that the papers give the names of the works, the age of the MSS. and the places where deposited. It is, says an Indian contemporary, one of those quiet unostentatious works which, without attracting the attention of the present time, will do a great deal to assist the future historian, and throw light upon the old and deeply interesting literature of India.

MISCELLANEA.

AT the Society of Antiquaries of London there has been exhibited a large collection of photographs and drawings made by the late Earl of Dunraven, F.S.A., with a view to a work which he was engaged in writing at the time of his death. The task of editing this work has devolved on Miss Stokes, of Dublin, whose remarks, illustrative of the photographs, were read and well received.

THE FLEMISH GALLERY OF PICTURES.—At the sale of this collection last month, by Messrs. Foster, of Pall Mall, "The Sentinel," by Meissonier, an exquisite miniature example, and the gem of the collection, fetched 970 guineas. The three days' sale realized nearly 25,000*l*.

THE Messrs. Sabin, of New York, are reproducing, by photo lithography, Du Bry's famous folio, "Harriot's Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia," published in 1590. Only about half a dozen perfect copies are known to be in existence, and the last copy that changed hands in the United States brought 975*l*.

THE restored pictures have been replaced in Holyrood Palace, and it is reported that the work of restoration has been very skillfully performed.

NELL GWYN'S HOUSE AT HIGHGATE.—The old mansion in which Nell Gwyn lived, situate behind the St. Pancras Infirmary, and opposite to the Highgate branch of the Hospital for Sick Children, has been presented to the hospital, and will be fitted up to accommodate forty or fifty patients.

THE CITY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—The buildings at the eastern end of Guildhall for the new Library and Museum having now made considerable progress, it has become necessary, in order to complete the entrance from the porch of the Hall to the new building, to close the present library, which was erected in 1823, for a period of about three months. The librarian and his assistants intend to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented and to rearrange the collection. It is expected that the works will be finished about the month of June.

LITERARY DISCOVERY.—A perfect copy has at length been found of a work by Richard Brown, from whom the early Nonconformists, *temp.* Elizabeth, were named Brownists. Dr. Henry Dexter is to be congratulated upon so important a discovery, which even the learned and painstaking Hanbury, author of "Memorials of Independency," failed to make.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN KENTISH CHURCHES.

II.—EAST MALLING.

THE eastern brasses in East Malling church, near Maidstone, seem never to have been disturbed or wantonly defaced, and it would be a happy circumstance if brass memorial plates were usually found in such good condition as those about to be described. With the exception of the heraldic shields that belonged to one of the brasses, and have become detached, they may be considered as perfect specimens, the effigies and inscription-plates being uninjured, and as sharp as when first engraved. Such at least was their appearance in the summer of 1871, when the edifice was undergoing additions and reparations, and an opportunity occurred for a careful examination of them by the writer.

They record the decease of—

I. Thomas Selby and his wife, full length effigies, 1479.

II. Richard Adams, prebendary and vicar, full length, with chalice and wafer, 1522.

These brasses are inserted in gravestones forming the floor immediately on entering the chancel, in fact, just under the chancel-arch. There was formerly another monument in the church, with the effigies of a man and his two wives, which have long since disappeared; for when Thorpe made his valuable collection of Monumental Inscriptions in the diocese of Rochester, in the latter half of the last century, only the empty indents, where the figures had been, could be seen; the inscription-plate, however, remained. The date recorded on this lost brass was 1477, or two years anterior to the death of Thomas Selby, in memory of whose father, Robert, it was laid down.

I. By carefully examining the monumental portraiture of Thomas Selby and his wife, an idea can be obtained of the fashionable costume worn towards the end of the 15th century. Thomas Selby is clad in a long gown, reaching very nearly to his feet, apparently without any opening in front; but this was not really so. The sleeves of the gown are of modest dimensions compared with those observed at the beginning of the century, slightly contracting towards the wrist. The hair is worn long and bushy, reaching to the nape of the neck; but the face is clean shaven.

The lady, Isodia by name, was one of the daughters of John Clerk, who was made second Baron of the Exchequer in 39 Henry VI., and sister to Alice, wife of Robert Watton, whose brass may still be seen in Addington church. (*Vide Harleian MSS.*, 3917; *Hasted's "Kent,"* vol. II., p. 238; and the *Antiquary*, vol. I., p. 100.) She wears one of those peculiar head-dresses much patronised by the fair sex between 1470 and 1490, and commonly described as the "butterfly head-dress." It consisted of a rich caul placed at the back of the head, within which the hair, brushed from the face, was carefully enclosed,

and over which a gauze veil of large dimensions was stretched on a light framework of wires. Subsequently this grotesque head-gear merged into the kennel-shaped bonnet, of which the brasses of Kent supply many representatives. The entire costume of Isodia Selby is almost a counterpart of that shown on the effigy of Anna Playters, at Sotterly, Suffolk; * both brasses being of the same date, 1479. Another good example is at Broxbourne, Herts, 1473; and one, a few years later, 1485, may be seen in Blickling church, Norfolk. In fact, localities where this butterfly head-dress, with its various modifications, occur, might be cited almost indefinitely. In the short reign of Richard III., 1483-5, it was almost universally patronised by ladies. One of these head-dresses is shown in the Warwick Roll, preserved in the College of Arms, where Richard's queen is represented as wearing "a gold caul and regal circlet, from whence hangs a large gauze veil, held out by wires."

But to return to the brass of Isodia Selby. Besides the head-dress, other peculiarities are noticeable in the ladies' attire of this period. Thus in the present instance the waist appears very contracted, and the sleeves are exceedingly tight, terminating at the wrists with a cuff turned over the hands. The gown is cut low in the neck, where it is edged with a border of fur, the skirt lying in folds about the feet. She also wears a massive necklace, and round the hips a plain girdle, from which a heart-shaped ornament is pendant.

On a long and narrow plate, 26 by 2½ inches, appears the following inscription—

*hic iacet Thom's Selby filius Rob'ti Selby et Isodia uxoris
ei' qui quid'm Thom's obiit primo die me'se Septemb' r'
An'ni M^o cccc^o lxxix^o quor' a't'aba p'piciet' de' ame'*

At each of the four corners of this gravestone was an heraldic shield or escutcheon, two of which remained when Thorpe wrote. At the present time only a portion of that in the lower dexter corner is in its matrix.

II. Side by side with the above on the south is the beautifully preserved brass of an ecclesiastic, a former vicar of East Malling, vested in cassock, surplice, almuce and stole, and supporting with his hands a chalice and wafer. Beneath the full-length effigy, which measures 24½ inches, is the following inscription, engraved on a plate of brass 18½ by 3½ inches:—

*Orate pro a't'a magistri Ricardi Adams qu'dam p'bendarij
magne misse in monasterio de West mawling ac vicarij
p'petui porchie de est mawling qui obiit sexto die mense maij
An'ni m^o b^o xxij^o cui' a't'e p'piciet' deus*

The "p'bendarij magne misse" here mentioned refers to a prebend of the great mass, founded in the conventual church of the Abbey of Malling, and held by the said Richard Adams at the time of his death.† The words "vicarij p'petui porchie" are contracted for "vicarij p'petui parochie," perpetual vicar of the parish of East Malling.

It should be said that this brass is cited by Haines as an instance, now probably unique, of a priest holding a chalice, while wearing all the processional vestments except the cope. A chalice is frequently shown on brasses with the chasuble; but only in one instance, at Buckland, Herts, has it been

* Engraved in Haines' work on Brasses, p. 211.

† The reader may consult *Hasted's "Kent,"* vol. II., p. 220, for further information respecting this prebend.

noticed in conjunction with the cope. Here, too, at East Malling, the cope is omitted. There was formerly a similar brass in East Peckham church, situate between East Malling and Tunbridge, a copy of the figure having been preserved in Thorpe's "Customale Roffense."

In West Malling church, close to the beautiful Norman Abbey built by Bishop Gundulph, are two or three brasses which will come under notice on a future occasion. There is good evidence that the Abbey itself once possessed monuments of the same kind, part of the kitchen being paved with slabs that bear traces of their former use. The brasses themselves were probably destroyed at the dissolution of the monasteries, when so many sepulchral memorials of all kinds perished.

March 12, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE GOLD COUNTRY OF OPHIR AND SOLOMON'S VOYAGES.

SOME remarks by Dr. Beke on the site of Ophir have appeared in the *Antiquary*.

Of course, anything from Dr. Beke is deserving of consideration, and I am aware that the theory under discussion is supported by many able and enlightened investigators; but while fully admitting the productive powers of Africa with regard to gold, ivory, and ebony, I cannot admit that the three-year long voyages of Solomon and Hiram's joint expeditions could possibly be limited to a mere trip down the Red Sea to the east coast of Africa, and back again. True, we are told that the voyage out occupied one year; that a second year was occupied in collecting and storing the cargo, and that the return voyage occupied the third year; because, forsooth, these mariners had to wait for a particular wind. I do not credit it.

The excursion here depicted would be a mere coasting voyage. We know that in early days the vessels relied mainly on their oars, the galleys being provided with tiers of rowers placed one above another; if so, why wait for a particular wind? True merchant ships, the real ships of Tarshish, were constructed for cargo; and having less room for the rowers, would rely upon the sails. This was a novel invention of the enterprising Phoenicians; but then, if prepared to launch out into the deep, why confine the expedition to a mere coasting voyage?

We find, in the present day, that vessels of light burden, steered only by eye, and unprovided with compass or other nautical instruments, will sail boldly across the Indian Ocean from Zanzibar to the Persian Gulf, or even to Bombay. This is quite a matter of general occurrence; and I am not prepared to admit that the expert mariners of old Phœnicia, would be one whit below the Malays, Arabs, and Africans of to-day; that is, where not brought directly under European influence.

Much speculation has been devoted to these subjects, for, indeed, they possess great interest. Where was the true Ophir? Where Havilah? Where Tarshish? What was the real direction of Solomon's expeditions? What are the articles quoted in the sacred narratives as the chief objects of his enterprises?

The sacred narratives identify all these places pretty clearly, but it cannot be expected we shall be uniformly agreed thereon, unless some record has reached us from an independent source as to their identification. All occur as proper names in the Mosaic genealogies, which are ethnological records of the highest value.

On comparing the references, we find that Ophir is Arabic; Sheba-Saba, meaning the Sabæans who worshipped and still worship the host of heaven; but Arabia, in this sense, extends from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, and might

receive place names from Africa (Cush) on the one hand, or from India (Shinar) on the other; so as to Ophir we must defer our decision till the sequel. Havilah is doubted, being classed as African and also as Arabian.

About Tarshish there should be no dispute; it is a *gentile* appellation, being classed as Japhetic, and belongs to the basin of the Mediterranean. By the line of Javan (Jonia), and collaterally related to Elisha (Elis), Chittern (Cyprus), and Dodanim (Rhodes?). All are agreed that the early Tarshish of Gen. x. 4, is represented by Cilicia, where we find St. Paul's ancient city of Tarsus, now Tersoos, a name that to the Jews must have seemed second in importance only to Jerusalem. Tarsis and Tarshis are identical words, as we know by the Sibboleth *vel* Shibboleth incident of Judges xii. 6; it was a dialectical variation, sounded or not sounded, according to habit.

We learn from Jonah that there was a regular traffic in his day between Joppa and Tarshish. At that time the Jews had little maritime influence, and no doubt Jonah took passage in a Phœnician coasting vessel that touched at Joppa on its voyage from Egypt to the North. His object was to flee from the presence of Jehovah, *i.e.*, out of the Holy Land, for any place actually beyond the Jewish frontier would be, in that sense, out of the immediate presence of Jehovah, the tutelary deity and divine protector of the Jews; for in that day every city, every tribe, and every nation, had its now local divinity. It is only now that mankind begin to understand that all are one.

March 12, 1872.

A. H.

[To be continued.]

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A FEW weeks ago I mentioned that it was proposed to erect a monument to Cardinal Wolsey, at Ipswich; at present nothing further has been done in the matter. Some objections have been raised to the proposal, it being urged that as Protestants the good people of Ipswich would scarcely be justified in erecting a statue to the would-be *Pope* Wolsey, for that he would certainly have been, had he obtained what was the one great object of his life and ambition to acquire, and to attain which he hesitated not to use deceit, trickery, and lies; but notwithstanding all this, there is no doubt that it was his earnest wish to benefit his native town and to promote learning, for—

—ever witness for him
Those twins of learning that he raised in you
Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him.

Mr. C. J. Palmer is writing a book, which he has entitled "The Perustration of Great Yarmouth, with Gorleston and Southtown." Some of the details with respect to the Yarmouth Post-office and postal arrangements in "the good old times," are exceedingly amusing as well as instructive. The first post-office in this town was in Row No. 107. The post having become a means for the transmission of money, the cupidity of "highwaymen" was excited, especially when coaches were substituted for saddle-bags, and larger amounts in coin were conveyed. In 1698 the post from Yarmouth was robbed near London of about 500*l.* worth of Exchequer Bills, and at subsequent periods it was frequently stopped and robbed; nor were the letters transmitted by it considered safe from inspection, especially in times of political excitement. In 1741, the Postmaster-General, "for the benefit of trade, thought proper to put in practice a scheme for dispatching letters to Yarmouth *daily* (Sundays excepted), instead of three times a week as theretofore;" but the post still travelled in peril, for in 1749 "the Yarmouth bag was taken away by two footpads between Ingatstone and Rumbold." When coaches were first established the "guard"

was in fact what the name implied, and he always went armed, and had frequently occasion to defend himself and the bags under his charge. In 1807 complaints were made to the Postmaster-General that letters were seldom ready for delivery till near 4 o'clock p.m., while owing to some dispute among the coach proprietors the time for posting letters was limited to 12.30 instead of 2 p.m., as heretofore. Some improvements afterwards took place, but for many years letters could either not be answered the same day, or merchants and traders had but scant time in which to do it, the in and out coaches, especially in winter, often passing each other on the road. Mr. Palmer also gives some very entertaining particulars relative to the famed historical house, the Star Hotel, Yarmouth, which have not yet been noticed in any previous publication. It has a squared-cut, flint front, and was built towards the close of the 16th century, by William Crowe, a rich merchant, who filled the office of bailiff in 1596, and again in 1606. The principal apartment, on the first floor fronting the quay, is lined throughout with wainscot, which has become black with age. Square panels, which reach to the height of about five feet, are divided at regular intervals by fluted pilasters, which support terminal figures, alternately male and female, between which are a series of ornamental panels, richly carved. The open Elizabethan fireplace had been filled up so as to fit it for a small stove, but on removing the modern woodwork, in 1865, the original chimneypiece of Caen stone was discovered, it never having been removed, but merely covered up. The pendant ceiling is divided into six compartments, enriched with mouldings, fruits and flowers. This apartment presents a very perfect specimen of the mode of decorating houses in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The huge chimney still remains, but the carved mantelpiece has disappeared, and the ample hearth is filled by a modern stove. The ceiling, however, remains in a very perfect state, and is rich with pendants of unusual size and beauty. Antiquarian visitors to this fashionable watering-place, will doubtless do well to "while" away a holiday half-hour in looking over this building.

The following appeared as an item of news in an old Essex paper under date June 3, 1774:—

"Last Tuesday se'nnight, as the driver of the Bromley machine was coming with his coach into the city, he met a carriage, wherein her majesty was; one of his passengers was *imprudent* if not *impudent* enough to cry out, 'WILKES kiss the Queen;' on which one of the light dragoons had the *effrontery* to cut the foolish man in five or six different places. We mention this as from a firm persuasion that our amiable Queen was ignorant of the transaction, and that she will *now* order proper care to be taken to find out the soldier, and let him be properly punished; for an Englishman is not to be *dragooned* into silence, however foolish he may speak."

The good citizens of Norwich have shown their honour and respect for a female centenarian of their city, who, it is shown by the register book, was baptized on the 24th December, 1769. They have induced this truly excellent and venerable old lady to "sit" for her portrait, which any one may obtain for 1s., the profits (6d. on each) are to be presented to her. To be had only of Mr. H. H. Goose, Briggs' Street, Norwich. Her name is Stevenson.

F. E. S.

EASTCHEAP, LONDON.—St. Clement's, near Eastcheap, has been re-opened, after re-arrangement by Mr. Butterfield. The whole of the ancient oak carving has been preserved, and the canopy of the pulpit is decorated. The seats are in modern fashion, all open. The organ has been improved by Messrs. Gray & Davison. The ceiling has been brought out in colour.

ABBOTSBURY.—A beautiful encaustic pavement, 5 feet below the surface land, has been discovered in the churchyard, not far from the monastery.

REVIEW.

Pre-Historic Times. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P.
F.R.S. 3rd Edition, 1872. (Williams & Norgate.)

SINCE the appearance of the first edition of the above work, in 1865, the archaeology of non-historic times has made great and important strides. The very fact of the present edition following so closely upon the second, proves this. Sir John Lubbock has considerably extended the various chapters, and has added many new illustrations. The chapter (X.) on the Cave Men is extremely well written, and proves the contemporaneity of man and the mammoth. One of the facts adduced consists in the drawing of a mammoth on a piece of the tusk of the animal, which must have been done by a human being, who had seen it alive; it shows that the creature had long hair. It was found at La Madelaine. The author says, in concluding this important chapter—

"I trust, however, that the evidence brought forward in this chapter has been sufficient to prove that the presence, in bone caves, of ancient implements and human remains associated with those of extinct mammalia, is no rare or exceptional phenomenon."

Nothing can exceed the fairness with which Sir John Lubbock treats the views of those who differ from him; in fact, he lends a charm to the discussions of all the opinions on every subject archaeological. To a less exact inquirer the occurrence of the extinct mammalia in America, along with (as alleged by some) human remains, would be gladly accepted as conclusive of the co-existence of man with the mammoth and other creatures, but he withholds going to that length. He says—

"Yet, until further evidence is obtained, the question cannot, I think, be regarded as entirely decided; and even if on *a priori* grounds the idea seems probable, there does not as yet appear to be any conclusive proof that man co-existed in America with the mammoth and mastodon" (p. 288).

Passing to the chapter on Modern Savages, we meet with an immense amount of research, which is of great value apart from the views entertained as to the origin and position of savages by the author. As regards the definition of civilization, about which we heard so much at a recent meeting of the Archaeological Institute, and were, by-the-by, highly amused with the curious attempts of the various speakers, and the falling short of the object aimed at, we think we shall not expose ourselves to a *greater* amount of curious surprise, when we accept as adequate the definition given by Sir John Lubbock, embodied in the following sentences, found at pp. 594, 595, where the disadvantages of the savage life are commented upon:—

"Finally, we cannot but observe that, under civilization, the means of subsistence have increased even more rapidly than the population. Far from suffering for want of food, the more densely peopled countries are exactly those in which it is not absolutely, but even relatively most abundant. It is said that any one who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is a benefactor to the human race; what, then, shall we say of that which enables a thousand men to live in plenty, where one savage could scarcely find a scanty and precarious subsistence?"

"There are, indeed, many who doubt whether happiness is increased by civilization, and who talk of the free and noble savage. But the true savage is neither free nor noble; he is a slave to his own wants, his own passions; imperfectly protected from the weather, he suffers from the cold by night and the heat of the sun by day; ignorant of agriculture, living by the chase, and improvident in success, hunger always stares him in the face, and often drives him to the dreadful alternative of cannibalism or death."

The savage "is always suspicious, always in danger, always on the watch. He can depend on no one, and no one can depend upon him. He expects nothing from his neigh-

bour, and does unto others as he believes they would do unto him. Thus his life is one prolonged scene of selfishness and fear. Even in his religion, if he has any, he creates for himself a new source of terror, and peoples the world with invisible enemies. The position of the female savage is even more wretched than that of her master. She not only shares his sufferings, but has to bear his ill-humour and ill-usage. She may truly be said to be little better than his dog, little dearer than his horse."

The bright side of the question justifies us in concluding "that the pleasures of civilized man are greater than those of the savage. As we descend in the scale of organization, we find that animals become more and more vegetative in their characteristics, with less susceptibility to pain, and consequently less capacity for happiness" (p. 597).

We have quoted sufficient for the purpose of defining what civilization is, and in what it consists our readers cannot do better than read the book itself. It is written throughout in a perspicuous style, and occasionally becomes eloquent. The illustrations are numerous; and we can testify to their accurateness, having seen many of the original, especially the stone, bronze, and iron objects.

We shall be glad to see a fuller account of Runic and Ogham inscriptions in the next edition of this invaluable work than is given in this one. The occurrence of Runics in many parts of Great Britain, Denmark, and Scandinavia, is singular; possibly those in Britain were introduced by people from the latter countries; which, if true, might be traced to other countries of Europe, ultimately giving some chance of their cuneiform nature and Eastern origin being proved. Professor Stephens's work on "Runic Monuments" is too far removed by its price, from the generality of readers. This is another reason why we wish the subject fully discussed by a writer who has proved himself so well able to condense and simplify the difficult questions of archæology.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

DISCOVERY OF NORMAN REMAINS IN GRACECHURCH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, there has been going on the demolition of a block of old houses, extending in one direction to St. Michael's Alley, and in another to Bell Alley. The whole of this extensive block has been found to have been raised upon the vaults of a very ancient building or buildings: they were intact, and a portion of the remains, I was told, has been until very recently used by the occupants of one of the houses now demolished. The vaulting was Norman, and was very massive, the work consisting of rough stone facings, filled in with chalk and stones concreted. In the north-western corner of the excavation is to be seen the remains of a passage, the sides of which are ornamented with an arcade; the capitals of the pillars being, as far as I could ascertain by distant observation, scalloped cubes, and the mouldings of the arches plain. A little to the west of this passage there were discovered two treads of a circular stone staircase, but it cannot, I was told, be traced any distance, in consequence of the adjoining parts having been removed some years since in the erection of the buildings in the neighbourhood.

What kind of structure this extensive vaulting carried is not, I believe, known, but it evidently must have been one of great importance, possibly a religious establishment; this suggestion arose from observing the position and direction

of the passage above mentioned: it seemed to me to proceed from the neighbourhood of St Michael's church.

There have been found a few pieces of pottery, but so fragmentary, that the foreman of the works said they gave no clue as to the use of the vault or crypt. A writer in to-day's *Times* thinks these remains must be about 800 years old.

Before concluding, permit me to make an appeal, through your journal, to the City authorities, whose duties should include the conservation of the fragments of Roman and Norman London, to exert their influence in preventing the carrying away in the *rubbish cart* the invaluable remnant of the arcade; it is really a fine specimen, and if room for placing it is one of the objections to doing the needful, it will not occupy much, as it has been cut into two or more portions by the old party walls of the house above.

43, Red Lion Street, E.C. JOHN JEREMIAH.
March 12, 1872.

CORNUBIAN RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I am glad to learn from Mr. Jago's note, in your journal of the 9th inst., that the kist or Druid's altar, engraved as the frontispiece to "Warner's Tour," A.D. 1808, is yet visible. Of the nine stones near it, known as the Nine Maidens, only one remains erect. I observed two recumbent, which seem to have been erect when Mr. Warner was in the vicinity. These nine stones, five north and four south, in two lines, are engraved in "Norden's Cornwall," as he saw them, A.D. 1586. As to the kist, it appears by the Ordnance map, and Mr. Warner's statement, to be about one mile west of the "Great Stone" on the Hill, near which, about 100 yards south, is a large stone, resting partly on the ground and partly on a three-cornered stone, about 18 inches high.

This relic seems to have been a cromlech, and during my first visit I deemed it to be the kist engraved by Warner. But upon inspecting the map, I saw that his relic was about a mile farther west, and I discerned, thereabout, near a broken tumulus, a large stone and an oval cleared space, which seemed the site of the relic, except that it was on a moor, and not in a field, as described by Warner, who alluded to it as the finest stone relic in Cornwall. The stone in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, I have seen. It is smooth and flat, placed upon several stones, about 15 inches from the ground. I hope this kist, and the cromlech at Coit, near Bodmin, unlike the broken Coit, near St. Columb, as well as the "Great Stone," may be preserved for posterity.

P.S.—I understand that the tenant broke up the Coit near St. Columb.

CHR. COOKE.

London, March 11, 1872.

SIGNBOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In the extract from "The Adventurer," given by your correspondent, Mr. J. Perry, mention is made of "a sign in Broad Street, St. Giles's, of a headless female figure, called the 'Good Woman.'"

I remember, some time ago, seeing a similar sign at Earl Sterndale, a village in Derbyshire, some six miles from Buxton. The sign, contrary to the usual custom of hanging out, was placed close against the wall, and represented a headless lady in a green silk evening dress of the early part of the present century, the waist very high, and the kid gloves reaching up to the elbows. It was painted very much better than is usual with signboards, and the title was called "The Silent Woman."

With some little reluctance, and laughing at the absurdity of the narrative, the landlady told me that the house had formerly had some other sign, and had been kept by her parents, who were very merry people, Her father went

every Saturday to Longford (a neighbouring town in Staffordshire) to market, with some neighbour. One Saturday, returning from market, he said to his friend, "When I get home, I'll throw my hat in at the door: if my wife throws it back, I'll go away for a week." When he reached his home, instead of entering it he threw his hat into the house, and his wife, thinking he was playing some joke, threw his hat back at him. He put it on his head, walked away, and was not heard of for some time; when one day, to the astonishment of his anxious wife, he re-entered the house with the signboard (now placed on it) in his hands, and said: "I've had enough of a talkative wife: in future, I'll have one that can't speak; this shall be the sign in future."

The landlady concluded her narrative with, "And so ever since, this house has been called 'The Silent Woman.'"

John Pye, in his "Patronage of British Art," tells us (p. 26) that towards the close of the 17th century, "native talent appears to have been cherished only to aid the purposes of the dealer in ancient works, to decorate carriages, ceilings of rooms, walls of staircases, &c., of the establishments of the wealthy, and to paint signs of shops, for the sale of which there was a market established in Harp Alley. This, and the remark of the writer in 'The Adventurer,' that he was compelled to paint signs, though the ambition of his parents designed that he should emulate Raphael and Titian, seem to hint that signs at these two periods (end of 17th and beginning of 18th centuries) were painted by art-educated men. Are there any of these signs still in existence? and, if so, where may they be seen?

J. P. EMSLIE.

ANCIENT CROSSES IN LLANBADARN VAWR CHURCHYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. John Jeremiah has already given you an interesting account of these ancient crosses (*ante* p. 50), and I only wish in the present case to supplement his remarks with an extract from the scarce work to which he referred—"Meyrick's Cardiganshire." I fear, however, that the consideration of these and all other similar crosses will afford very little clue to the antiquity of the rudely-shaped and incised stones at Adel and Thurnby, in Yorkshire, more especially the validity of their claim to the title of *Saxon* monuments, on account of their having little or no resemblance to tall monolith crosses either in shape or ornamentation. The account of these Welsh stones, given by Meyrick, may, perhaps, be acceptable to those of your readers who have not access to his work. Illustrations accompany the description which, is as follows—

"There are here two ancient stone crosses, about nine or ten feet from each other. One of them stands in a reclining posture, having fallen from its original situation, which was perpendicular. It is seven feet eight inches in height above ground, one foot one inch in breadth at the upper part, but ten inches only in breadth at the lower part, and four inches and a half in thickness. On the west side, at the upper part, is a cross in alto-relievo, and beneath it many other carvings, though the rude hand of Time has almost obliterated them, except it is the figure of a skeleton, the lowermost carving of all. On the east side is also a cross, more elegant in its dimensions; and beneath it several specimens of lattice work, the whole in relief. It is also divided into compartments. The north and south sides are similar, being each covered with imitations of twisted ropes in the manner of four rings joined. These have been generally called Runic knots, or circles, and may be seen on many ancient monuments in Wales, and were commonly made use of in the 8th and 9th centuries.

"The other is probably of much greater antiquity than the former. It is an exact representation of a cross, and though one of its arms is broken off, yet enough remains to show the irregularity of the lines traced on the east-front. From

its base to its vertex is five feet two inches, its breadth, at the lower part, one foot three inches, and near the transverse beam one foot. The length of the transverse beam, as it now appears, is rather more than three feet. The east front is ornamented with two lines, which are traced round the cross, but the other sides are quite plain. It is now almost buried in rubbish, and stands with the other on the south side of the church."—pp. 393-4.

March 5, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

"KIL" OR "CIL,"—"LLOYNE KELLINNE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Although you have put a *veto* against further correspondence on the above subject, I trust you will do me the justice to correct a few errors in my letter of the 27th, which your printer has fallen into.

1. *Cilycwm*.—The parish in Carmarthenshire referred to by me is *cilycwm*, not *cilycwn*. The former word means, as I have said, *corner-of-the-dingle*: the latter might be rendered *dogs' retreat*; *cwm** being the plural of *ci*, a dog. The word *cwm* seems to be generally applied to hollows, or small valleys one side of which is closed. "*I'r cwm y cwymp y ceryg*." "Into the valley the stones fall," is a familiar proverb, implying that wealth accumulates, or that it is often bestowed on those who do not need it. Welsh proverbs, though numerous, apt, and expressive, are, I am sorry to say, apparently little known to English collectors.

2. Lloyne Kellinne = Llwyn Celyn.—The punctuation is misleading in the sentence. "The words mean *holly, grove, or bush*." The commas should not have been interpolated, the sense being, "The words mean *holly grove or holly bush*."

3. *Oh*.—In "Oh, thou great Jehovah," the emotional *oh* has been improperly substituted for the vocative interjection *O*. SIGMA.

March 16, 1872.

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. Jeremiah (p. 56) quotes Hervas as classing the languages of America in eleven families. That great Spanish philosopher of the last century is an authority of weight, and by means of Jesuit and missionary manuals he had a remarkable knowledge of the languages of America; but it must be remembered that a long period of time has elapsed since Hervas delivered his opinion. Again, Mr. Jeremiah quotes Mr. Farrar, who classifies the American languages as "Allophylian," in the same category as the Chinese, Thibetan, Tamutic, Basque, &c.—a classification equally useful with a collection of birds, molluscs, crustaceans, and infusoriae. As Mr. Jeremiah says, this is perfectly useless, and in no way increases our knowledge.

32, St. George's Square, S.W., HYDE CLARKE.
14th March, 1872.

THE OLDEST BIT OF OLD KENSINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—On entering Kensington Barracks from the east will be found the old conduit built by King Henry VIII., in 1536: "It is a low building, the walls of great thickness, and the roof covered with bricks instead of tiles, with four gable ends. The interior is in good preservation, and affords a favourable specimen of the brick work of that period. As it was built for the use of Queen Elizabeth when a child, it must be regarded with peculiar veneration. About the year 1536, the king being seized of the manors of

* The vowel *w* is long in *cwm*, being equivalent to *oo* in *soon*; but it is short in *cwm*, like *oo* in *good*. A circumflex accent is usually employed to mark the long sound.

Chelsea and Kensington, built a capital messuage in Chelsea, called Chelsea Place, intending it as a nursery for his children, and also erected on a piece of waste ground, abounding with springs, in Kensington, called the Moor, a conduit for supplying his house at Chelsea with water."—"Faulkner's Kensington," 1820.

The King's garden, in which it stood in 1820, has disappeared, so has the "Water or Bell Tower" adjoining it; two parish churches here have succumbed; the old archway, so truly represented in all Kensington views, from those of Chatelain, 1750, to these days of photography, is destroyed; but the "Ancient Conduit" remains the representative of antiquity in the good old Royal village of Kensington.

A. O. K.

WRITTLE CHURCH, ESSEX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—As wood-engravings are I find admissible in your valuable pages, and being desirous of appropriating the accompanying arms to the proper family, allow me to ask if any Essex reader can supply me with some description?

They occur in the papers forming the "Memorials of the County of Essex," by Alfred Suckling, published in 1845, in one vol. 4to, on plate 34, and opposite to page 142 therein, which is the account of the monuments existing in the Parish Church of Writtle.

However, no pedigree or account is given to whom they belong, or to what monument or tomb they may have been attached.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield Terrace, London,
March 18, 1872.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR—Besides the three Uffculme tokens, with the Cloth-workers' arms upon them, mentioned by Mr. Golding in your last number (p. 62), and the one described by Henricus Xie, in your impression of February 10 (p. 36), there is a fifth token of the same town, which is not noticed in Boyne's valuable work on the "Tokens of the Seventeenth Century." It has the following inscription:—

O. JOHN. DYER. OF=1658 (In the field).

R. VECOMB. IN. DEVON=L. M. D. (In the field).

It was found at Tiverton a few years ago, as was also one of Collumpton, which is erroneously placed by Mr. Boyne to Culmstock (p. 51, No. 51).

The inscription on the latter token is very perfect, and is as follows:—

O. WILLIAM. SKINNER=Three fleurs-de-lys.

R. OF. CVLLVMSTON=W. S. S.

The orthography of places in those days was by no means fixed. Of the five tokens noticed in Mr. Boyne's work, the town is spelt differently on four, and not one of them is right.

No. 34, is CVLLVMSTON (the same as on William Skinner's token); No. 35, COLLOMPTON; No. 36, CVLLEMTON; No. 37, CVLLVMPTON; No. 38, the same as No. 37.

It is rather singular, this town is still spelt in two different

ways. The Post-Office authorities stamp all their letters "Cullompton," and the county magistrates at the Divisional Petty Sessions, held fortnightly in that town, always spell it in the same way, so do the inhabitants generally; whilst in the *Clergy List*, *Johnston's Gazetteer*, and Boyne's work on "Trade Tokens," the two first vowels change places, and it is spelt "Collumpton."

The town evidently takes its name from the small river "Culm" (pronounced Cullum), a tributary of the Exe, which runs through it, and which was formerly spelt, "Columb." Hence, probably, the origin of the two ways of spelling the town.

The same river runs past Culmstock and Uffculme, and gives its name to them.

Before I conclude, allow me to point out a misprint in Mr. Golding's letter. It is there stated that Uffculme is three miles from Tiverton, whereas they are eight miles apart.

HENRY S. GILL.

Tiverton, March 12, 1872.

THE DRUIDS IN BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—I shall be obliged by any of your readers giving me the truth about the Druids, and their alleged presence at one time in Britain and Ireland, as I am anxious to know what the latest views are. The works of Nennius, Geoffrey, and others, are known to me, but as they lived many years after their supposed annihilation in Anglesey, I do not feel satisfied with their statements. Perhaps "Cymry" (query "Cymro"), Mr. W. Winters, or Dr. Hyde Clarke, may be able to set me right.

EDWARD JAVENS.

16, Clerkenwell Green, E.C.,

March 2, 1872.

QUERIES.

Who was Trajano Boccalini, the author of "Advertisement from Parnassus," translated by Henry of Monmouth, 1656?

E. J. B.

GRECIAN LANDSCAPE.

I have heard it stated that we have no evidence of the ancient Greeks representing landscape scenery in their paintings. That they excelled in all the arts but this, which they had no idea of, this appears to me truly marvellous, if true.

DORIC.

Boke—a large piece of rough timber. What is the derivation of this word, which is principally used by carpenters and navvies?

LILIA.

"SOUTHWARK IN PARLIAMENT, 1295-1325."—In an article thus entitled, the *South London Courier* says that Edward II. bought messuages, &c., in a place called La Rosere, in Southwark, and, as it seems, a good deal of trouble came with the property. Here, indeed, occurs the earliest mention of a Thames Embankment in Parliament; for La Rosere (or, the Rosery), which it may safely be presumed had a pretty flower-garden as its chief attraction to the king, was beside the Thames; and the walls along the river side, erected to prevent the flooding of the neighbourhood, were bound to be kept in proper repair by the owner of La Rosere. Sovereigns even then were forgetful of obligations, but there were people courageous and honest enough to remind a king of his duty. Accordingly, we find a petition presented by Agnes de Dunlegh, praying the king to cause certain walls to be repaired, to restrain the overflow of the Thames, which he was bound to do in virtue of a purchase made by him of messuages in a place called La Rosere.

ROMAN POTTERY FOUND NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

THE annexed illustrations represent some of the Roman vessels of pottery recently discovered at East Hall, near Sittingbourne, of which an account has already appeared in

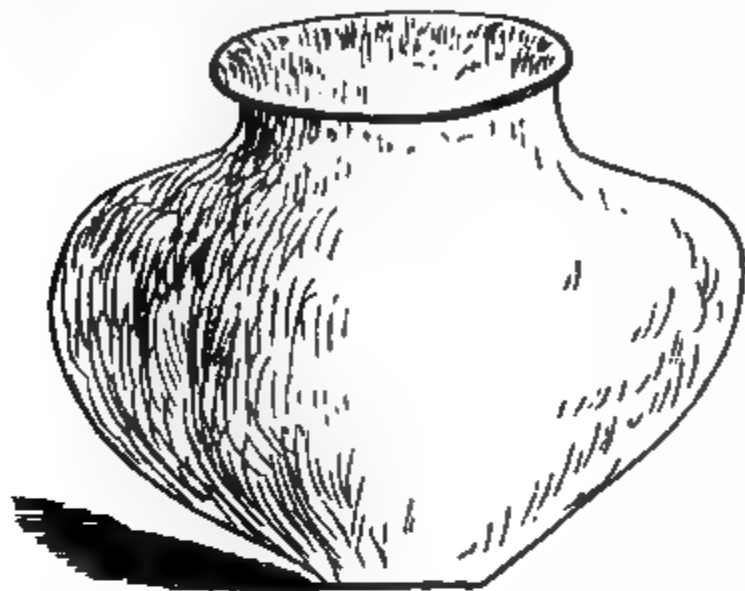


FIG. 1.

the *Antiquary* (ante, p. 54). Fig. 1, is the cinerary urn of black pottery; fig. 2, the yellow urn belonging to the

FIG. 2.

southernmost group; fig. 3, the yellow urn with depressions round its sides; fig. 4, the Samian patera and black urn lying close to the vessel shown in fig. 2; and fig. 5, the



FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

patera containing a very small urn and two earthenware beads. I am indebted to Mr. Payne for his readiness in supplying me with the original sketches.

E. H. W. D.

THE BLENHEIM LIBRARY.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has in the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, a catalogue of the celebrated Blenheim Library, famous for its early classical works and curiosities of foreign literature. The second volume of the "Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers" has just been completed, and will shortly be issued from the same office. The "Account of the Marlborough Gems" (being a collection of works in cameo and intaglio formed by George, third duke of Marlborough), catalogued and described by Mr. H. Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., has been presented by the Duke of Marlborough to the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

THE Welsh have several societies established in London to relieve the necessities of their countrymen. These are the Cymreigyddion, Gwyneddigion, Royal Cymrodion, and the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, which held its 157th festival on the 1st of March, at Willis's Rooms; the Right Hon. Lord Justice JAMES presiding.

The grace was from an ancient Welsh melody, "Clod i Dhuw a bydde byth, am ei vaeth vendithion oll" (Praise the Lord evermore, for all the blessings He bestows). After dinner, Gruffydd, Welsh harper to the Prince of Wales and to Lady Llanover, accompanied by his daughter Y Fron-fraith Fach, and his Welsh pupil, Huw o'r Dyffryn, gave a performance of Welsh national airs on the almost obsolete triple-stringed harp, obtaining great applause.

From an old pamphlet in the British Museum, entitled the "Welshman's Jubilee, by T. Morgan, gent.," without date, but probably of the 17th century, it would appear that the Cambro-Britons in London had been in the habit of celebrating St. David's Day before that time, but it is not until the year 1715 that we have any record of a distinctly organized charity. The birthday of Caroline, Princess of Wales, was the same as that of the tutelary saint of the Principality; and some influential Welshmen, anxious to testify their attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty and commemorate the memory of St. David, formed themselves into a society. The *London Gazette* (February 9, 1714-15) forthwith announced that on the 1st of March, the service and sermon at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, would be in Welsh, and desired all those who were willing to join in establishing a society in honour of the Princess's birthday, and of the Principality of Wales, to dine with Viscount Lisburne, the Bishop of Bangor, and the rest of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Wales, in order to choose a president and stewards, &c., and to continue the service on every St. David's Day for the future. The sermon was preached by "Mr. George Lewis, a native of the Principality of Wales;" the dinner was held at Haberdashers' Hall, in Maiden Lane (now Gresham Street West, near the Post-Office), where at least, two of the society's festivals were held. On the 24th of March the Princess of Wales recognized the body as the "Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons," a name which it has never abandoned. From that time the Society devoted itself to the task of educating the children of necessitous Welshmen; and in 1854, finding the existing accommodation inadequate to their purpose, they proceeded to build a school at Ashford, Middlesex, where a large number are educated.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Monday, the 4th of March, when G. HARRIS, Esq., V.P., was in the chair.

Captain R. F. Burton read his third paper, "On Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land." It contained accounts of the Hamath Inscriptions, fac-similes of which were exhibited, and of skulls from Siloam.

A discussion was raised on the question of the high antiquity of the Hamath inscriptions.

Dr. Carter Blake described the human remains brought by Captain Burton from Siloam, and by M. Ganneau from the "Tomb of Jesus," near that place: the former were stated to be undoubtedly Jewish, and the latter of modern Turkish origin.

Mr. J. G. Avery read a paper "On Race-Characteristics as related to Civilization."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on 29th February, when C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., Director, was in the chair.

Mr. T. McKenny Hughes exhibited a small wooden object, probably of the Elizabethan period, and in shape resembling the handle of a knife, or possibly a tobacco-stopper, which had been found in the Thames.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., exhibited a drawing of one of a pair of andirons, now at Nettlecomb, Somerset, for which place they had been made for his ancestor, John Trevelyan, who, about the year 1508, married Avice Cockworthy, a co-heiress of that and of the Champernoun family, whose arms are quartered on shields attached to the andirons. These andirons are two feet high. Sir Walter also exhibited the original of a charter of Athelstan to the Cathedral of Exeter, printed in "Trevelyan Papers" (Camden Society), and in Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," Part II. Vol. I. page 194. On the face of it the charter would seem to belong to the class of supposititious or forged charters. Mr. Kemble, however, seems to consider (preface to Vol. II. of the "Codex Diplomaticus") that several charters, of which the anachronisms in date are identical with what we find in the Trevelyan Charter, may still be defended from the charge of falsification on the ground that the misdating may be an error of the copyist.

Dr. French exhibited photographs of a monumental stone, built into the walls of the old National Schools, Godmanchester. It appears to have formed the head of a pier, or column. On one side is a figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, surmounted by that of an angel. The reverse side contains an angel holding a censer; beneath is a *vesica piscis*, with a representation of the Saviour; and this is followed by an inscription recording the name of the artist or of the person who put up the monument.

Mr. C. E. Davis communicated a drawing and an account of a Roman altar found at Bath.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, the 7th of March, when A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., was in the chair.

The Stationers' Company presented an impression in bronze of a medal struck in commemoration of the bequests of the late Mr. T. Brown to the Company and their school.

The Hon. R. Marsham exhibited a Book of Prayers, bound in gold plaques, with a design in enamel, by Holbein, as shown by an original drawing of Holbein's in the British Museum. A tradition (which is first mentioned by Vertue, and through him, by Horace Walpole) states that this book was given by Queen Anne Boleyn to one of her maids of honour, a lady of the Wyatt family. Mr. Marsham considered this tradition quite incapable of proof, and from internal evidence inclined to the opinion that the book was written by or for Sir T. Wyatt himself rather than for Anne Boleyn. The book mentioned as being in the possession of the editor of the privately printed life of Anne Boleyn (1817) is not the same as this one, which has never left the Wyatt and Marsham families since. Vertue saw it in 1745. Mr. Marsham's paper was accompanied by a transcript of the contents of the book, which are in English, and consist of twelve prayers and thanksgivings, including the 35th and 37th Psalms.

Mr. W. G. Leveson Gower exhibited a bronze censer or thurible, of the 13th century, found two feet below the surface, under a pew in Limpsfield Church, Surrey.

Mr. T. F. Evans exhibited, through Mr. A. W. Franks, two cakes of copper, found near the Paris mine, Anglesea, one of which bore a circular stamp, with Roman letters.

Miss Stokes exhibited a collection of photographs of the Early Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the

13th century, formed by the late Earl of Dunraven, in preparation of a work on that architecture, the editing of which has devolved upon Miss Stokes. The photographs were divided into five sections, as follows: (1.) The forts, duns or cashels on the west coast of Ireland; (2.) Early Christian oratories, anchorite cells, and monastic establishments, found in the islands of the Atlantic and along the west coast of Ireland—of this section, the most remarkable is the monastery on the summit of the Skellig rock; (3.) Early stone churches built with cement; (4.) The round towers; (5.) Romanesque churches, with ornamented doorways and windows.

On the conclusion of the paper, Mr. G. Hills expressed some hesitation as to the date assigned by Dr. Petrie to some of the earliest remains, and suggested that the sudden development of style and ornament observable in the ornamented churches may have been connected with the introduction into Ireland of the Cistercian Order.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on the 1st March, when Mr. O. MORGAN, M.P., V.P., was in the chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the address of congratulation voted by the Council to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of the Institute, had been duly presented and had been cordially acknowledged.

The Hon. Secretary reported the progress made in the arrangements for the Annual Meeting at Southampton.

Sir J. Maclean brought a deed of grant, 18 Henry VII., showing the existence of a guild at Blyston, Cornwall.

Mr. Golding sent an original roll of account of the gentlemen pensioners of Charles I. A.D. 1636, upon which Mr. Brutt read some notes, and the Chairman and Mr. J. G. Nichols made some comments.

Mr. L. Flint exhibited, from Canterbury, a miniature helmeted head, of terra-cotta (?), an enamelled Roman fibula, and a small brass-plate with incised figures, upon which some remarks were made.

Dr. Keller, of Zurich, sent photographs of Roman bronzes, culinary and other objects, lately found in Switzerland, together with some notes upon them.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley brought a cake of copper, weighing 29 lb. 6 oz. impressed with a Roman stamp, which had been found at the Paris mine in Anglesey.

Mr. Dewing sent photographs of a sculptured stone, apparently of a memorial character, and early in the 13th century, found at Godmanchester; also a sketch of a mural painting, lately discovered in the church of Bramford, Suffolk.

Mr. Pepys brought seven celts, two spear-heads, and a sword broken into four pieces, all of bronze, found in ploughing a field near Flixborough, Lincoln.

The Secretary read "Supplementary Notes on the Ancient Portraiture of our Lord," by Mr. Albert Way; and Mr. Fortnum contributed a Roman lamp, on which was a portrait of our Saviour in the early Byzantine style, and a medal, probably late 15th century, showing a profile portrait and legend on the reverse.

Mr. Fortnum read "Notes on a Vase-Urn of the later Bronze Period, from Marino, near Albano, Italy," one of those found in 1817, under about 20 inches of the solid *peperino* rock, in a white cretaceous soil.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, 5th March, when Dr. BIRCH, F.S.A., President, was in the chair.

The following gentlemen were proposed by the Council as Members of the Society:—Dr. J. B. Mitchell; Walter Morrison, Esq., M.P.; Philip Twells, Esq.; and H. Howarth, Esq.

Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, F.R.A.S., treasurer, read a paper

"Concerning Cyrus, son of Cambyses, grandson of Astyages, who took Babylon; as distinguished from Cyrus, father of Cambyses, who conquered Astyages."

In this paper, the learned chronologist endeavoured to show that, contrary to the received opinion of historians, Cyrus, son of Cambyses, though leader of the Medes as early as the year B.C. 535, was contemporary with the early part of the reign of Darius Hystaspes, having taken the throne of the Persian Empire after the death of his father. This view he believed to be consonant with the results of recent discoveries, and afforded a satisfactory explanation of the confessedly difficult chronology of Ezra and the Chaldee writers. Mr. Bosanquet summed up his arguments as having proved—

1st. That Cyrus, father of Cambyses, who conquered Astyages, neither conquered Babylon, nor reigned at Babylon, as Ptolemy assumes in his Babylonian canon.

2nd. That Cyrus, son of Cambyses, King of Persia, grandson of Astyages, twice conquered Babylon; but did not reign over Babylon till after his father's death, in B.C. 518.

3rd. That Ptolemy's canon rests upon no sound authority either historical or astronomical, as regards placing the reign of Cyrus at Babylon before the reign of Cambyses.

4th. That the alternative reckoning deduced from Demetrius, is to be preferred to that of Ptolemy, as resting upon the dates of three solar eclipses.

Much discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Rev. Dr. Currey; Rev. B. H. Cooper; Rev. T. M. Gorman; Rev. R. Hunter; Dr. Birch; and R. Cull, Esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

ON 21st February, Mr. Vaux read a paper "On Recent Excavations in Rome," by Mr. J. H. Parker, in which he pointed out the bearing these researches had upon the local history of Rome; and showed how greatly students of ancient history and especially of Roman topography, were indebted to Mr. Parker for the energy he had shown, in spite of much discouragement, in making the excavations he had accomplished; and how much more we might hope to learn, should the present rulers of Rome be willing to make a systematic examination into the underground antiquities of their capital.

[PROVINCIAL.]

OXFORD ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE first walk this Term took place on Tuesday afternoon, 20th of February, when Magdalen College was visited. The members and their friends, upwards of 150 in number, and among whom were many ladies, met in the Hall, where they were received by the Vice-President. The Rev. Dr. Millard, Vicar of Basingstoke, who was formerly one of the secretaries of the society, accompanied the party over the college.

In addressing the company in the Hall, Dr. Millard observed that he felt that the Society had paid him a great compliment in asking him to point out to them the architectural and historical features of the college. His connection with that college began when he was eleven years of age, and it still continued. Referring to the origin and situation of the college, he said that he could not do better than compare it with other foundations of a similar kind such as Merton College, which Professor Goldwin Smith says is the oldest existing college according to the sense in which we commonly use the word. Walter de Merton, who was the founder of the first-built college, with its warden, fellows, and scholars, was a native of his parish, Basingstoke, and until within the memory of man they had, what now no longer existed, some traces of his hospital which was founded for the use of his college. He would pass over

very lightly those which were its immediate followers—Oriel, Queen's, and Lincoln. The second college in importance would be the grand foundation of William of Wykeham—New College. Dr. Millard then went on to show the ecclesiastical peculiarities of New and Magdalen Colleges, and the provisions made for the services in the chapels, especially in the case of the latter. He said that William of Waynflete had desired that if ever the revenues of his college should fall short, the number of fellows and demies might be reduced, not that of the choir. He observed that there was a resemblance between the two colleges in respect to their foundations, but there was also a remarked difference between them. William of Wykeham appeared to have designed what he called New College from a scheme which he commenced elsewhere. A boy at Winchester School was to be sent to New College, Oxford, for the completion of his education. Magdalen College had not this feature connected with it, but it had, however, a college school, though it was not designed as a feeder to the college. With regard to the history of Magdalen College, he observed that as early as 1448, Waynflete gathered together a body of students in the High Street, near the eastern end, probably near or on the spot where the Angel Hotel stood, and which is now the site of the proposed new schools. Waynflete subsequently obtained the site of the Hospital of St. John, which by some was supposed to have existed as early as the reign of King John, but there was no real evidence of its being quite so ancient as that, and it was more likely that it dated from the reign of King Henry III.

He then drew attention to a charter bearing the date of 1231, in which King Henry III. made special provision for the Jews not to be deprived of a place of burial which was assigned to them in the garden on the other side of the road, on the present site of the Botanic Garden. Dr. Millard was of opinion that the Founder's Chapel was not completed until 1480, and in the following year Edward IV. was a worshipper within its walls. Since then great alterations had taken place, and they must all, he said, deplore the removal of the ancient wooden roof of the hall in which they were assembled. Similar works of destruction were also committed about the same time in the chapel. The pretext of removing the roof in the hall was that it was unsafe. Portraits of some of the distinguished personages which ornament the walls were then pointed out, among them being that of Bishop Fox, who was connected with many institutions in England; that of Prince Rupert, and that of the late revered president. The panelling contained some very curious carved work, but he was unable to tell them of its origin or at what period it was placed there. The college formerly possessed such a collection of ecclesiastical furniture as would be enough to make the mouth of an antiquarian water. These consisted of crosses, crucifixes, vestments, hangings, banners, and everything that they could well imagine, many of the articles being of silver and gold. King Henry VIII. did more towards despoiling the college than was done in the days of Cromwell. In the civil wars their plate was freely given up for the use of King Charles, and they had scarcely any plate of any earlier period than that. The Vice-President of the college had allowed two or three interesting articles of plate to be displayed on the table before them. One of these was a grace cup which was presented to the college on the restoration of the fellows who had been ejected in the time of James II., when a Roman Catholic president was forced upon the college. It was used on certain days in the year in remembrance of those who gave it. Two or three articles of antiquity, which had been found by a bursar of the college, hidden in a chest, were also shown. In the bursary, he observed, there would be found some blunderbuses, and other weapons, which were carried by bursars of the college in troublous times, when they went about the country collecting the rents of the college. He informed them that there was in the possession of the college a curious contract with the builders and masons, showing the

dimensions of the various parts of the building, and from whence the stones were obtained; and he also produced a plan of the college as it was in 1730. He explained the alterations that were at different times contemplated to be made, but which fortunately were not carried out.

On the proposition of the President of the Society, a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the college authorities for allowing the Society to be present that day, and to Dr. Millard for the information he had given them.

The company then left the hall, and visited the common room (formerly the sacristy) and the bursary. The library was next visited, and here was shown, among other curiosities, portions of the founder's episcopal vestments. This portion of the college, Dr. Millard explained, had also suffered from the devastation of the architect, Mr. Wyatt.

The party next inspected the splendid State apartments, which were restored some few years ago by Mr. Gilbert Scott, and which contain some fine tapestry. The beautiful chapel, with its magnificently-carved reredos and stalls, was next visited, and attracted a great deal of attention. This, Dr. Millard said, was the chapel in which those grand services of the church were conducted, for which the founder made such special provision. He pointed out that scarcely anything now remained in the chapel as it was in the founder's time. It was entirely renovated some forty years ago, when many things were obliterated which might have been preserved. The various alterations the chapel had undergone were explained at some length. After quitting the chapel the front quadrangle was visited, and the well-known stone-pulpit in the corner, from which a sermon used to be preached on St. John the Baptist Day, was scanned with much interest. The various figures above the chapel doorway in this quadrangle, and other curiosities, having been pointed out, the company next proceeded to the Chaplain's Quadrangle. Here some little time was spent in inspecting the tower, which rises to the height of 145 feet. Dr. Millard said that it was believed that St. John's Hospital stood by this spot, and that here, if anywhere, a portion of it might still be found. The college kitchen, and "The Pilgrim's Gate," having been inspected, a most pleasant walk was brought to a close. Many of those present then ascended the tower, from the top of which a splendid view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained.

The Rev. H. R. Bramley, at the request of Dr. Millard, made some remarks on the custom of singing a hymn there at five o'clock on May mornings. This custom, he said, was probably a relic of Paganism, like other May-day usages. There was formerly an entertainment of secular music, but when the rest of the choir ceased to rise so early for the sake of taking part in glees and madrigals, the choristers, who still kept up the practice of ascending the tower, with an eye to their own amusement, fulfilled the ostensible object of their ascent by singing the hymn out of the College Grace, with which they were then thoroughly familiar, as it was sung twice a day in hall, after dinner and supper. The ceremony assumed its present religious aspect in the latter days of the late president, under the influence of one of the fellows of that period. The idea that the hymn was a substitute for a mass performed in the same place for Henry VII. was entirely without foundation. Masses were not said on towers. It was true that Henry VII. was, and is still, commemorated on that day in chapel; but that was in no way connected with the hymn. The author of the hymn was Dr. Thos. Smith, one of the most learned fellows the college ever possessed. He was twice expelled, by successive sovereigns, James II. and William III., and died in 1710.

MEETING AT THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

On Tuesday evening, February 27, the above society held their first meeting this term, in the large room of the

Ashmolean Museum, which was fairly attended. The Rev. the PRESIDENT of TRINITY occupied the chair.

After some preliminary routine business had been transacted, and nineteen new members proposed for election,

The Chairman called on Mr. J. P. Earwaker, of Merton, to speak on "The most important Archaeological Discoveries during the past year in the Neighbourhood."

Mr. Earwaker observed that it was formerly the custom for one of the secretaries of the society to give an annual report of its proceedings at these meetings; but now those proceedings were reported in the local papers, the necessity had passed away. However, it seemed to him that a report of another kind might be substituted with interest. Their extent of country embraced the two counties of Oxon and Berks, where frequent antiquarian discoveries were made; and it seemed to him that the work of such a society as this was to place all such discoveries on record. He brought forward this, the first account of the kind, in the hopes that it might become an annual custom. He would speak of the discoveries made in the chronological order of the periods they helped to elucidate. In June last Mr. Phené discovered some relics at Letcombe Castle, which were supposed to be British. In a slight hollow in the ground on the south side of the castle he found a cist or chamber of flint, with a stone floor, containing some human bones, various flint weapons, and a portion of an urn. When the British Archaeological Institution were holding their annual congress at Weymouth, in August last, hearing, of Mr. Phené's discovery they were induced to have excavations at Maiden Castle made, which resulted in their finding similar cist and other remains. He was sorry to say that since Mr. Phené has discovered it the cist has been destroyed, but thanks to that gentleman two photographs of it had been taken, of which he exhibited copies. At Sunbury, Middlesex (just over the borders of Berks), a large quantity of curious British pottery had been found; from the wide space covered by these urns he conjectured that, had they been contained in a barrow, it must have been an unusually large one. The urns were found near to the surface, and therefore very much damaged; so much so, indeed, that though the utmost care was exercised, it was impossible to remove them without further damage. They appeared to have been formed of unbaked or sun-dried clay, and most of them contained charred bones and flint weapons, though some were filled with charcoal—whether animal or vegetable could not be determined. An account of this discovery was read before the Archaeological Institute in December last. A most interesting gold coin had been found at Ipsden recently, of the British period.

Passing to the Roman period the lecturer made some remarks on the discoveries previously made. He alluded to the dilapidated condition in which the shed erected over the Roman villa at Northleigh was found by the committee in May last, see the *Antiquary* [vol. I., p. 199, and vol. II., p. 1.] and to the correspondence which had passed between the society and the Duke of Marlborough on the subject, from which he was glad to be able to inform them that the memorial they had sent his Grace in June, and which they at their annual meeting in November considered he had neglected, had never reached him. The Duke expressed his willingness to allow further investigations to be made, both at Northleigh and Stonesfield, and had had the sheds repaired in such a manner as to effectually protect the pavement from the weather. The committee proposed to visit it next term, it being one of the largest villas ever discovered in England, as would be seen by the plan he exhibited.

Mr. Earwaker next alluded to the Roman villa near Wheatley, discovered in 1844-45, by the late Dr. Buckland and others; and although a subscription was raised in Oxford, and a shed placed over the hypocaust, &c., which was found, and which it was thought would preserve the remains, yet only the other day the speaker discovered that the estate on which they were had changed hands, and the new comer had not only removed the shed, but had caused the very site to be ploughed over, thoroughly destroying

the remains. Speaking of the Dorchester dykes, the destruction of which the society were quite unable to arrest, though they had called attention to it in 1870, the lecturer expressed a hope that they would not be all destroyed. A very good specimen of the Roman quern, or hand mill, was shown, found in St. John Street. The speaker drew attention to the removal of a barrow at Tubney, near Besselsleigh, the materials of which were, with singular perversity, used to fill up the interesting moat which existed round the fine old manor house at Appleton. A skeleton found at Banbury could not be definitely placed in any epoch. The lecturer next displayed an urn of unusual shape, and of which he could not determine the date; it was found on the site of the Methodist chapel, New-Inn-Hall Street.

Coming later down, to the mediæval period, he observed that they were all aware of the restoration of the Cathedral, and the interesting discoveries made there. The University had also restored the old Convocation House. It had been reported that a small figure had been found on the wall of St. Michael's church tower, but he had been unable to see it. During the restoration of St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, the monument and tomb of John Roysse had been found, and near it a Norman window, painted, and the colours in good preservation. The church at Cogges contained a very curious monument, on which had been sculptured the symbols of the four evangelists. This had been placed against a side wall of a chantry chapel, but would be soon moved to a better position. The church at Southleigh was being fully restored, and the society proposed to visit it, on Saturday week, to see the curious wall paintings recently discovered, and which were well preserved. In the north aisle was represented St. Clement of Rome, having his crozier and an anchor; the open mouth of hell was depicted at the west end, while on the north-east wall of the nave was an apostle at the gate of Paradise. Over the arch between the chancel and the nave was the figure of an angel blowing a trumpet, and some gigantic devils contending with an angel for a number of human beings. On the south wall was a very fine picture of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel; between these figures was a small one, holding a balance, in one scale of which was a devil, and probably a human soul in the other. Also a very interesting brass, to the memory of William Secoll, 1557, was found there, which would be shown the society on their visit.

The Chairman remarked that it would be interesting to discover by comparing the local antiquities with the first records of them, what damage they had sustained since they were first described.

Professor Rolleston remarked that he had dug out a Roman milestone from his own garden, with much interesting Roman pottery. As far as he had been concerned with the Dorchester Dykes, the remains found there were almost all of Saxon characters, and he believed the people buried in the dykes were distinctly Saxon. He hoped Mr. Latham would stay his hand, and that no further levelling would be done. Most probably the Saxons finding the dykes already there, used them for purposes of interment.

Mr. J. W. Lowndes was glad that, as a wrong impression had gone forth to the public, which might cast a sort of slur over the Duke of Marlborough, the public would be informed of the mistake which had arisen, and that his Grace was not quite so much to blame.

Mr. James Parker gave an interesting account of the Garford barrow, near Abingdon, which had lately been opened under his supervision, illustrated with maps, plans, views, &c. Having described the position the barrow occupies on the north side of the parish boundary, Mr. Parker said it was one of the round barrows, and was 8 feet 9 inches high, and 50 feet broad, and as he proved at length, stands very much alone, and is not apparently connected with any camp or other remains in the neighbourhood. About 18 inches from the surface they found the remains of the pottery shown, which were parts of a large urn, probably of the

ordinary British type. On the upper surface of the trench which he had cut were found two or three leg bones, lying together in their right position, and a few small finger bones. The feet were pointing *towards* the other side of the trench, where bones of a head were found. Of course, the great question with regard to the bones was whether they were found in the site in which the body was originally buried, or had got there accidentally. The only works of art found were two glass beads and an iron ring; the beads did not throw much light on the date of the barrow, as from the first century downwards they were common ornaments, and necklaces were seldom found composed of beads all of one date. Thrown throughout the barrow without any sort of order were many flint chips, some of which showed evident form of design. Mr. Parker handed round some of the flints found at Garford, and some undoubtedly British flints from Brighthampton and other places, for the purpose of comparison, from which it appeared that the former were undoubtedly of British type. If the bones found were of later interment than the erection of the barrow, it was remarkable that no others were found. On the surface level a quantity of ordinary stones were found, which appeared exactly as though they were calcined by heat, though the appearance might have been caused by continued damp. If the remains were all of one date the barrow was undoubtedly British. There was a great tendency nowadays to make everything Saxon, which he should endeavour to oppose in this case. Just by the turnpike-gate was a great cemetery, the peculiarities of which were that several of the graves contained Roman coins of about the 4th century. Portions of tiles, &c., favoured the assumption that there had once been a villa there; and the immense quantities of pottery seemed to show that it was occupied by a person of wealth. It seemed to him that the occupants of that station were Teutons, as the Romans would not be likely to draft men from Italy to undergo the rigour of an English winter; if so, they would make the same pottery as the Saxons. Therefore, the mere finding of Teutonic pottery and weapons did not seem to prove to him that a place was Saxon. There were villages at Frilford and Garford, but there was not a village at the point of the Ock, near the cemetery, though if the stream was followed down it required a ford. The word Gar, he believed, signified spear, or anything the shape of a spear, and at the point in question, the stream formed the shape of a spear in the land.

Speaking of the boundaries, Mr. Parker said, they had no charter earlier than 940, in which Garford is mentioned, and this only confirmed previous grants. The modern boundary did not quite follow the river, but the stream absolutely formed the boundary in Saxon time. Nothing was found in the Garford barrow which did not appear anterior to the Roman occupation, and he did not think there was anything to show that the remains he had described were of a later date than the second century.

Prof. Rolleston was sorry that he did not quite agree with Mr. Parker. The urn found in the barrow appeared to him clearly of the Saxon type, as whenever an urn of that shape had been found containing burnt bones it was always Saxon. Again, he never knew an iron ring to be found in connection with proved British burials. He had taken pottery of the type found by Mr. Parker, from above the bodies of Roman Christians, which must therefore have been Saxon. He did not think it possible to prove anything about the bones Mr. Parker had found, and similar flints to those shown could be found almost anywhere. The very scraping together of the earth would bring flints with it. After alluding to the Roman slaveholding system, which had so greatly conduced to the success of the Saxon invaders, Dr. Rolleston said that whenever they found burned bones among Roman remains they must know they were heathens, and if heathens then Saxon, the Saxons being the last heathens who conquered England.

Mr. James Parker observed that the subject was a very wide one, and he would confine his reply to the subject

of the urn. That specimen was so exceedingly rough that it still seemed to him that it must be British. That shape had generally been found in connection with flint weapons, and because it was also found with remains of a later date that did not prove that it had not existed before.

The Rev. J. S. Treacher proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker and Professor Rolleston; the former for his able lecture, and the latter for the interesting discussion he had raised, and the valuable information he had given. They wanted more such differences of opinion, as nothing conduced more to the object in view, viz., the getting the largest amount of information possible.

The proposition having been unanimously carried, this interesting meeting came to a close.

RESTORATIONS.

AMERSHAM.—The restoration of the parish church of St. Mary has just been carried out. The church is supposed to be built on a Norman foundation, as fragments of late Norman work have been found. The style is Perpendicular, the great part is 14th century work, but the piers, arches, &c., date from a century earlier. The east window has been raised and deepened. The chancel arch and roof have been raised, and the plaster ceiling replaced by a neat wooden groined roof.

DORKING.—The church at Mickleham has been re-opened. The chancel is now in keeping with the Norman character of the church, having a large arch of oolitic stone. A stone screen traverses the upper opening of the organ-chamber. A reredos in alabaster and marble, and communion rail in oak, decorate the east end.

EAST CLAYTON.—The restoration of the parish church of St. Mary, East Clayton, is completed. The chancel has been raised so as to show the upper part of the windows, which were formerly concealed. There is a new oak roof to the chancel, waggon-headed, with curved ribs. On the north side a new aisle has been added, which opens from the nave by three pointed arches, and is benched with oak. The Lady chapel is in the Early English style, with lancet windows, and is separated from the chancel by an arch, which is surrounded with zigzag moulding. The chapel has been entirely restored and opened out. In the south wall of the chapel is a piscina, and the steps to the old roof loft are shown, the foot of the doorway being nearly on a level with the string-course of the chancel arch. The chancel arch has been repaired, but the old corbels, with their curiously-carved grotesque figures, are still retained. The principal external work has been a new oak porch at the south side, the removing of the rough-cast which covered the walls, and the re-covering of the roofs.

MADELEY.—The fine old parish church of Madeley, Salop, supplies, as the work of restoration proceeds, many interesting features to the antiquary. A carving on the balustrade in front of the belfry, revealed by the removal of the organ, tells in old English characters that the "Loft or Belfrey to Rigne upon," &c., "was dunn at the onley charges of John Melton, of Madeley." It is dated 1635. The carving is still fresh, although partly mutilated and defaced by modern vandalism. The new chancel, with its stone carving, is interesting.

ST. MARY'S, WEST SOMERTON.—Plans and estimates for the complete restoration of this church have been prepared, and the works will shortly be commenced. Some fine frescoes, which will be carefully preserved, have been discovered on the walls. There is also a good perpendicular screen. The church is now in a deplorable state.

SS. PETER AND PAUL, KUNHAM, NORFOLK.—It is proposed to complete the restoration of this church by taking down the present barn-like and unsightly nave roof, and erecting a new open-timbered roof of appropriate character.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM NICOL BURNS, the second of the three sons of Robert Burns who alone of his six children survived infancy, and the last survivor of those three, died, at his residence, at Cheltenham, on February 21, in his eighty-second year, having been born on April 9, 1791. Like his younger brother, James, who died in November, 1865, William was an officer in the East India Company's service, from which he retired nearly thirty years ago. His elder brother, Robert, died at Dumfries about ten years ago. Of the three brothers only one, though all were married, left children, namely, the second, James, who had two daughters. The eldest of these, Sarah, married an Irish physician, Dr. Hutchinson, and had several children, the eldest survivor of whom, Robert Burns Hutchinson, has lately finished his education at Christ Church Hospital, in London. He and his sisters are the only descendants of the poet in the fourth generation; Miss Annie Burns, Colonel James's second daughter, being unmarried. Since his retirement from active duty, Colonel William Burns has resided mainly at Cheltenham, as did his brother. Having been born on April 9, 1791, Colonel Burns was little over five years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1796, and his recollections of him were consequently slight. He remembered his father's taking him to school, and his walking about the room with him in his arms during night to comfort and soothe him in some childish illness—all his recollections being of tenderness and kindness. Colonel Burns was named William Nicol, after his father's friend, the master in the High School at Edinburgh, one of the trio celebrated in "Willie brewed a peck o' maut." Colonel Burns was buried in the mausoleum at Dumfries, beside his illustrious father, and where his mother, the immortal Jean Armour, and his two brothers, are also interred.

JOHN MANTLE, one of the oldest gamekeepers in Windsor Great Park, died, at the lodge at Datchet entrance of Windsor Home Park, on February 22, at the age of eighty-four. He had served under the Crown for upwards of sixty years.

The death is announced of the daughter of Mungo Park, the African traveller. Only one member of the family bearing the name is, it is believed, now alive in Scotland—Miss Jane Park, Innellan, daughter of Archibald, eldest brother of Mungo, an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and, as stated in Lockhart's "Life," "remarkable for his great powers of mind as well as of body."

MISCELLANEA.

THE CITY STATE SWORDS.—The sword which is surrendered by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar when the Sovereign comes within the City boundary is the civic sword of state; there are three other swords belonging to the citizens of London: these are the pearl sword, which was carried on the 27th ultimo in St. Paul's Cathedral, and dates from the reign of Elizabeth; the sword placed above the Lord Mayor's chair at the Central Criminal Court; and a black sword used in Lent and on days of public mourning or fasts.

AN ANCIENT ROSE-BUSH.—It is believed that the oldest rose-bush in the world is one which is trained upon one side of the cathedral in Hildesheim, in Germany. The root is buried under the crypt below the choir. The stem is a foot thick, and half a dozen branches nearly cover the eastern side of the church, bearing countless flowers in summer. Its age is unknown, but documents exist that prove that the Bishop Hezilo, nearly a thousand years ago, protected it by a stone roof, which is still extant.

The Grand Parliament of the gipsies, which meets every seven years, has assembled at Canstadt-on-the-Neckar, near Stuttgart, presided over by King Joseph Reinhard, aged ninety-eight. Delegates have arrived from all countries, England, Spain, Russia, &c.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN CORNISH BARROWS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rich field that Cornwall presents to the archaeological explorer, and the number of cromlechs and stone circles within its confines, besides other traces of its pre-historic inhabitants, until recently no one had undertaken to examine its ancient gravemounds with that keen scientific and vigilant eye that is necessary for the proper pursuit of such undertakings. In other parts of England much has been done by certain indefatigable antiquaries, who have spent both time, labour, and money in prosecuting their self-imposed tasks. In this way the names of Hoare and Thurnam in Wiltshire, Bateman in Derbyshire, Warne in Dorset, and Greenwell in Yorkshire and Northumberland, will long be associated with the primeval antiquities of their respective counties. But in Cornwall, comparatively few barrows have been opened with the requisite care and judgment, the discoveries in that section of Cornish archaeology having been made, in nine cases out of ten, by mere accident, sometimes in the course of ordinary agricultural pursuits, and sometimes when waste land has been enclosed, where the virgin soil had never before been thoroughly disturbed. During the last few years, however, Mr. W. C. Borlase, F.S.A., of Castle Horneck, near Penzance, inheriting some of the tastes of his worthy ancestor—Dr. Borlase, of antiquarian fame—has been systematically investigating the contents of Cornish tumuli with his wonted zeal in archaeological matters, and his labours have been generally crowned with the success which they deserve.

Of the gravemounds recently selected by Mr. Borlase as being most likely to repay the trouble of exploring, some of those in the district around St. Columb would seem to have furnished very interesting results. A barrow opened by him on Denzell Downs, north of that town, some eight or ten months since, contained a fine urn, in shape said to be unique, and full of an unctuous black substance. Thus rewarded, Mr. Borlase has, within the last few weeks, recommenced his explorations by examining the interiors of two barrows near Trevelgy Head, on the north coast of Cornwall, a short distance east of Newquay, and likewise in the neighbourhood of St. Columb. As on other promontories along the coast, there is here at Trevelgy an example of a Cornish cliff-castle in good preservation. The head itself is insulated at high water, and the chasm thus formed constitutes, as it were, a natural moat protecting it towards the land. On each side of the opening is a lofty vallum and ditch, and at some distance within the first, another vallum extends across "the island." The spot was evidently a resort of the early inhabitants, who, no doubt, as occasion required, fortified themselves within their seemingly impregnable stronghold. Many barrows lie about the place, the two now opened, on the property of Lord Churston, bearing the distinctive name of "Trevelgy Barrows."

Permission having been obtained to fully examine these tumuli, "several gentlemen interested in matters antiquarian accepted Mr. Borlase's invitation to form part of the exploring party—amongst them, Mr. Spence Bate, F.R.S., Captain Oliver, R.A., Mr. Evans, and the Rev. W. Iago, county secretary of the Society of Antiquaries—and the Red Lion Hotel, St. Columb, the host whereof, Mr. Polkinghorne, takes quite a lively interest in such matters, was selected as the headquarters. Four labourers, under the leadership of one who had done good work for Mr. Borlase on other occasions, were engaged to carry out the excavations.

"Upon arriving at the scene of action early in the morning, the party found that the two barrows were connected by a low bank of earth next the sea, and that there were traces of other earthworks still farther seaward, although the cliff has so wasted in the course of centuries that the barrows are now nearly upon its verge.* Operations were commenced upon the more easterly of the two, which is also the largest, by cutting a trench to the centre from the southward; but very little had been done before the rain and wind, which had been threatening all the morning, began to make themselves most unpleasantly felt; and a shift was made to the western barrow as the more accessible of the two, which was then attacked from the north, the most sheltered side. However, even with the barrow to windward, the weather was found too unpleasant to admit of continued labour, and the work for a time was dropped. Had such an event happened in the last century the chances are that somebody would have fancied the old chieftain over whom the tumulus was reared had raised a storm to protest against the violation—heedless of the interests of science—of his grave. However, after a while the sky cleared sufficiently to enable operations to be resumed; and thereafter they were not suspended, in spite of occasional showers for the remainder of the day.

"The barrow opened was about ten feet in height, and seventy feet in diameter. Around the outer edge the lower part was chiefly composed of slate *débris*, evidently from the rock on which it stood, but the trench was opened at a little distance above the bottom in the ordinary earth of the country. Two of the men drove the trench forward from below, whilst two sunk on the centre of the mound; and when the latter had reached a depth of two feet, traces of red earth began to appear. Great care was therefore exercised in digging, and a sharp look-out kept for any evidences of interment. The quantity of red earth increased, until it was clear that it occupied the whole centre of the barrow, but nothing else appeared, and the work proceeded without any event worth chronicling, until the men below, who were driving forward, came also to the red earth. It soon became pretty certain that this earth formed what might be termed an interior mound. At first no doubt was entertained that it had been subjected to the action of fire, but as its extent became revealed this seemed doubtful. It was known that there was no natural earth at all approaching it in colour within forty or fifty miles, but still it seemed rather a bold inference to draw that the

* Having a connecting bank between them, these barrows would seem to be of the type known as "twin-barrows," though in the present case the actual mounds are not adjacent, but some thirty yards apart.

funereal obsequies of the person interred had been celebrated by so great and so long-continued a fire, as would account for the incineration of such an immense quantity of earth, probably very considerably exceeding a hundred cartloads. A few pieces of charcoal were found, but yet the conclusion appeared doubtful, and it was feared that if the earth had been burnt, the tumulus must have been the scene of repeated cremations for interment elsewhere, rather than of one burial. By the time night brought the work to a close, the trench had reached the centre of the barrow, and the natural soil below the depth of red earth had been gained, at a depth of over ten feet, without any discovery having been made.

"On the second day operations were resumed, and the area of excavation in the centre of the barrow widened. Still no result. Finally, as a last resort, as the red earth dipped towards the E.N.E. end of the barrow, Mr. Borlase had it followed; and the labours of the explorers were then rewarded most amply. The origin of the red earth was unequivocally proved by the discovery of a cairn of stones, burnt and blackened as if the fire had only just left them. It was then felt that the end was nearly reached. The stones were speedily removed, and in their centre was found an immense flat block of quartz stone, not natural to that part of the country. The investigation of what lay beneath formed the work of the third day. The top stone, which was 10 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 10 inches thick, and therefore over 7 tons in weight, was found to cover a perfectly formed cell, carefully protected, with two side stones and two end ones, and built in a pit which had been sunk in the ground to receive it, so that the cover was level with the surface. The chamber was 6 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 9 inches in depth. It contained only unburnt pieces of skull, very thick, covered by thin slates, but no ashes." *

A few days subsequently the other barrow, which had been left on account of the rain, was opened, and at the depth of 13 feet was brought to light a stone chamber or cist, covered by a huge slab of slate, deeply imbedded in the earth forming the barrow. In this chamber, which is rather smaller than that in the western tumulus, was a contracted human skeleton, bent at the knees and the hips, while a stone hatchet lay close to the knee. This is indeed, for many reasons, the most interesting and productive barrow of the two.

Mr. Llewellynn Jowitt, in his work on "Gravemounds, and their Contents," observes that in interments of the so-called Celtic period, "when the body has been buried in a contracted position, it is found lying on its side; the left side being the most usual. The head generally inclines a little forward; the knees are drawn up near the chest, and the heels to the thighs: the elbows are brought near to the knees—frequently, indeed, one of them will be found beneath, and the other on, the knees, which have thus been held between them; and the hands are frequently brought up to the front of the face."

In the case of the larger of the two Trevelgy barrows, I am not in a position to say whether *all* these characteristics of an early interment were apparent, but from the fact that the skeleton was found lying in a contracted pos-

ture, with its legs bent at the knees and also at the hips, it is evident that *some* of those conditions were fulfilled. A stone implement was also in the cist, so that this interment may be ascribed, I think, to that period when inhumation was exclusively practised, prior to the age when cremation was generally adopted. And the most ancient of British barrows are considered to be those that have contained the corpse buried in this crouching manner with its limbs drawn up. Sir John Lubbock, in fact, refers such interments to the Neolithic Stone Age. ("Pre-Historic Times," 2nd ed., p. 148.) Hence we see the great antiquity of one at least of the Trevelgy barrows, and it is probable that the other is also of the same age, for although no perfect skeleton was found therein, there were no signs of cremation in the cist, and pieces of *unburnt* skull were scattered about.

During the progress of the excavations, some of the party visited the cliff castle on Trevelgy Head, and special interest was shown in examining the remains of an ancient kitchen-midden, near the second earthwork within "the island," and discovered by Mr. Nicholls, the tenant of Trevelgy, in 1864. A great quantity of mussel and limpet shells has been found here, as well as several bones, some of which are said by Professor Owen to be those of the *bos longifrons*, probably thrown on this refuse-heap by some former inhabitants of the fort. Flint-flakes have also been picked up.

In the neighbourhood of Newquay many other traces of an archaic people have been discovered from time to time, including some fine specimens of pottery and a bronze fibula; and a tin stream at Treloy, near Trevelgy, has produced some interesting Roman remains. All these facts tend to show that this district has been in occupation by some of the scattered tribes of the Cornish aborigines. The recent discoveries have, moreover, awakened quite a fresh interest in the locality and its antiquities.

April 3, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE GOLD COUNTRY OF OPHIR, AND SOLOMON'S VOYAGES.

(Continued from p. 66.)

A COLLATION of the very interesting passages that occur in Scripture, alluding to the mercantile enterprises of King Solomon, shows the following results:—

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|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 1 Kings v. 6, 8, 10 | } paralleled in 2. Chron. ii. 8 (v. 7, v. 20, 22, 24, in Heb.) |
| 2. 1 Kings ix. 26-28. | |
| 3. 1 Kings x. 11, 12. | 2 Chron. ix. 10, 11. |
| 4. 1 Kings x. 22. | 2 Chron. ix. 21. |
| 5. 1 Kings xxii. 48. | 2 Chron. xx. 36, 37. |
- (49 in Heb.)

1 Narrates the treaty between Solomon and Hiram for the supply of timber to Jerusalem. The former having applied for cedar, obtained cedar and fir, according to Kings; to which the chronicler adds algum or almug, a wood not fully identified.

2 Narrates Solomon's commerce with Ophir *via* the Red Sea. He is alleged to have constructed a fleet at Ezion-gebir, near Elath, at the head of the Elanitic Gulf. The ships were manned by Phœnician sailors, with the concurrence of his ally Hiram.

3 Defines the more important articles thus imported from Ophir, such as gold, very large algum or almug trees, and precious stones.

4 Contains a fuller recapitulation of the above. The pas-

* *Western Morning News*, March 11, 1872.

sage from Kings describes the vessels as ships of Tarshish, freighted with gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks. The voyages lasted for three years, and there is no reference to Ophir, but the chronicler adds that ships went to Tarshish.

5 Narrates the abortive attempts made by Jehoshaphat to imitate Solomon's enterprise. According to Kings, he made ships of Tarshish to go to Ophir for gold; but, perhaps, from the want of skilled seamen, such as the prescience of Solomon had obtained from Phœnicia, the expedition miscarried. The chronicler states that the ships were to go to Tarshish from Ezion-gebir.

We have this difficulty in the matter, that Ophir and Tarshish, in any acceptance of the terms, were so very widely apart as to present an apparent inconsistency. To meet this point, some have determined to reject the chronicler altogether, and so confine the voyages to Ophir; others, as the Rev. Professor Rawlinson, suggest two different expeditions, viz., a fleet to Ophir sailing south-east, and a fleet to Tarshish sailing westerly.

Josephus, writing eighteen hundred years ago, placed Ophir at the *Aurea Chersonesus*, now called Malacca. Most undoubtedly much of the precious metals that reached Phœnicia came by caravan from old emporia of commerce, situate in the Persian Gulf, at the mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris; but it was not mined there; it must have been obtained from a distance, and Josephus tells us what was the tradition of his day on the subject.

Now, of all countries in the world, Barmah, situate to the north of Malacca, exhibits the most profuse use of gold ever known to mankind. Barmah was anciently called Ava: this word may be the source of the name of Ophir as found in Arabia, and perhaps transmitted with the precious metal, just as we now have an Ophir in California; but there actually is a Mount Ophir in Malacca; and it is alleged that "ophir" is the native term for a gold mine there, to this day.

Much contention has arisen as to the almug or algum tree; the general inference is that it was sandal-wood, but sandal-wood, the true *santalum album*, is not a building wood; it is a fragrant wood, being pulverized and burned for incense. I do not see anything in this application to merit the Hebrew's wonder at the gigantic size of these algum or almug trees, and their use as struts or supports, some say steps for the Temple. It has been alleged that the famous gates of Somnauth were built of sandal-wood, but the recent application of the microscope has dispelled this illusion.

We find from the first series of parallels that Solomon, having obtained cedar and fir from Lebanon, would have liked to obtain oak, to complete his assortment of timber; but the oaks were exhausted from Lebanon. An oak is called *allon* in the Hebrew; this seems a near approach to almug or algum, and I suggest that the *great* trees which thus astonished the natives, were teak, *tectona grandis*, to be obtained principally from Barmah. Teak is a wood that has always been classed with oak, being equally durable, much larger, and, above all, impervious to the parasites that infest softer woods.

Shipping, once fairly out of the Red Sea, would have a clear passage for Malacca; it is only a question of time and enterprise.

Every view of the matter that we can take must place Tarshish in the region of the Mediterranean. We have: 1. Tarsus in Cilicia. 2. The assumed identification with Carthage, in North Africa. 3. An identification of Tarshish with the fabulous Tartessus of Spain. All these would lead in a totally different direction from Ophir, which, whether situate in Africa, Arabia, or the East Indies, could always be reached from the Red Sea; but Tarshish could not be reached from Ezion-gebir, without circumnavigating Africa. Was Solomon equal to this?

March 25, 1872.

A. H.

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS NEAR MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1867, Mr. C. Roach Smith gave an account of the interesting and important discovery of two Roman leaden coffins near Milton; and in February, 1869, he reports that a third had been found, which was secured by the late Mr. A. Jordan, the owner of the field, and subsequently presented by that gentleman to the Maidstone Museum.

The spot where these remains were found is a field known as Bex Hill, situate to the east of the town of Milton, and but a few yards from the edge of the creek; the south-eastern and more elevated part of the field is the site of these interments. The coffin discovered in 1869 measured 6 feet 5 inches in length, and 2 feet 10 inches wide, and was formed of a large sheet of thick metal, folded up to form the sides, with separate pieces for the head and foot welded on, the cover lapping slightly over. It was ornamented with a beaded pattern, which ran along the borders and enclosed compartments along the sides, and at the head and foot of the same design, arranged crosswise, with a medallion in each quarter of the cross. Outside the head of this coffin a perfect pale green glass bottle-shaped vessel was found, the neck being 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, supported by two handles resting at right angles on the body of the vessel, which is 6½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter. On the bottom the letters IBONI can be plainly distinguished.

Since the discovery of the three coffins already mentioned, a fourth was exhumed on the 21st November last. This coffin is 5 feet in length and 1 foot 6 inches wide, and was entire until the work of excavation commenced, when the body of it fell to pieces, leaving the cover only, tolerably whole, which fortunately was the only part ornamented. The ornamentation is of great beauty, and in excellent preservation. A beaded pattern runs along the sides of the lid, enclosing several compartments, divided by a moulding of the same design. In the first compartment, beginning from the left, are two lions facing, with a vase between them; next, a compartment divided into three, the centre division containing a well-executed medallion, and in the upper and lower divisions a cross of bead moulding. Then comes a compartment containing two lions rampant, facing, with a vase between them, and a raised pattern resembling a long spear, under their feet. Next are three divisions, ornamented as in the divisions previously described, followed by the centre of the lid, which is too much decayed to enable me to form any accurate design, but here and there a portion of a lion or medallion appear, with bead moulding. The right end of the lid is ornamented precisely the same as the left. The lead of this coffin is much thinner than the one discovered in 1869, and not so good in quality. At the head of it an unusually rare type of Roman glass was got out quite perfect. It is of a darkish green colour, 8½ inches high, with a slender neck 4½ inches long, and ¾ of an inch wide, contracted at the waist, and widening to a diameter of 4½ inches; the bottom is pressed up to within 1½ inches of the neck, the handle is attached to the top of the neck, sloping downwards to the body of the vessel, and terminating in a fluted pattern, 1½ inches from the bottom. The front is ornamented with a medallion 4½ inches in circumference, and projecting half an inch from the vessel, representing the face of a female, the head being covered with a kind of turban.

About twenty yards west from the coffin a number of small urns and vase-shaped specimens were found, mostly of the Upchurch type, and patera of black pottery; and about

two yards from two skeletons, a female's bronze finger-ring was also dug up.

Brickmaking is to be carried on at Bex Hill next season, when the hill itself will be entirely excavated, and no doubt other discoveries will be made.

Sittingbourne, Kent.

GEORGE PAYNE, JUN.

DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS NEAR WITNEY IN OXFORDSHIRE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Church Times* communicates to that paper the following account of an interesting discovery just made in a field between Witney and Burford:—

There is a strange interest attaching to the discoveries, made from time to time, of the remains of our remote and savage ancestors, often by the agency of the investigating plough, as it "scores the back of mother earth from year to year." The stern men lying under their cairns and barrows on some windy hill-top, each with his spear by his side and his shield on his lap, are ancestors of whom the modern Englishman may be proud; for they drove the Imperial Roman beyond the seas, and maintained their hold on England by the only plea which nations recognize in action—the plea of the strong right hand.

The worst of it is that the modern rustic is considerably the inferior of the heathen Anglo-Saxon in intelligence; and when any remains of interest are turned up by the plough he is as likely as not to break them up in pure wantonness, unless he discovers that some of them are of precious metal, which may be converted into beer at the neighbouring public. Then Hodge will condescend to put them into his pocket, but will say nothing about them. Many things are thus lost or destroyed which are not only of interest in themselves but which tend to throw light on the early history of the land, the social and domestic life of its earliest inhabitants, &c.

We were, therefore, on the alert when a message was sent to us by a farmer of the neighbourhood that a skeleton had been found by his men, while reducing the surface of the ground, in order to obtain materials for filling up a hollow in a field by the side of the road leading from Witney to Burford, in Oxfordshire, about four miles from the former town. We were too late to save the first interment. It had been broken up, and the remains scattered to the winds and rain, the only reminiscence being that of a skeleton lying in a grave built up with stones at the sides, but not covered in with a stone at the top. In the case of the second interment the farmer was just in time to save the relics, but we did not see them *in situ* ourselves. The skeleton was that of a Saxon warrior. He lay with his long-bladed spear by his side and the boss of his great wooden shield at his feet. This boss was of iron, and so large that the farmer at first thought it was a helmet. The third interment we were in time for.

The site chosen for these burials was a breezy promontory overlooking the valley of the Windrush, which winds along at the base of the hill, through apple orchards and water mills, past the pretty church of Minster Lovell and its ruins, redolent with the memory of the misletoe-bough and other mediæval tragedies connected with the family of "Lovell the Dog." On the other side of the valley, about a mile off northward, runs the Roman road—the "Akeman-street"—in a straight line through Wychwood Forest, leaving on the left a large barrow, at Leafield, visible on the horizon, crowned with trees. On the hill side, about a mile from the interments we were to examine, some valuable gold ornaments of much intrinsic value were disinterred many years ago, but I do not know what has become of them. About a mile further on towards Burford a beautiful mediæval seal was ploughed up some time since, bearing a figure of the Virgin, crowned, and Child, under a canopy, with a monk kneeling at her feet, and the inscription "*Virgo Mater Dei miserere me.*"

A quarter of a mile westwards, upon the other side of the Burford road, rises a very large barrow called Asthall barrow (probably Celtic), covered with fir trees. Some friends in the neighbourhood wish the farmer to cut down the trees and open the barrow, but the latter does not, up to the present time, quite see it. The plough has turned up many old chains at the foot of this barrow. They were used in the last century for suspending the bodies of highwaymen after execution.

On arriving at the spot where the digging was going on, we found that the labourers had just discovered a third interment. One end of the skull was visible about six inches beneath the surface of the ground. A small earthenware urn had stood at the head of the body; but this was broken in pieces by the pick-axe, before the workmen knew what they were coming upon. We now went to work with great care, removing the soil gently, and closely examining it as it left the spade; gradually working along from the head to the feet of the skeleton. The first thing we came upon were the glass beads of a handsome necklace. This was the first indication that the body was that of a lady. The largest bead was about the size of a crab apple, and was made of thick blue glass, serrated. The others were much smaller, the least being no larger than a pea. Near them lay a bronze toothpick and ear-cleaner, attached to a bronze ring through their handle end. They were about four inches long.

The figure lay on her left side, with her face towards the west, and bent down upon the bosom, the knees bowed. She was a young woman of about the middle height, and not more than twenty-seven years of age, judging from her teeth. Her arms were folded across her breast, and on the third finger of the left hand was a ring of twisted bronze wire. (Query, was this a marriage ring? If so, it indicates the use of the ring for this purpose as prior to Christianity amongst the Teutonic nations. I myself suspect that this was so.) On her breast were two flat silver brooches, about the size of a five shilling piece, each brooch ornamented with a pattern of six small incised circles round the centre of the field. A small diamond-shaped bronze pendant was found near them. At her waist a silver buckle, about three inches long, with slight and rude pattern. A knife lay close by, evidently having hung at her girdle. Close by his mistress (indeed his bones mingled with hers) lay a little lap-dog. The bones of a little child of about two years of age lay a few paces off northwards, and between them two skulls (which had been cooked) of the "*bos longifrons*"—a very rare find in a Saxon burial-place.

There were, however, many indications (positions north and south, ornaments, urn, &c.) that the lady herself was a heathen. The burial was probably of the seventh century. Twelve hundred years ago! Some paces away from the grave the spade disclosed the former existence of a circular excavation, the made soil descending about four feet down through the natural stone brash. This was almost certain the remains of one of their dwellings. The Roman historian speaking of this people says in his "*Germania*":—"They inhabit subterraneous caves, dug by their own labour, and carefully covered over with soil, in winter their retreat from cold and the repository of their corn. In these recesses they not only find a shelter from the rigour of the season, but in times of foreign invasion their effects are carefully concealed." It sets one thinking. We dig among these poor people's bones, and put their trinkets in our museums, and thank God that we are not as they, barbarous and rude as the beasts that perish. These are noble words of Tacitus, writing of these women—"Lest the wife should think her sex an exemption from the rigours of the severest virtue and the toils of war, she is informed of her duty by the marriage ceremony; and thence she learns that she is received by her husband to be his partner in toil and in danger, to dare with him in war and to suffer with him in peace. The oxen yoked (*bos longifrons*), the horse accoutred, and the arms

given on the occasion, inculcate this lesson; and thus she is prepared to live and thus to die. . . Vice is not treated by the Germans as a subject of raillery; nor is the profligacy of corrupting and being corrupted called the fashion of the age. . . . With one husband as with one life, one mind, one body, every woman is satisfied. In him her happiness is centred; her desires extend no farther, and the principle is not only an affection for her husband's person, but a reverence for the marriage state."

These, anyhow, are our ancestors—the forefathers of the men who reared our cathedrals, and covered England with churches. Peace be with them!

"After life's fitful fever they sleep well."

Poor sleeping Saxon lady! It was touching to see her lie there in her finery, with her face towards the setting sun, while a rainbow rising on the path of a rain-storm, which swept past us, spanned a village church spire on the distant hill side, and a bell tolling up from the valley below sounded slowly for a Christian funeral.

THE SHRINE OF ST. ALBAN.

Few archaeological discoveries of late years have equalled in interest that of the Shrine of St. Alban, now being made in the grand Abbey Church of that name. I say "being made" advisedly, for the fragments into which the shrine of the protomartyr of Britain was shivered at the Reformation were built up in the walls then erected to cut off the Lady Chapel from the church, when the former, one of the most beautiful and elaborately enriched examples of the Decorative style, was degraded to the purposes of a grammar school, and are gradually brought to light as these walls are demolished. The first portions were discovered about three weeks ago. Since then scarcely a day has passed without large additions being made to the fragments thus unexpectedly rescued after three centuries' concealment, and reasonable hopes are entertained of the recovery of the whole, and the restoration of the shrine in its integrity. When I was there, on the 6th ultimo, the workmen were continually bringing in fresh pieces of carved work, which Mr. Chapple, the clerk of the works under Mr. Gilbert Scott, was fitting together with consummate skill and a Cuvier-like discernment of the precise place in the complete design each was to occupy. Some fragments fitted together during my short visit formed a bas-relief of the martyrdom of St. Alban, representing the executioner with his drawn sword, with which he had just cut off the falling head of the kneeling saint. Another relief, which escaped me, depicts, I am told, the scourging of St. Amphibalus, the apocryphal saint, manufactured by mediæval martyrologists out of the cloak, *amphibalum*, of St. Alban. Another represents Offa holding his church.

By Mr. Chapple's directions a core of brickwork has been temporarily erected, round which the recovered fragments are being built up. The shrine appears to have been 9 ft. long by 4 ft. broad. Each of the longer sides was pierced with four niches, the shorter with two. These niches seem not to have come down to the ground to form kneeling recesses, as was usual with the shrines of saints, to enable the votaries to place themselves, as it were, immediately under the healing virtues of the relics encased in the feretrum alone, but to have been closed by panels of elaborate tracery to the height of 2½ ft. from the ground. The upper story of the shrine was formed of richly-grained canopied niches, under delicately carved pediments, the whole finished with a highly wrought cornice. The whole height, excluding the feretrum or shrine proper, containing the saint's relics, which being of precious metals is hopelessly lost, was about 8 ft. Some twisted pillars have been found, reminding one of those at Edward the Confessor's shrine, at Westminster, but without mosaics. These seem to have stood detached and may have borne tapers. The material of the monument

is Purbeck shell marble, with the exception of the groining of the niches, which is of clunch, richly painted and gilt.

The whole shrine was elevated on low marble steps, much worn with the knees of the votaries.

The archaeological world is watching with the deepest interest the completion of this novel work of restoration, of which every day sees a fresh feature, and which, when finished, will be unrivalled in England.

EDMUND VENABLES.

The Precentory, Lincoln, March 11.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

[HOME.]

CHICHESTER.—Some workmen lately engaged in removing some rubbish from the north porch of Chichester Cathedral, to prepare for the reception of a new paving, came upon three graves, side by side, in the usual position, east and west, and there seems some peculiarity in the mode of burial. The bodies, it appears, were not encased in coffins, but were buried in their shrouds, in graves built in the ground, the material used in one instance being chalk, in the others stone. The west ends are semicircular for the reception of the heads, and the other parts of the graves taper off to the east in the usual coffin shape. When found they were without lids, but it is conjectured that some stone slabs, found near the spot some twelve months since, when the pathway was being cut, were originally placed over the bodies. The graves have since been carefully covered in with cement. The interments are supposed to have been made in the 14th century.

CUMBERLAND.—An interesting discovery of Roman pottery has just been made at Papcastle, near Cockermouth, while some excavations were being made. The chief of the fragments were fine bright red Samian ware, and were discovered about 6 feet from the surface.

DOVER.—Building operations at Dover Castle have been enlivened by the frequent discovery of human skeletons. Recently a skeleton was found by the workmen in the course of their excavations for the battery in front of the military hospital; and another has been dug up at the south side of the Pharos. It was lying in a horizontal position, with the fleshless hands crossed over the bony framework of the breast. The arches in the Pharos, blocked up in the time of the Duke of Wellington, are now being again exposed to the light of day. Lieutenant Peck, R.E., has charge of the restoration, in the course of which it was seen that the Pharos goes down into the earth about 6 feet, and is built on a bed of clay, free from grit or foreign matter of any kind. During the excavations a stone was found bearing the inscription, "St. Radigund's."

GLOUCESTER.—Some interesting Roman remains have been brought to light on the premises of Mr. Rumsey, of Southgate Street. An excavation had to be made in the cellar, and at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface of the footway, the workmen came upon the border of a tessellated pavement. The tesserae are of white and black, first in bands, and next worked in a design like that of a carpenter's square. The floor is in excellent preservation. The pavement is laid parallel to the existing street.

STAMFORD.—On removing the paper and canvas covering the walls of a room in a dwelling-house, near the High Street, a mediæval stone fire-place has been discovered, 7 feet long, worked at the sides with the double ogee moulding, and ornamented with spandrels. Above were flowers and foliage in fresco painting in stencilling. The house was built in the 16th century, with walls of oak and plaster, and beneath is a cellar of ashlar stone, with a semi-circular arched ceiling, of excellent masonry, and of similar date.

[FOREIGN.]

CAPUA.—In the course of excavations at Capua, a prize vase has recently been found, which was won at the gymnastic sports at Athens in the year 332 B.C. The skeleton that lay in the tomb beside it is probably that of the winner. Unlike our costly cups, it is simply an amphora of clay, with a painting that represents on one side the goddess Athene hurling her spear and striding between two columns, which indicate the place of contest, each column being surmounted by a figure of Victory; on the other side a group of wrestlers, with a youth on the left looking on, and an umpire on the right, a bearded old man, with branch of office in his hand. On the front is written the name of the chief magistrate at Athens for the year, and the words "A prize from Athens." Such vases are rare, and, apart from their archæological value in determining the character of this branch of art at a particular time, awaken a more general interest from the circumstances in which they are found.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[*Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.*]

[LONDON.]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Monday, the 18th ultimo, when Dr. CHARNOCK, V.P., was in the chair.

M. Letourneur and Dr. Haast were elected corresponding members.

Mr. G. Harris read a paper "On the Comparative Longevity of Man and Animals," in which he investigated the probable causes that mainly conduce to produce difference between the length of life in various species of animals and of man.

Sir D. Gibb, Bart., M.D., read a paper "On the Physical Condition of Centenarians." His remarks were founded upon an examination of six genuine examples, in whom he found the organs of circulation and respiration in a condition more approaching to the prime of life than old age. There was an absence of all those changes usually observed in persons reaching seventy years, and in nearly all the special senses were unimpaired, and the intelligence perfect; thus showing, at any rate, the complete integrity of the nervous system.

Dr. L. Adams exhibited and described a series of stone implements from the island of Herm.

Col. Fox contributed a note "On some Stone Implements and Pottery from St. Brienne, Normandy."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, the 21st ultimo, when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, was in the chair.

The Rev. A. H. Cummings, Messrs. H. Webb and H. Clark, were elected members.

Mr. Frentzel exhibited the two varieties of the Prussian war-medals given to combatants and non-combatants during the late war.

The Rev. T. S. Lewis exhibited a tetradrachm of Athens, differing from one described by M. Beulé, in giving EPMOKPA instead of EPMOK, and thus suggesting that the name in full was EPMOKPATHE, and not EPMOKAHE. He also exhibited a plate coin Gordian III., with the reverse, TRANQVILLITAS AVGG, probably taken from a die of Philip I.

Mr. Herbert Grueber gave an account of the discovery, by Mr. J. T. Wood, at Ephesus, in his excavations on the site of the Temple of Diana, of a hoard of 2231 mediæval silver coins, and several lumps of the same metal. The spot

where the hoard was found is supposed to be a portion of the cemetery of the ancient church of St. John. The coins of which the hoard consists are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and belong to Naples, Rhodes, Venice, Geusa, the Papal States, the island of Scio, and the Seljuks of Asia Minor. They are of little value, excepting those which have been struck by the Christian subjects of the Suljuk Emeers at the cities of Magnesia and Ephesus, and which resemble in type the money current during that period in Naples and Sicily. The coin struck at Magnesia, there being but a single specimen of this coin in the hoard, has the legend in Latin, with the name of the Seljuk Emeer Saroo Khan. Those struck at Ephesus, of which there are but thirteen specimens, have the legend also in Latin, with the Greek mediæval name of that city, Theologos, for Ἀγίος Θεολόγος, whence the contemporary Italian name, Alto Luogo, or the Turkish, Aya Soluk, which latter name is still borne by the town at present situate there.

[PROVINCIAL.]

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, the 12th ultimo, this Society had an excursion to Southleigh, Cokethorpe, Ducklington, and Witney. The party, which numbered nearly seventy, left Oxford by the twelve o'clock train, and first visited

SOUTHLEIGH CHURCH,

which is now undergoing restoration, and where, as we have already stated, some remarkable wall paintings have been found. They were met at the church by the Rev. Gerard Moultrie, the vicar, who gave a description of them. He observed that on the north side of the chancel arch there were two figures representing archangels, with their feet upwards and blowing trumpets. The saved were on the right, and the lost on the left-hand side of them. The naked figures, as he understood them, were the saved, and were rising from their graves. One of them had a coronet and another a mitre upon his head. Above them appeared to be a Pope with a triple crown. He was of opinion that there had been a figure of our Lord in glory at the top immediately over the centre of the arch, but of this there was no trace now. On the south side of the arch was a brown devil presenting his fork to one of the figures at the right. Here was also a devil shoving down into hell a number of miserable beings whom the angel was endeavouring to draw up with a rope which he had fastened around his waist. On the north-east wall of the nave was a figure in good preservation, at the gates of Paradise, with a key in his left hand. He is vested in a black cope with morse. Besides this there were two or three naked figures with crowns on their heads, apparently arisen from the grave. Above them were represented angels looking over the parapets of a castellated building. In the north aisle was a full-sized figure of St. Clement of Rome. It was in good preservation, and appeared as though it was in the act of benediction; it stood in a canopied niche, boldly sketched. It was vested in a flowered chasuble, with episcopal gloves, and a crozier in his left hand over his left shoulder. In his right hand was a rope, which was attached to an anchor, which was his symbol to indicate that he met with his martyrdom by drowning in the sea, near the Crimea. On the south wall was the mouth of hell, and a tremendous devil with horns and hair something like a Durham ox. There was an old fresco painting also on the south wall of the nave. One of the figures it contained was that of the Virgin Mary, and the other that of St. Michael the Archangel. Between them stood an angel with half-spread wings, holding a balance in his hands, in one scale of which was a devil with horns and tail. On the north side of the chancel was a saint preaching, and holding a processional cross in his hands. Paintings have also been discovered in

the chancel on the east wall. On the west end of the north aisle was a painting representing the open mouth of hell, with the Vices issuing from it. Over their heads their names are labelled—"Envy," "Sloth," &c.

Mr. James Parker gave a brief history of the church. He observed that the first mention of the place was in the Domesday Survey, under the name of Lege, and that in 1130 it was divided into two parts, Northleigh and Southleigh, the former being granted to Osney Abbey. About twenty years later, in 1150, he found that a grant was made of this chapel to Reading Abbey, for the remains of which he thought they must look to the chancel, in which was a door of this date, and which did not appear to have been removed. The chancel he considered to be therefore of the 12th century. Of course they could see that there had been alterations made in the chancel, and the east window was in all probability inserted in the 15th century. The chancel arch appeared to be of the early 14th century date. Possibly the little chancel might have had a nave or a portion of a nave, but it was only described as a chapel. Whether, however, there was in that time aisles or not there was no evidence to show. In the 15th century the present windows were placed in the south wall, and an aisle was added to the church on the north side. With regard to the brass that had been found to the memory of "Wm. Secoll," and of the date of 1557, he observed that there was no family of that name in the parish at the present time.

A Gentleman present remarked that there were some poor people at Witney bearing that name.

Mr. Parker said that he found no family of any importance in the neighbourhood bearing that name. But there was a merchant of that name in London, and he thought it was quite possible that in the 16th century, when merchants obtained such wealth far and near, one of them might have purchased property here, and died here and was buried in the church. It was also at about this date the south windows were erected. He thought it very probable that both the chancel arch and the paintings over the same were of the reign of Edward II. The border of the painting in the south wall appeared as though it was of a later period—the reign of Mary—when, perhaps, the church was restored with money left by this Secoll whom he had mentioned.

The Rev. Gerard Moultrie said that with regard to the figure of St. Clement it was remarkable that the church was not dedicated to that saint, but that on the margin of the parish there was a small group of houses, the locality being known as St. Clement's Field. He mentioned also the fact that John Wesley had preached his first sermon in that church, that he occasionally preached there for many years afterwards, and that the pulpit in which he had preached would be restored.

The company then inspected, by the kindness of the vicar, some ancient documents belonging to the church. One was a register of christenings, marriages, and burials, commencing with the year 1612. Another was a book containing churchwardens' accounts, and commencing in 1672. An ancient brass crucifix, which was dug up twelve years ago by a labourer in an orchard 700 yards south-west of the church, was a special object of attraction. After inspecting the exterior of the church, the party, after a pleasant walk across the fields, arrived at

COKETHORPE CHAPEL,

situate in Cokethorpe Park, three miles distant. The principal object of interest here is the font, which is a remarkably handsome one, and which stands in the chancel. Mr. Parker observed that it was not in its right position, and pointed out that one side of it had been cut away, and that it must, therefore, have at one time stood against a wall. He drew particular attention to the handsome carved work around its bowl, and observed that they got there something like the origin of the pointed arch. Here were two round arches intersecting each other, which, as regards mere form,

produced the pointed arches. With respect to the date there were one or two peculiarities about it. Some of the ornaments on it appeared to be about the middle of the 12th century—King Stephen's reign—such as the nail head and the rose ornaments. On the south side of Ifley church was a rose ornament similar to the one they saw on the font. But they would observe also a kind of tooth ornament, which was characteristic of the 13th century. That font probably gave them the key note to the whole building. The southern wall of the chapel appeared to be of Norman origin. It seemed to be the rule that the only thing worth preserving in old churches was the 12th century doorway. If the west window was in its original position, the tower was of the 13th century. There were some very good windows in the chapel, but they had had their tracery cut out. They were of good splay, and the architectural details were too good for modern work. The square window at the west end appeared to be of Henry VIII.'s time. With regard to the history of the place he observed that the first entry he had found of a church here was in 1272.

The Rev. W. D. Macray, Rector of Ducklington, said that there were no records of the church so far as he had been able to trace, and very little was known of its history.

The interior and exterior of the church, and some books, which were chained up in the porch, and bearing date 1734, having been inspected,

COKETHORPE HOUSE,

the residence of Mrs. Strickland, was visited, and by this lady's kind permission the magnificent paintings in her drawing-room were inspected. One of special interest was that of Sir Thomas More and his family, painted by Holbein. There were others by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Vandyck, Pousin, Swanefeld, &c. The party remained here some little time, admiring the paintings as well as the picturesque views of the park from the windows.

DUCKLINGTON CHURCH,

a mile distant, was next visited. Mr. Parker gave a history of the church. He pointed out the inaccuracy in the work published by Bishop Kennett respecting that place as belonging to Alfred. Again, King Edgar granted a charter to Dudington, not Ducklington, and they knew nothing about the place until they got to the Domesday Survey. This, he said, was one of the finest 13th century churches in Oxfordshire. He pointed out that there was a great deal of difference in the arches on the north and south sides separating the aisles from the nave. Those of the latter were much earlier than the former. One of the pillars had a nail head ornament, the same kind of ornament as they saw on the font at Cokethorpe chapel, and a person might almost imagine that the pillar and the font were carved by the same chisel and the same hand. This could not be earlier than the close of the 12th century. The chancel probably dated from Henry III.'s reign, but he could not say whether it was early or late in that reign. On the wall on the north side of the church was the ball flower ornament, which was found on St. Mary's spire, Oxford, in great profusion. It was a characteristic ornament of the early part of Edward III.'s reign, and the tracery of this aisle was also of that period. Mr. Parker, in conclusion, drew attention to some sculptures and tombs, and the fine 14th century mouldings.

The Rev. W. D. Macray, the Rector, explained what alterations had been made in the chancel, and directed special attention to the extremely beautiful windows on the north side of the church, and some sculptures in the north aisle, and a vault under the north porch.

Other portions of the church, both in the interior and exterior, were inspected, after which the ladies, by the kindness of the Rector and Mrs. Macray, partook of tea and coffee at the Rectory House. The party then proceeded to

WITNEY,

where the beautiful parish church was visited. The party

was here received by the Rev. F. M. Cunningham, the Vicar, who explained that the pillars and arches on each side of the nave were the original walls of the old Norman church. When the church was enlarged these walls were knocked through, and the arches and pillars formed out of them. The church was originally very low, and they could now see in the wall the line of the original roof. The walls had since been raised much higher. The church was of the 13th century, but it had almost entirely been rebuilt. He then pointed out the ancient crypt in the north transept, some monuments on the south side, and other objects.

The party shortly afterwards left by train for Oxford, a most agreeable day's excursion being brought to a close.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC ASSOCIATION.

THE eleventh meeting of the twenty-fourth session of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire has just been held, at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street; Mr. HENRY DAWSON in the chair.

The business began by the election of the Marquis of Salisbury as a life member, after which several objects of interest were exhibited, including a collection of Japanese carvings in ivory, sent by Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.B., which showed great elaborateness and exquisite fineness in workmanship. A collection of armorial bearings of some of the great families of the United Kingdom was exhibited by Mr. F. Broughton. A copy of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, dated 16th April, 1789, was also shown, containing a description of the order of procession that was to be observed at the thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul's, on the occasion of the recovery from illness of George III. The *Courant*, which was a small sheet published three times a week, at three pence each copy, among other things stated that the then Duke of Argyle had just given a grand dinner, on the recovery of his daughter, and that at the said dinner the noble duke was so elated that he passed the bottle briskly, and sang an appropriate song of his own composition.

Mr. E. A. Heffer then made some interesting observations on some of the armorial bearings of Lancashire and Cheshire families.

The other business before the meeting was the reading of a letter by Dr. Buxton, which had been sent to him by an English lady resident in East Prussia, giving a description of how Christmas is observed in that part of the Continent.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE usual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening, the 19th ultimo, in the Lecture-room, Free Library, William Brown Street. In the absence, through illness, of the president, the chair was taken by Mr. J. HARRIS GIBSON.

The secretary acknowledged donations to the Library and Museum from Messrs. Ahlborn, Bowker, &c.

Mr. G. H. Ahlborn exhibited three pieces struck in copper, reading—"Two Tub. and one Tub., Stein, Brown, and Co."

Mr. H. F. Brown, an American coin, with bust to right, and legend reading, "Auctore Plebis;" reverse plain.

Mr. J. Selke, proof crown of William IV., and silver coin of Alexandra; the first of which was greatly admired, as it is one of the scarcest of the English series, the Mint having only issued a limited number for the cabinets of collectors, and at sales they always command high prices.

Mr. J. H. Gibson exhibited an ancient Greek coin of Ephesus, about 200 B.C., and a naval war medal, in silver, given to those engaged in the battle of the Nile.

Mr. H. Chapman exhibited ten and five grammas coins of the Spanish Republic, 1870.

Mr. H. F. Brown read a very interesting paper on the copper coins struck in France during the reign of the Bourbon family. He sketched, briefly, the reign of each

monarch, from Henry IV. down to Charles X., and he remarked, respecting those issued by Louis XIII., that as the king grew older so was the likeness on the coin; and among those exhibited were four varieties of profile.

Mr. J. Harris Gibson read a short communication on an Irish political medal. In the year 1753 a Bill was presented, entitled "An Act for the payment of 77,500*l.*, or so much thereof as shall remain due on the 25th Dec., 1753, in discharge of the National Debt." This Bill was read a first time, and on the following night the alteration as follows was proposed to be inserted in the preamble: "That your Majesty would consent that so much of the money remaining in your Majesty's Treasury be applied to the discharge of the National Debt." The enacting paragraphs of the Bill were agreed to; but not so the preamble, and, in a division that took place, was lost by 124 to 129. Each of the minority was presented with a gold impression of the medal exhibited, the inscriptions on which are in Latin, and translate thus:—"Who made others mindful of himself by deserving well of them? Sacred to the 124 Senators who, holding fast to their object firmly and prudently, well maintained the rights of their country, Dec. 17, 1743. Wherefore live ye firm. However posterity may judge of the circumstance, the love of country prevails."

A vote of thanks was passed to those who had contributed to the evening's proceedings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The kindly notices of my article on the above subject, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, in the recent numbers of the *Antiquary*, are very gratifying, especially as they so entirely support my general conclusions on the vexed questions involved in that subject. As regards the authenticity of the *Timæus* of Plato, I certainly did feel some hesitation upon that point, but the sin, I believe, was on the safe side.

Mr. Hyde Clarke says, that "to get at the clue to the ancient intercourse with the Americans, we must evidently go back beyond the Roman, the Greek, and even the Semitic epochs."

Having made the study of Roman, Greek, and Semitic roots a speciality, his words have great weight, and to reject them would require an *equal* knowledge on my part of those roots in conjunction with that department of language now known by the name of the Caucaso-Tibetan, which I do not possess; but hope I shall be forgiven if I venture to wait until I have the pleasure of seeing this branch of American archæology discussed in detail; in doing so, I have no misgiving as to the result.

The mistake often made of supposing philological evidence *alone* determining race should be well guarded against. Mr. Hyde Clarke truly says, "in a few years we shall find Welshmen, Irishmen, black men in West Africa, and Polynesians in Hawaii and New Zealand, speaking and using English; but we know that they are not of the same race, nor of the English race!"

Our present state of knowledge is not so far advanced as to enable us to ascertain who were the races which *first* visited America, and the order in which they entered. I do not despair of science ultimately settling this question, for the comparative study of monuments, non-historic and historic, implements of all kinds (which in some instances are of

materials quite foreign to the places they are formed in, especially in the case of shells*), traditions, manners, and customs, and languages, was never so energetically pursued, as we are now witnesses of.

When I wrote my article on this subject I had not Mr. Hyde Clarke's view on the philological portion before me, which is a valuable accession to our knowledge; consequently I quoted Hervas, as classing the languages of America in eleven families, as being the very best authority.

Before concluding this letter, I wish to call your attention to the following *errata* in the second part of my article:—

1st col.—For "Abentian Island," read, "Aleutian Island."

For, "Behring's Straits Sea," read, "Behring's Straits and Sea."

2nd col.—For "classify is," read "classify are," &c.,
3rd line from bottom, omit the word "being."

Hastings, March 28. J. JEREMIAH, JUN.

ANCIENT CROSS IN BAKEWELL CHURCH-YARD.

SIR,—As the subject of "Ancient Crosses" has received special attention in your columns, I should feel obliged for information respecting a fine specimen which stands in the churchyard of Bakewell. It is beautifully carved on one side and edges with a very handsome running pattern, forming coils, and terminating at the top with an animal; also one on the crossbeam. From the description given in the *Antiquary* (No. 22), "On Crosses in Llanbadarn Churchyard," by Mr. J. Jeremiah, I should think this one has a striking resemblance, if not belonging to the same period. Perhaps Mr. J. Jeremiah or Mr. Dunkin can best inform me.

111, Union Road, S.E.

R. E. WAY.

THE DRUIDS IN BRITAIN.

SIR,—The matter which now lies within my compass relative to this singular class of people will, I fear, fall far short of what is really sought for by your worthy correspondent, Mr. Edward Javens. However, I have much pleasure in furnishing a brief account of this ancient religious order of priests, from some of the best possible sources.

Cæsar has given in his "Commentary" the clearest and most minute account of them. He has shown that the Druids were the judges and arbitrators of all disputes, both public and private; that they took cognizance of murders, inheritances, boundaries, limits, and decreed rewards and punishments. Such as disobeyed their decisions they excommunicated, which was their principal punishment; the criminal being hereby excluded from all public assemblies, and avoided by the world, inasmuch that no one was allowed to converse with him for fear of being polluted. The Druids had one chief or Arch Druid in every nation, who acted as high priests or *pontifex maximus*, and who ruled with absolute authority over all the rest. As to the amount of knowledge possessed by the Druids no one can now determine. They, however, possessed some knowledge of the heavenly bodies beyond what simply pertained to the rules of their religious festivals, inasmuch as they completed the year by lunations, which supposes an acquaintance also with the solar year; and various relics are reported to have been found in Ireland among Druidical remains, which are considered to be astronomical instruments, designed to show the phases of the moon. They had a class of priests among them called the "Bards," whose office it was to celebrate the praises and exploits of their heroes in verse; their compositions were usually sung to harps. Many of these Bards exercised their functions even after the Romans had left the island. They had a third class of priests, who were called

Eubates; and their business, as Marcellinus states, was to study natural philosophy. In their doctrine of medicines they exhibited much more superstition than knowledge, as to many plants they attributed a sacred mystic character, especially to that of the oak. Notwithstanding, they were the first and most distinguished order among the Britons and Gauls; they were chosen out of the best families; and the honours of their birth, united with those of their function, procured them the highest veneration among the people.

Many authors differ respecting the true derivation of the word Druid, some deriving it from Hebrew *Derussin* or *Drussin*, which they translate "*contemplators*." Others believe the Druids to have been thus called from *Druis*, or Dryius, their leader, the fourth or fifth king of the Gauls. Pliny derives the name from *δρυς*, oak, also from their veneration to that tree, considering that they never sacrificed under it. It is thought to be singular how they should come to speak Greek. Menage and Borel are almost agreed as to the derivation of the word Druid, *i.e.*, "a magician." Gorop. Becanus, *Lib. I.*, takes *Druis* to be an old Celtic and German word, formed from *Tromis* or *Truwis*, a doctor of the truth and faith, which etymology Vossius agrees in. But I am most ready to adopt Pliny's rendering of the word, in conjunction with Salmasius and Viginère.

Cæsar, it is believed, saw some of the Druids in Britain. It appears most probable that the ancient Britons were originally Gauls, and that some Celtæ, or Belgæ, Gaulish nations, were the first that entered our island, and that the Druids accompanied them. Hornius, a learned writer, believes all the learning and philosophy of the Druids to have been derived from the Assyrian magi. Dr. Gale, Dickerson, and a few others contend that the Druids borrowed all their learning and religion from the Jews.

The British and Gaulish children were instructed by the Druids. Mela states to the effect that the children of the nobility retired with their tutors into caverns and most desolate parts of the forest, where they continued many of them for twenty years together. When the Romans subdued the Gauls, the religion of the Druids gradually passed away to make room for classic heathenism. However, it lingered most in the island of Anglesea, whence it was finally driven out by the Roman soldiers, amid a great deal of slaughter. Nevertheless, it continued as the most prominent superstitious belief for many years after among the Celtic tribes and their descendants. The Druids held that no one must be instructed but in the sacred groves, and that mistletoe must be gathered with reverence, and if possible in the sixth moon: it must be cut with a golden bill, &c. They also believed in the immortality of the soul; that after corporeal death the soul passed into other bodies. In these sacred groves were several high stones, supposed to be the altars on which they offered their victims. Some of these stones are still remaining in England, Wales, and Ireland, and in the island of Anglesea, and are of such an amazing magnitude that the bringing and rearing them was thought by the superstitious to have been the work of those demons who were supposed to attend their religious ceremonies. Druidical remains are very common in many parts. Rowland, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," states that they are common in the Isle of Anglesea, which remains were formerly used as sepulchral monuments. It appears that the ancient Britons had a custom of throwing stones on the deceased, from which custom the Welsh derived this proverb "*Karn Ardyben*," "Ill betide thee!" Stonehenge is the most conspicuous temple for Druidical worship now remaining in Britain, which is believed to have been the archiepiscopal seat of that worship, and consists of the remains of two circular and two oval ranges of rough stones, having common centres.

Further than this I need not go on the present occasion, Perhaps some of your able correspondents may deem a still further proof necessary of the Druids inhabiting Britain,

* See a most valuable and interesting article on, "Some Ethnographic Phases of Conchology," by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., in the *Canadian Journal*, new series, No. 17, September, 1858.

which I shall be glad to see. Lucan, the ancient poet, wrote a Latin poem on the religion of the Druids, which an old writer has Englished thus :—

"You (Druids) free rom wars, with barbarous deuces
Sinistrous rites performe, and uncouth sacrifices.
High mysteries, of God and Heuauens, you only know;
Or only erre therein. Where shady woods doe grow
There you repose; and teach that soules immortal be,
Nor silent Erebus, nor Plutoes Hall shall see.
And (if your Sawes be sooth) Death is no finall doome,
But only Mid-way, twixt life past and life to come;
Braue Britain bloods perduwarmed with this happy error,
Death (greatest feare of feares) amates them with no terror.
Hence t's, they mainly rush on pikes and grisly death,
And scorne base minds, that stick to spend reuiuing breath."

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

TRAJANO BOCCALINI.

SIR,—Trajano Boccalini was a native of Loreto, bor n *cir.* 1556. He was highly esteemed by the Italian *litterati* for his political discourses and his elegant criticisms, as also for his wit. After many difficulties in early life, he went to Rome, when he soon became the favourite of Cardinal Bentivoglio, who greatly admired his literary talents. He appears to have obtained several employments from the Papal Court. Under the patronage of Cardinals Borghese and Cajetan, he published his best works, *e.g.* "I. Ragguali di Parnaso," "Secretaria di Apollo," and "La Pietra del Paragone Politico." He also wrote Commentaries on Tacitus. The "Parnaso" in substance assumes a mythological form, but contains much information on Italian literature. In his "Paragone" he attacks the tyranny of the Spanish Court, through which he speedily became very unpopular, and not only so, but he dreaded the vengeance which he expected would issue from the court; thus, in this state of mind he fled to Venice, which circumstance occurred a year before his death. While at Venice he was attacked in his bed by four ruffians, who killed him by beating him with bags full of sand. Various were the reports spread about concerning his end, but it was generally imagined that it proceeded from the Spanish Court.

The register of St. Mary's, Venice, records that "he died of a colic and fever, 16th of November, 1613, aged 57." His principal works have been translated in several languages.

W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

ON AN ANECDOTE RELATED BY R. WANOS-TROCHT.

SIR,—In R. Wanostrocht's "Recueil Choisi de Traits Historiques et de Contes Moraux," &c. (third edition, 1791), p. 13, there is an anecdote, entitled "L'Avarice d'un Hôte, fait le Bonheur d'une pauvre Femme," which brings in question a reputed original painting by Raphael. I should be obliged by information as to whether this anecdote is authentic, and supported by more authoritative evidence, or whether it simply proceeds from the imaginative faculties of the above-named writer. I am inclined to think that it comes under the class of the too-good-to-be-true stories, so often told respecting men of genius and note. It is as follows :—

"Une pauvre fruitière n'ayant pu payer au jour marqué le layer de son petit logement, son hôte impitoyable lui fit vendre ses meubles. Le peu qu'elle en avait pouvoit suffire à peine pour payer sa dette et les frais de la vente; elle alloit se voir réduite à la mendicité. Elle fondoit en larmes pendant qu'on vendoit ses meubles; mais son chagrin augmenta lorsqu'elle vit qu'on alloit crier un portrait, tout enfumé, d'un pied et demi de hauteur, et dont elle faisoit beaucoup de cas. Un peintre, qui l'avait examiné, le mit à dixhuit sols : un curieux, qui s'y connoissoit aussi bien que le peintre, le mit à un écu. Le peintre crut que pour étonner

celui-ci, et lui faire perdre l'envie du portrait, il n'avait qu'à le pousser un peu haut tout d'un coup. 'A une guinée,' dit-il. Le curieux rêva un peu, ou il fit semblant de rêver, 'A vingt-cinq guinées,' reprit-il. 'A cinquante,' ajouta le peintre. Le cœur de la bonne femme palpitait de joie; son loger et les frais étaient déjà payés par le portrait. Sa joie redoubla, quand elle entendit l'amateur, qui le mit à deux cens guinées; et qui pourroit exprimer celle qu'elle eut, quand elle vit que de prix le porta jusqu'à six cens. Le peintre lui dit, en pleurant, 'Vous êtes heureux, monsieur, d'être plus riche que moi; car il vous coûteroit mille guinées, ou je l'aurois.' C'était un original de Raphaël."

J. P.

ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND.

SIR,—Will you permit me to make known to my numerous friends in England and the subscribers to the Roman Exploration Fund, that I have this day been through the subterranean passage from the vestibule of the great ancient Mamertine Prison (commonly called the Prison of St. Peter), under the Church of the Crucifixion, near the arch of Septimus Severus, and the principal chambers of that prison called the Lautumizæ, now cellars under the houses in the Via di Marforio and the Vicolo del Ghettaello. This passage is eighty yards long, nearly two high and one wide, and the construction, as well as that of the prison, is of the large blocks of tufa, usually called in Rome the walls of the kings, the same as that of the earliest part of the Cloaca Maxima. The excavation of this passage has been a tedious, difficult, and expensive work, and I hope it will be duly appreciated by the subscribers. It clearly settles another long-disputed question among scholars, and demonstrates that this is the prison in the middle of the city, mentioned by Livy, as made in the time of Ancus Martius [A. U. C. 121. B. C. 632. *Livy hist. lib. I. c. 33*]. All the disputed points in the historical topography of Rome might be settled and demonstrated in the same manner, if the necessary funds were forthcoming. I have had plans and sections made of this, and shall have them published as soon as possible and sent to the subscribers.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

*Rome, 27, Via Felice,
March 18, 1872.*

QUERIES.

SIR,—Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," Vol. I, p. 160, 4th edition, quotes the following entry from the Close Roll, *temp.* Edward I. :—

"On the 23rd August, in the 30th year of the King, in the King's Chamber, at Kensington, in the presence of Otho de Grandison, Amadio Earl of Savoy, John de Bretagne and others of the King's Council, the King's Great Seal was delivered by the King's order, by the hand of Lord John de Drakensford, Keeper of the Wardrobe, to Lord Adam de Osgodeberg, Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, who was enjoined to keep it under the seal of Master John de Caen, and the Lords William de Birlay and Robert de Bardelay, until the King should provide himself with a Chancellor.

"The Seal being so disposed of, the King set forward on his journey to Dover, by way of Chichester."

Can you or your readers inform me where this "Chamber" was, which makes Kensington regal far earlier than the days of Henry VIII. and his conduit, or William III. and his palace here?

A. O. K.

Can any one give a list of those cuts by Bewick that were published separately as prints or engravings?

Tivoli Cottage, Cheltenham.

H. S. SKIPTON.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

A RETURN has been furnished to the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Overstone, as to the sums expended on the following Public Galleries and Museums:—

National Gallery.—1. Total amount expended on account of purchases from the date of its commencement to the present time, 337,195*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; 2. Total amount expended during the same period on account of annual cost of the establishment and other outgoings, 133,384*l.* 11*s.*; 3. Total amount expended on building account, 102,490*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Note.—The amount of 7014*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* was received by sale of catalogues to March 31, 1871, and paid over to Her Majesty's Exchequer.

South Kensington Museum.—1. Total amount expended on account of purchases, from the date of its commencement, in 1853, to the present time (31st March, 1871), 308,697*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; 2. Total amount expended during the same period on account of annual cost of the establishment and other outgoings (including schools of science and art), 1,133,617*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; 3. Total amount expended on building account, 231,740*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

National Portrait Gallery.—1. Total amount expended on account of purchases, from the date of its commencement to the present time (31st March, 1871), 14,483*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; 2. Total amount expended during the same period on account of annual cost of the establishment and other outgoings, 11,395*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; 3. Total amount expended on building account (including rent), 4320*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

British Museum.—1. Total amount expended on account of purchases and acquisitions (including the amount expended in excavations) from the commencement of the year 1824 to the present time (31st March, 1871), 778,814*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; 2. Total amount expended during the same period on account of annual cost of the establishment and other outgoings, 1,043,786*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; 3. Total amount expended on building account, including furniture, fittings, and architects' commission, from Michaelmas, 1823 (when new buildings were commenced), to the 31st March, 1871, 1,299,068*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

RESTORATIONS.

MARTON.—The old church of Marton has been restored. It was found, upon examination of the lower part of the main timbers supporting the tower and spire, that the portions below the surface were completely gone, and it was necessary to renew the four square compound posts at the angles of the tower, which are strengthened by struts in the form of buttresses. The chancel is now of timber and plaster, to correspond with the nave. New steps have also been carried up from the road to the west entrance.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The restoration of St. Michael's church has been pushed forward for completion by Easter. The roofs of the aisles have been strengthened, and the whole of the pews and galleries removed; the aisles will be open from end to end, and not blocked up so much as formerly. The old roundabout staircase to the belfry and tower, which previously occupied so much room, has been done away with, and a circular one substituted, and placed in a much more advantageous position. The flooring of the church will not be quite so high as formerly, the original level being taken, while the alterations will give a better interior view of the east window and the altar.

YORK MINSTER.—Mr. Street, the architect, has just visited York, and operations have commenced for the rebuilding of the clerestory. The first energies of the Dean and Chapter will be directed to restoring the clerestory and placing the roof in a satisfactory state. This is expected to occupy about fifteen months. Following this will be the restoration of the south front, which will occupy much time and require great care, the original structure having been materially interfered with in former repairs.

WAKEFIELD.—The Restoration Committee of the Wakefield parish church are about to commence the restoration of the remainder of the interior of the building, and upwards of 3000*l.* has been lately obtained towards 5000*l.*, the amount required. It is proposed to remove the two remaining galleries, and so to arrange the floor of the church that additional and commodious sittings may be obtained. The entire floor requires to be levelled and laid with concrete; stalls of uniform style should be substituted for the present irregular and unsightly pews.

THE TICHBORNE FAMILY.

THIS family was represented on the High Court of Justice which condemned Charles I. to the block.

Mr. Robert Tichborne, a member of a younger branch of the family, in his early life carried on business as a linen-draper in the City of London. At the commencement of the disturbances he attached himself to the Parliamentary party, to whose interests he became entirely devoted. He launched out deeply into the extravagances of the popular party, of whom he became a leader. When the civil war broke out he entered the Parliamentary army, and passing through various ranks to that of colonel, was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower under General Fairfax. In this position his power was very considerable, as he commanded the City at his will, and swayed the citizens at his pleasure. His consequence and power were so great that he was appointed one of the King's judges, and after presenting a petition from the Common Council of London for the trial, he omitted no opportunity of showing his deep interest in its progress and result. He was only absent from the Court during its entire sitting for two days; and he appended his signature to the warrant for executing Charles.

During the Commonwealth he attained high civic and national dignity. In 1650, he was one of the sheriffs of London; and in 1656 he was elected lord mayor of the City, under the appellation of Sir Robert Tichborne, skinner. He was held in such high favour and esteem by the Protector, that he was appointed one of the Committee of State in 1655, knighted, and made one of Cromwell's "lords." After his death, Tichborne attached himself to the interests of his son Richard, but had nevertheless sufficient influence to obtain seats on the Council of State and on the Committee of Safety.

At the Restoration he became a prisoner in the Tower. He was charged with treason, and with having maliciously taken part in the trial of Charles I., and signing his death warrant. He was tried at the Old Bailey in 1660. He pleaded that he acted in obedience to the Parliament, in ignorance, and without malice, no doubt in fulfilment of an agreement made between his friends and the Government. No evidence was offered against him by the prosecution, and his life was spared; but he lingered out the remainder of his days in captivity, and died a prisoner in the Tower, of which he was once the commander.

In the course of the recent Tichborne trial, the Attorney-General, in the peroration of his great speech, thus alluded to an earlier historical member of this ancient family:—

"In the time of Queen Elizabeth there was another Tichborne—ill-fated, honourable, and loyal until he got entangled in the conspiracy of Babington, and was beheaded on Tower Hill. In the old books of the time they would find a very beautiful composition—so beautiful that it was long attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh; but in the elder Mr. Disraeli's book, the 'Curiosities of Literature,' it would be seen that Chedioc Tichborne had written it a short time before his death. These lines were as follows:—

" 'My prime of youth is but a frost of cares,
My feast of joys is but a dish of pain,
My crop of corn is but a field of tares,
And all my good is but vain hope of gain.
The day is fled and yet I saw no sun,
My spring is past and yet it hath not sprung,
The fruit is dead and yet the leaf is green,
My youth is past and yet I am but young,
I saw the world and yet I was not seen,
My thread is cut and yet is hardly spun,
And now I live and now my life is done.' "

The Attorney-General, again alluding to him, said:—

"When Chedioc Tichborne came to lay down his head on Tower Hill, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he spoke of the family of Tichborne as having lived unstained in its place in Hampshire for 200 years from before the Conquest. Three hundred more years have rolled away since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the family is still there."

TWO LETTERS OF CHARLES I.

The following is from the *Athenæum* :—

A KIND friend, who for some months has been patiently ransacking their numerous volumes of "Gondomar Correspondence," in the private library of the ex-Queen of Spain, with the hope of finding something that might relate to the drama, or the dramatists living at the periods when Gondomar was Spanish Ambassador in London, has so far unearthed nothing bearing upon Shakespeare or his works; but among many historical odds and ends he has found two holograph letters of Charles Prince of Wales, written during his stay in the Spanish capital, to Count Gondomar, whom he calls in one of his principal *alcahuete* (go-between).

Gondomar was an eager collector of all sorts of manuscripts and books, and it is an historical fact that the Cottonian Collection very nearly fell into his hands. How keen the mania was is shown in the letter of his librarian at Valladolid, Enrique Teller, who, writing on receipt of a batch of books and manuscripts from London, says: "I will follow your instructions implicitly with respect to the manuscripts, which are many and very rare, including some Spanish, French, and Portuguese; but as for the English, they are the best I have ever seen in my life, as well historical as on other matters, and it is a pity no one understands them; the same I say of a multitude of papers in the same idiom, very curious, and which merit to be placed where they might be understood." I still hope that some of these papers may turn up somewhere in Spain: they can scarcely be those bound up in the many volumes of the private correspondence. It is known that a portion of Gondomar's books, &c., were removed from the Casa del Sol, and deposited in the private library of Charles IV., now forming part of that in the Royal Palace at Madrid, and a careful search may yet produce some result. In the meantime here are Prince Charles's two letters, which may be of interest to some of your wide circle of readers.

F. W. COZENS.

27, Queen's Road, Feb. 19, 1872.

"Gondomar: I doe heerby verrie willinglie establis . . . your according to the desyer of your letter, in that honorabill office, of my principall Alcahuete, & for prooffe thereof I must now pray you in earnest to retorne my humble and hartie thanks to my Mistres for her kynde & louing message sent me by Cotington who I hope shall proue a faithfull seruant to us both, I leue it to this bearer my seruant to informe you hou thankefullie both the Kinge my father & I takes you honnest & diligent endeouirs in this greate busin . . . which praing God to prosper I bed you hartlie farwell & rest,

"Your constant frende
"CHARLES, P."

"In the address: To the Count of Gondomar my principall Alcahuete."

"Gondomar my frend: I have seene Buckinghams Letter to you all in English, I know no reason why I should not use the same freedome since I loue you as will Wee ar forced to take our ease by wryting short letters in regard of the great pains we take in howrlie fyghting for you, for my Mistres sake whom if I shall be so happie as to obtaine, I shall thinke my selfe largelie rewarded for all my labors which I wryt not for formalities sake, but doe indede fynd my selfe ingaged both in honor & affection; but if you wonder how I can loue before I see; the troth is, I have both seene her picture and hard the report of her vertues by a number whom I trust, so as her Idea is ingrauen in my hart when I hope to preserue it till I enioie the principall: all particulars I refer to the King my Fathers directions, & to the trust of the bearer my seruant, onlie I pray you not to looke now so much to the bonum publicum which the Pope so earnestlie *preases* to be added but rather to looke

backe & consider how much we have alredie granted and to remember that ye euer promised that the King father should be no farther *preaced* in matters of religion, them his owen weal & good reason might perswad him though ther wer no matche & upon the other side to consider what malum publicum must of necessitie enserf upon our Roman Catholiques if my matche should be broken ofe (which God forbid) upon these now nyce points. And so God blesse you and all your labours.

"Your faithfull frend

"CHARLES, P."

"Cartas y Provisiones Reales," in-fol. Bibl. de Palacio-Madrid; Sal. 2^a; Est. C.—pl.—8.

MISCELLANEA.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—The Rev. Thomas Hugo, rector of West Hackney, with reference to a letter by "Oxonienensis," in the *Times*, writes to that journal that it was not "Parochial Registers," but "Records denominated Bishops' Registers," for which a place of safe custody was intended in Lord Shaftesbury's Bill. These "Bishops' Registers" are MS. volumes, which contain the various acts of our Bishops, diocesan affairs in general, institutions to benefices, matters connected with religious houses, &c., from the 13th century downwards. They are, in fact, the key to our ecclesiastical history for many hundred years. Mr. Hugo remarks, that it is high time these invaluable records should be deposited in a central institution, where they will be sure of careful custody, and where literary inquirers will be as sure of easy access. Their transfer to the safe keeping of the Record Office will, he adds, be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by every ecclesiastical antiquarian in England.

In 1596, the Dutch explorers in Nova Zembla constructed a small wooden hut. Captain Carlsen, in a fishing expedition, between the 9th of September and the 4th of November last, made the tour of Nova Zembla, during which he discovered this house fallen to ruins and completely covered with ice. In it he found 150 objects of interest; amongst other things, books which, after nearly 300 years, are in a good state of preservation. The collection is placed in the museum of Amsterdam.

AN HISTORICAL BUILDING.—A considerable part of the more ancient portion of Invercauld House is being pulled down in order to make room for the erection of a new wing. The plan of the projected extension is intended to be in better harmony with the other architectural features of the mansion than the old portions in course of demolition. Among these are the apartments which were occupied by the Earl of Mar, and from which he issued his famous letters in 1715, relative to the Jacobite rebellion, a few days prior to the unfurling of the royal standard at Castleton of Braemar.

THE Corporation of Sheffield have purchased a plot of land for 9210*l.*, whereon to erect a public museum and free library.

THE office of York Herald, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas W. King, has been conferred upon Mr. John von Sonnentag de Havilland, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. PERRY.—The letter on "Signboards" in our next.

J. JEREMIAH.—"Stonehenge Lore," "Avebury," &c., postponed for want of space.

W. G. FRETTON.—Your article is partly in type, and will duly appear.

F. E. S.—Deferred to next issue.

INTERESTING Reports of the Manchester Numismatic Society, and of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society are unavoidably omitted.

IN reply to many very encouraging letters, we may announce that the *Antiquary* will be published weekly at 3*d.* at an early period, and beg our supporters to make the publication known as widely as possible.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PRINCES OF WALES WITH COVENTRY.*

MOST of us are familiar with the romantic circumstances that attended the creation of the title of Prince of Wales, but I would just remind you of the leading features.

Edward I. was a monarch of unbounded ambition, and somewhat unscrupulous as to the manner in which he satisfied his desire for dominion, and while he was remarkable for the strict justice with which he conducted his home government and administered the law in England, he was also noted as an aggressive and tyrannical monarch in all that referred to the neighbouring weaker princes, to whom his name was a terror, and his vicinity a cause of constant fear and dread. He had not long occupied the throne of England when he turned his attention to the Principality of Wales, and in defiance of national laws, almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses, and the indomitable spirit of the Welsh, after a series of engagements in various parts of Wales, the last native prince, Lewellyn, was slain at Builth, in 1282. The next year saw Wales annexed to the dominions of Edward, and witnessed the fearful deed that stamped with infamy the name of the English Justinian, the massacre of the Welsh bards. In 1284 we find Edward and his queen keeping house in the newly erected fortress of Carnarvon; and on April 25, nearly 588 years ago, in the Eagle Tower, the good Queen Eleanor gave birth to a young prince, whose unhappy fate seems one of retributive justice for the cruel deeds of his father. Now the native chiefs of North Wales were agitating their conqueror to give them a prince born in Wales, who could neither speak English nor French, and it occurred to Edward that he had now an opportunity to grant their desire in such a manner that they could not accuse him with breaking the letter of his kingly word, and at the same time secure to his family a peaceable retention of his vanquished provinces. On a given day then, in May following, Edward exhibited to the assembled princes and nobles of Wales his infant son and namesake, who was not only thus nominated Prince of Wales, but became, by the death of his elder brother Alphonso, heir presumptive to the English crown. This new title in the person of English royalty was not finally confirmed until seventeen years afterwards. And thus arose the style of the Prince of Wales. The first of his title, however, after a childhood of careful training and love at the hands of his excellent mother, was deprived of her guidance at a time when the follies of youth were beginning to attract him. A dissolute career with unworthy favourites disgraced his early manhood, and his subsequent reign, his deposition at Kenilworth, and his melancholy murder at Berkeley, closes the history of the first Prince of Wales.

His son and successor in the princely and regal titles had his youthful troubles. His wicked mother, at whose door lay the death of his father, had given herself up to Mortimer, and the country had fallen into a state of anarchy and ungovernable confusion. The young Edward, however, with a display of spirit that foreshadowed his future greatness, took the reigns of government into his own hands, after a period of three years' forced submission to the infamous regency, and, at seventeen years old, imprisoned his mother for life, and hung Mortimer at Tyburn. Edward becomes renowned, both in council and in the field, and we find him, in 1327, marrying Philippa of Hainault, the fit bride of such a king. The first issue of this union was the celebrated Edward the Black Prince, born in 1330, and it is with this prince that the connection of Coventry with the Princes of Wales first commenced.

In order to make the matter plain, I must now go back again some three centuries, to the time of Leofric and Godiva, whose granddaughter, Lucia, married the great Ranulf, Earl of Chester. This earl, succeeding to the Coventry estates of the Mercian earl, occasionally, no doubt, resided at the Manor House, which was situate in Cheylesmore. Hugh, one of his descendants, got both himself and the people of Coventry into a sad mess through inducing them to join in his rebellion against King Henry II. The last Earl Ranulf procured many favours for them, among the rest the Great Fair. Both Henry II. and III. confirmed to them their privileges; and in Edward III.'s time we find the manor in the possession of Robert de Montalt, by whom it was conveyed by deed, in default of male issue in his own family, to Isabel, the king's mother. This is in the first year of Edward's reign, and looks to me to have had a coercive appearance in it, as though it had been brought on, or connected with, the circumstances of Mortimer's crime.

The intimate connection that Coventry began to possess with the royal family now began to tell on its fortunes, and we read of a chantry being founded within the limits of Cheylesmore manor, to perform daily masses for the departed and for the living benefactors of the shrine. It is singular to find the names of the cruel Isabel and her murdered lord both associated in the sacred offering. The manor of Cheylesmore must have been an important possession, as it was surrounded by a splendid park, doubtlessly well stocked with deer, whose limits extended to the village of Stivichall, and to a considerable distance south of the Manor House, which was an extensive castellated residence, erected by the Earl of Chester at different periods, the Broad Gate or principal entrance on the town side still retaining the name. Now, it so happened that John of Eltham died before the queen-mother, and the king having created Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall, granted to him and his heirs these Cheylesmore estates on the decease of Isabel, in order to enable him the better to maintain his new dignity. The title of duke had lain in abeyance since the Conquest, and this was the first instance of its introduction. This was in 1337, when the prince was only seven years old, and as it was not until 1357 that Queen Isabel died, Edward did not enter on his possession until twenty years after his succession had been secured to him. In 1344 he was elected a brother of Trinity Guild. The walls of Coventry were not commenced until 1355, and we find Edward the Black Prince granting permission for their erection, con-

* A paper read by Mr. W. G. FRETTON, at the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Naturalists' and Archaeologists' Field Club, held at the Museum, Warwick, March 5, 1872.

tributing materials, and granting licences for taxing and tolling towards the expenses of their construction. As the Black Prince was deeply engaged in the French wars from the age of sixteen to twenty-six, we do not suppose that Cheylesmore had much of his attention until his actual succession to its inheritance, which took place when he was twenty-seven years old, one year after the battle of Poitiers. The period of Edward the Black Prince's association with Coventry, therefore, extends from 1357 to 1376, that is, nineteen years. Prince though he was, his love did not run very smooth, and we see him living in single-blessedness until 1361, when he married his first love, Joan of Plantagenet, his cousin, the "Fair Maid of Kent," as she was called. This, however, did not take place until she had buried two husbands. I do not know whether he kept house at Cheylesmore during his *bache'ordom* or not, nor do I feel sure that he spent his honeymoon at Coventry; but the work of wall-building and its consequent tax-inflicting went on in the old city to the discontent of the citizens, who, in 1370, rebelled against the authorities, and were with difficulty appeased. As this was a work which that warlike prince certainly encouraged, I should hardly think that Edward was over popular here; and had his residence at the manor been constant, we should certainly have had locally historical evidence. I only look on him, therefore, as a casual visitor, coming to see after his interests.

The importance of Coventry as a possession of the Crown Prince, however, was very great, and we find Sir John Throgmorton, in Queen Elizabeth's time, observing that it hath been of *long* time considered the third city in the realm, London ranking first as the King's Chamber, Bristol second as the Queen's Chamber, and Coventry next as the Prince's Chamber.

Edward the Black Prince dying in 1376, his son Richard became heir to the throne when ten years old; was created Prince of Wales on the death of his father; and succeeded his grandfather the year after. On his accession he ratified the charters of the city, and during his reign the walls were completed, to which he contributed both stone, waste lands, and certain tolls on woollen cloth. Poor Richard frequently honoured Coventry with his notice, and on one notable occasion with his presence, when, in 1397, he selected Coventry for the noted wager of battle between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, which he as unwisely stayed just at its commencement, a step which undoubtedly cost him his life. What a scene Gosford Green must have presented on that memorable day in September! The fair city just below, with its new walls and gates, and that tall steeple only completed two years before. Another two years, and the third Prince of Wales lay a murdered king within the walls of Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire, slain by instigation of the very Hereford he had banished on Gosford Green, and who returned to usurp his crown.

We now pass over to the days of Henry Prince of Wales, who, at the time of his father's usurpation, was eleven years old. A wild, racketty youth, who was more than once committed to prison for his violent behaviour, and who on one occasion, in 1411, when he was twenty-three, we find arrested by order of the then mayor of Coventry, John Hornby, at the Priory here, and committed for breach of the peace during some revels held here. This was only a year before he himself became king.

In 1421, in an affray with the inhabitants of Coventry, the gardens belonging to the Manor House were destroyed, and in one year after the king died, leaving an infant son, who had not been created Prince of Wales, but whose career and troubles, with the contemporaneous Wars of the Roses, are a matter of history. His son Edward, however, was invested with the title; but we can hardly fancy that he had much pleasure in its honours or inheritance, as he was murdered in cold blood after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, when about eighteen years old. He must, however, have been a frequent visitor here with his august parents, who greatly favoured Coventry, which city acquired, from its

fidelity to the Lancastrian cause, the name of "The Queen's Retreat." Several instances are recorded in the City Leet Book (a curious record, between 400 and 500 years old) of the royal visits of the period, and mention is especially made of a levy of fifty marks, and the preparation of a cup for presentation to him at his coming, which was expected to have taken place in 1455, as the following extract from the pageant performed on the occasion will show. The character named "Prudence" thus addresses the Queen, as she passes by the pageant placed at the Smithford Street Conduit:—

"I welcome you, Dame Margaret, queen crowned of this land, The blessed babe that ye have borne, Prince Edward is he, Through whom peace and tranquillitie shall take this realm on hand We shall endowe both you and him clearly to understand."

He was at this time only two years old. We now go on to the time of the new dynasty, of which Edward IV. was the first king. His son Edward, the sixth Prince of Wales, was born in a troublous time, 1470, and we first come into association with him on the occasion of a visit to Coventry early in 1474, when he was about three years old. An entry in the Leet Book thus alludes to this visit:—

"Memorand.—That on the 28th day of the month of April came our Lord Prince Edward out of Wales, so by Warwick to Coventry; and the Mayre, with his brethren, with divers of the commonallie of the saide city, clothed in green and blue, meeting our seyde Lord Prince upon horseback beyond the New Cross in a chayre, being of age of 3 year, there welcoming him to his chamber, and giving him there a 100 marks in a gilt coppe of 15 ounces."

The usual pageants were gorgeously appointed. At every place in the route of the procession where a pageant was placed, there was an address appropriate to the occasion made to the infant prince, who would doubtless wonder what it was all about, and scarcely keep awake. At Bablake Gate a character, representing King Richard, thus commenced his address:—

"Welcome full high and noble Prince, to us right special,
To this your chambre, so called of antiquite," &c.

The pageant in the Cross Cheaping was somewhat attractive, as we learn from this quaint entry:—

"Also, at the Cross in Cross Cheaping were iij prophets standing at the Cross seynsing, and upon the Cross above were children of Issarell synging and casting out wheteobles (honey cakes) and flowers, and four pipes running wine. At the Conduit here there were also minstrelsy and organ pleying, and a figure of St. George addresses the Prince again. Another close by, at the Paner Inn, also did honour."

On this occasion the young prince kept house at Cheylesmore, and during his stay stood godfather to the mayor's child, and received the homage of that dignitary, and his fellow members of the corporation. In 1477 the prince came a second time, and was then made a brother of the Trinity and Corpus Christi guilds. This time, too, he kept his court at Cheylesmore; but the accommodations of this house could not have been very "royal," as we find that the king on his visit lay at the Priory. Indeed, if conjecture is allowable in a strictly historical subject, I should fancy that the glory of Cheylesmore had already departed, and that it began to show signs of decay. Six short years pass away, and Edward IV. goes the way of all flesh, and his sons soon after sleep their last sleep in each others arms, beneath the stairs of the White Tower, London. The next Prince of Wales was the son of Richard III., created in the same year his usurping father became king. I do not find any account of his visiting Coventry, though his father came to see the Corpus Christi plays in 1483.

The next of the Princes of Wales was the talented and popular Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. and eighth of his degree. He also honoured Coventry with a visit in 1498, and great were the preparations for his reception and entertainment. The gates by which he entered were decorated with pageants, and the streets in like manner. The conduits ran wine. Minstrelsy, organ playing (as it is again quaintly recorded), and speechifying, with special ballads in his honour, were

among the various methods by which the citizens and the numerous companies showed their rejoicings at the visit of this twelve-years-old Prince of Cheylesmore. As an instance of the queer customers introduced into these pageants, I select one or two items from the Leet Book :—

"A gowne and poll axe for Pilate's son, a sceptre for Herod, repairing the Devil's head, 4 hats for the Tormentors, paid the Devil and Judah, xviij^d," &c.

The stay of the prince was at the Priory for the few days he was here. Four years go by, and this promising young man is no more. He died the year after his marriage, in 1502, and Henry, afterwards the VIII., became the ninth Prince of Wales. I do not find that he was intimately connected with our city during his principedom; but after he became king there is the account of a visit by him and his queen; and in 1525, fifteen years afterwards, Mary, the Princess Royal, came for a similar purpose, viz., to see the celebrated pageants. On both these occasions the Priory was their place of abode, from which we may infer the decreasing favour of Cheylesmore Manor House. Mary was the only female who enjoyed the title of Princess of Wales in her own right, having been so created by Henry VIII. to conciliate the Welsh. Edward VI., her brother, born in 1537, was never styled Prince of Wales, only Duke of Cornwall. On his accession to the throne, however, we find him exercising manorial rights here as Lord Paramount, by granting the manor and park of Cheylesmore to the Duke of Northumberland, who let it again on lease for 99 years, the particulars of which are contained in the charter, on brass, in St. Mary's Hall. On this duke's attainder, in 1553, it reverted to the crown; but by the instrumentality of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, it was granted in fee ferme in the year 1568 for ever to the mayor and corporation of the city, for the benefit of the citizens, under certain stipulations, at a nominal payment of 9^d. per annum.

In 1611 we find Henry, tenth Prince of Wales, entertained at St. Mary's Hall, together with a train of nobility, on which occasion 50^l. was presented to the prince. On the morrow they resumed their journey. In 1619, we have an account of another lease being effected on the Cheylesmore estate, in which the mayor, &c., are the tenants at 3^l. 8s. for 21 years. This concession is granted by Prince Charles, who on the death of Henry was created eleventh Prince of Wales. On news being brought to this city of the ill-success of the king's wooing in Spain, great rejoicings took place, a large bonfire in Cross Cheaping, and bells ringing till four o'clock in the morning. In 1628, the lease of the Cheylesmore estate was renewed by the Prince of Wales for eighteen years. We pass over the troublous times of the remainder of the Stuart dynasty, which reached their culminating point at the execution of the king. In 1650, however, the king's fee ferme rents were sold to the corporation, and in 1657, the Little Park was separated from the Great Park of Cheylesmore.

The next Prince of Wales is George Augustus, afterwards George II. I do not find any visit of either him or his son, the unfortunate Frederic, or his son George, successively Princes of Wales. In 1795, in the time of the late Prince of Wales, the enclosure of the park was begun. Three years afterwards it was sold to the late Marquis of Hertford, in liquidation of certain liabilities incurred by the prince; and thus, after 438 years, Cheylesmore ceased to be associated with the Princes of Wales. Whether the power to sell existed is another matter. I think I have shown that the grant of Edward III. expressly states that the manor was to be a possession of the Princes of Wales for ever. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is my conviction that the lordship and estates of Cheylesmore ought not to have been alienated from the Princes of Wales. Another consequence of the sale was, that the claims and rights of the citizens were utterly disregarded in the transaction, and the privileges they enjoyed in connection with Coventry Park have been entirely lost. After remaining in possession

of the Hertford family for over seventy years, the estate was sold last year to H. W. Eaton, Esq., M.P. for the city. A great portion of the park is laid out in gardens, which have been for many years a source of great accommodation to the citizens; the remainder is divided into small farms, &c. Of all the trees which once adorned the park, only one of any note remains, and it is known as the "Mount Tree;" it is an elm of very large size, and was planted in 1626. It is traditionally reported that it was from this elevated spot that Charles I. sent his herald to summon the city to surrender, in August, 1642.

Very few traces of the Manor House now remain, and these are incorporated in some cottages built upon the site. An archway exists, said to have been the entrance to the tilt yard; and here and there are fragments of thick stone walls. I have thus endeavoured to lay before you the leading points of the associations of the Princes of Wales with Coventry. The subject is one which, I think, is not devoid of interest, more especially at the present time, when the sympathies of the nation have been so fully drawn forth on behalf of the heir to the British throne.

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE following account of "A Holiday at Ely," from the pen of "L.," in the *Rock*, will be read with interest by many of your readers. F. E. S.

"A flat melancholy country, intersected by water-courses, studded by Dutch windmills, and crossed and re-crossed by endless lines of pollarded willows; vast fields of monotonous green, vast patches of black soil: such is the landscape through which the Great Eastern Railway runs to Cambridge and Ely. Yet unattractive as the scenery is, the Isle of Ely is rich in historical associations. We cannot forget that it was the last refuge held by the English against the Norman invaders, in the days when these fertile lands were reedy pools. We remember the long resistance of Hereward and his men; the fierce fights which were fought in vain; the noble blood that was shed for nought. And then, as we draw near the city of Ely, we think of the false monks who betrayed it, that they might keep the wealth of their convent secure. Well was their treachery punished, for the Normans were not behind them in faithlessness; they stripped the great church of St Etheldreda of much of its gold and silver; and took also, says the chronicler, 'a notable cope which Archbishop Stigand gave, which the church hath wanted to this day.'"

"Ely, or Elige, the willow Island, was settled upon Etheldreda, as a dowry, by her husband Tonbert. Three years after her marriage, this princess was left a widow, in sole possession of the island, and leaving her domains in the hands of her steward, Ovin, she gave herself up to religious meditation. But her uncle Ethelwold, King of East Anglia, had no mind that so rich a prize should be unappropriated, and Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, became the second husband of the reluctant saint. The prince must have found his wife's sanctity a sore hinderance to his domestic peace. For twelve years did Etheldreda weary him with her prayers to be set free from the marriage yoke; and few modern husbands would, we think, have withstood her entreaties so long. She gained her point at last, and was permitted to retire to the abbey of Caldingham, where she took the veil. Egfrid, however, repented of his consent, and sallied forth to snatch her from her retreat, but she fled southward, and succeeded in escaping him. Then, coming to Ely, and finding herself secure in that almost inaccessible isle of the fens, she commenced the foundation of her famous monastery (for both sexes) about A. D. 673.

"In common with many other saints of that era, Ethel-

dreda saw no connexion between cleanliness and godliness. The greater the sanctity, the fouler the dirt; and from the time of her entrance into the monastery, we learn that she laid aside her linen, using woollen garments only, and that she would 'rarely wash in hot bath, unless just before any of the great festivals, as Christmas, Easter, and the Epiphany.' For seven years she presided over the abbey of Ely, and at length became afflicted with a tumour under the jaw, which caused her death. 'She was much pleased with that sort of distemper,' says the Venerable Bede, 'and was wont to say, "I know that I deservedly bear the weight of my sickness on my neck; for when I was very young I bore there the needless weight of jewels, and, therefore, I believe the Divine goodness would have me endure the pain in my neck, that I may be absolved from the guilt of my needless levity, having now, instead of gold and precious stones, a red swelling and burning in my neck."' So she died, and was buried in a wooden shell; but sixteen years after her interment, her sister Sexburga (who had succeeded her as abbess) caused her grave to be opened. A rare and costly marble coffin had been discovered (miraculously, as it was pretended), near the walls of Granchester, by certain monks; and in this receptacle they placed the remains of the saint. Her body, we are told, was found to be wholly uncorrupted.

"On leaving the railway station, we see the hoary turrets and vast grey bulk of the great cathedral rising far above the modest buildings around it. We take our way along the quiet road that leads to the little town, passing here and there a crumbling wall or a quaint gateway, until we stand before the west front of the minster. 'The Galilee porch,' says Mr. Walcott, 'however intrinsically beautiful, is here a blot and a disfigurement.' Yet it is impossible not to admire the exceeding richness of its ornamentation. An exquisite double doorway, divided by a pier of clustered shafts, admits us to the interior, and the magnificent perspective of the building is fully disclosed. This first view is overwhelming in its grandeur; solemn and dim is the great nave with its vast arches and lofty columns, but on the space beneath the octagon the rich coloured light pours down, meeting the grey shadows and chasing them away. Beyond, rises the glorious choir, wonderful in its variety and intricacy; and glowing with the burning hues of jewelled windows. We come slowly up the nave, and pause under this marvellous octagon, which is said by many to be the special beauty of the cathedral. 'Here stood originally a square Norman tower, which in the year 1322, from the unequal pressure of the four parts of the church, gave way and fell eastward, crushing in its fall several adjoining arches.' The disaster happened at a favourable time, for the convent was wealthy and liberal, and repairs were begun without delay. The architect of this octagonal tower was Alan de Walsingham, a sacrist, under whose charge were all the monastic buildings. It was a bold and original design, of which there are only three other instances:—Eureux, Batalha, and Peterborough. It is impossible to describe the effect of the soft glow, falling on our faces as we look upwards at the heavy timber roof, supported over that wide area without a pillar. From it Wren designed the lantern of St. Paul's.

"Passing through the gates of the beautiful oaken screen, we enter the choir, which extends to the length of seven bays, the stalls occupying three of them. Here the delicate tracery on the solid walls is so lavish, that the eye is almost wearied with its profusion. All the arches are ornamented, and some of them have bosses of lovely foliage attached to their mouldings. Overhead, the pointed arches are like the petals of gorgeous flowers; the cold stone seems to bud and blossom into countless forms of beauty. The soft grey of the Purbeck marble blends with the warmer colours, and contrasts well with the stainless white around it. It is not until some time has elapsed that we can calmly study the details of the scene, and examine the elaborate carving of the stalls. The panels in the upper portions are indeed

worthy of close attention, for each panel is filled with sculptured groups illustrative of Scripture history, all (with one exception) being executed by the celebrated Abeloes of Louvain. They are arranged chronologically; the scenes on the north side are taken from the New Testament, and those on the south side from the Old. Here and there a dash of golden glory falls on the rich brown of the carved oak, lighting up the saintly faces, and revealing all the exquisite finish of the workmanship. Perhaps the most beautiful of these panels is 'the Ascension'; here only a portion of our Lord's form is visible; but the 'men of Galilee,' stand gazing up into heaven, bereaved, bewildered, and sorrowful. There is an intense pathos in the rendering of this episode.

"Standing on the shining floor of the choir, we look up at that marvellous wall of alabaster which guards the holy table. Here we linger and wonder, striving to trace the woven stems of those countless roses. Our eyes are dazzled by the fiery stones that flash crimson from the twisted shafts. In the compartments of the reredos we see again various events in the life of the Saviour—His entry into Jerusalem: the washing of the disciples' feet; the institution of the sacrament; the agony in the garden; the bearing of the cross. All the faces are delicately beautiful. The elaboration of design, and the richness of each minute detail, can hardly be surpassed. The spiral pillars are crowned by angel forms, which rise, haloed and resplendent, in the light of the high windows. Below stands the holy table, raised above the level of the floor, and covered by a cloth of crimson velvet, whereon a lady's fingers have wrought a miracle of embroidery worthy of mediæval days, and on the super-frontal these well-known words are worked in gold—

"'Oh, Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, grant us Thy peace!
Oh, Lamb of God, have mercy upon us!'

"In the choir are monuments of the bishops, men famous in the history of the Church, prelates of whom much has been written and said. They sleep peacefully now under the shadow of the mighty sanctuary they helped to rear; three of them are in full pontificals, with mitre and crosier, guarded by angels, and surrounded by sacred symbols. At the east end of the north side of the choir is the chapel of Bishop Alcock, who was the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge. It is richly and curiously ornamented, but much defaced. A corresponding chapel in the south aisle of the choir is that of Bishop West; and here we pause and marvel at the wonderful fertility of the designer's fancy. 'Although every part is covered with niches, pedestals, and canopies, interspersed with reliefs, grotesque designs, and ornaments, the whole appears light and airy. The ceilings of the canopies are covered with tracery that can only be compared to lace-work exquisitely varied and finished.' The dim traces of gold and rich colour glimmer faintly here and there, where the defilement of whitewash has been removed, but the traces of desecration are most painfully visible; not a figure can be found perfect, and every part has suffered mutilation.

"The 'Lady Chapel,' now used by the inhabitants of Ely for public worship, and known as Holy Trinity Church, retains enough of its former splendour to show that it must have been originally very gorgeous. But here, too, it may be said 'they brake down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers.' They made wild mischief in our churches—those Iconoclasts—and it is doubtful if zeal for pure religion directed their hands. Rather was it that passion for destruction which actuates a child's wanton demolition of some costly toy. But although love and reverence have striven to rebuild the houses of the Lord, the old grandeur can never be fully restored, and the traces of the destroyers must remain for ever.

"The shadows creep up the nave, and the rich hues of the emblazoned roof can scarcely be discerned, for the

daylight is fading. Then the choir is softly illuminated with starry lights, and the afternoon service begins. It is a service to be long remembered; the colours grow dimmer and dimmer in the great windows, as the sweet organ-notes thrill through the vast building. 'If with all your hearts ye truly seek Me, then shall ye surely find Me.' We listen to the sacred words, chanted with such saintly passion, and think of that old way whereby alone we may reach the Father's house in heaven. We remember those who have gone before us in the narrow path, and have already entered into His rest. Some—whose bones are mouldering now in this ancient minster—sought Him with much tribulation, bearing burdens which He would have had them cast at His feet, enduring self-inflicted pain which He would have spared them. And yet for such as these, was that promise spoken, through the twilight of the Middle Ages, 'Ye shall surely find Me.' It is not for us, walking in the full sunshine of truth, to condemn the mistakes of those who sought Him indeed 'with all their hearts,' but sought Him in the semi-darkness of a profligate time. Rather should the chronicles of their lives

"Flash ancestral spirit from their page
Wake the greedy age to noble deeds."

"So we come forth again into the open air, and loiter about Ely in the dust. The next day dawns fair and clear—a herald of spring—and we take a survey of the old monastic buildings. Grotesque faces, stained by the storms of centuries, leer at us from many an ancient portal; diamond-paned windows of all shapes and sizes, imbedded in heavy stone mouldings, peep out from glossy ivy-wreaths; and the thick grey walls are decked with golden lichen and soft green velvet moss. The great gate of the monastery, called 'Ely Porta,' stands in unimpaired strength, a large and massive pile, having square towers at the angles. The south end thereof, with the rooms above, including a large room over the archway, is used for the Cathedral Grammar School. Strolling into the park, we ascend by winding paths to the summit of that artificial mound called 'Cherry Hill.' Here, says Mr. Kingsley, the wife of Hereward, looking out to the north-east, saw the river swarming with Norman ships, and knew that the Camp of Refuge was lost. But the flat, rich country lies peacefully in the morning sunshine, and the whole face of the scene has changed since those stormy days. And if Torpfrida could stand on Cherry Hill once more, she would look down no longer on foul dykes and desolate meres, and wild wastes of marsh and reeds; but on rich cornfields and pastures, on the dwellings of a new race who are men of peace. Far across the fertile lands—won from the fens—drifts the soft music of Ely bells, bearing the old message which the church ever uttered in the troubled times, and is uttering still.

"We take our leave of Ely, and of the most glorious cathedral that has ever gladdened our eyes. Catching the last glimpse of its venerable towers, standing up darkly against the clear blue sky, we are glad to remember that—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness, but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."

THE JEWS' HOUSE, LINCOLN.—The interesting Norman house, at the foot of Steep Hill, Lincoln, is in so bad a state of repair that unless immediately strengthened, one of the very few examples we have of a street house of the Norman period will become a ruin. This building dates from the beginning of the 12th century. It appears to have gained its popular name, the Jews' House, from an incident in the reign of Edward I., when a Jewess residing near it was executed for clipping the coin of the realm. The city of Lincoln, for its own sake, should see that this interesting and valuable relic of past time, and tangible evidence in connection with its early history, is safely preserved.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

[HOME.]

BICKNOLLEN.—On the pulpit in Bicknollen church, which is being renovated, being removed a few days ago, a stone staircase was discovered in the wall, and leading out again almost to the top of the screen.

CHIPPING BARNET.—An interesting discovery has just been made in St. John's church, Chipping Barnet, by Mr. Butterfield, architect, of London. He was examining the chancel with a view to future plans for restoration, when his attention was arrested by the appearance of a spot in the south-east wall, which led him to ask and obtain permission to remove some plaster for more minute examination of the wall. Very speedily a piscina, in remarkably good preservation, was laid bare, and which, from its position and the manner in which its stone-work is "faced," confirms a belief entertained by many that originally the chancel extended farther eastward than at present.

PAPCASTLE.—Whilst some recent excavations were being made at Papcastle, near Cockermouth, some fragments of Roman pottery were discovered, the chief of which were of the fine bright red Samian ware. One vessel had been a bowl with a spirited representation of a boar-hunt in low relief on its outer surface, under a band of the usual pattern—a sort of egg-and-tongue moulding. On another piece found was a nude female figure, and some other pieces were quite plain. Only one other kind of pottery was found. It had probably been a culinary utensil, and was of fine black ware, with slight ornamentation on its outer surface.

[FOREIGN.]

RELICS OF BERNARD PALLISSY.—An interesting discovery has been made in a field near Apremont, in France. The mouth of a cave was found within eighteen or twenty inches of the surface, and on exploring there was found a mass of enamelled pottery, consisting of small figures, which are attributed to Bernard Pallissy. The Comte de Grandpré, to whom the property belongs, intends to continue the research.

SWITZERLAND.—In Switzerland, an archæological discovery of great interest has lately been made on the shores of the Lake of Bienné. It appears that recent engineering operations in the vicinity have necessitated the lowering of the level of the lake, and this has resulted in the exposure of a number of stakes which had been driven firmly into the bed of the lake. The presence of a lacustrine settlement was at once suspected, and through the exertions of several Swiss archæologists a variety of objects has been brought to light which altogether confirm the truth of those surmises. They have been found at a distance of about 5 or 6 feet from the bed of the lake, and include stone hatchets, vases, cooking utensils, hemp-cord, and stags' horns, besides a quantity of bones, which on being professionally examined are found to have belonged to the stag, horse, ox, wild boar, pig, goat, beaver, dog, mouse, and the human race. A hatchet, made of the hard kind of stone called *néphrite*, has attracted much attention, and is the largest of its kind yet discovered in Switzerland, being twice as long as those hitherto found. The further decrease in level of the waters of the lake is looked forward to by local archæologists with much interest, as the exposure of other lacustrine habitations might very possibly then take place.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.—An act of vandalism is reported as in contemplation. The ruins of the castle, which have so long formed the crown of the bold escarpment which overlooks an extensive sweep of country to the south of the town, as it is said, shortly to be removed, in order that the table-land on the top of the rock may be converted into a site for villa residences.

THE GOLD COUNTRY OF OPHIR, AND SOLOMON'S VOYAGES.

(Concluded from p. 72.)

SOLOMON the king had an investigating disposition and was profoundly learned. It is customary to twit him with an error in Prov. vi. 8, where he appears to have mistaken the ants' egg-capsules for corn, but research has proved that some ants do store grain; they have lately been watched at Mentone, and the fact proved.

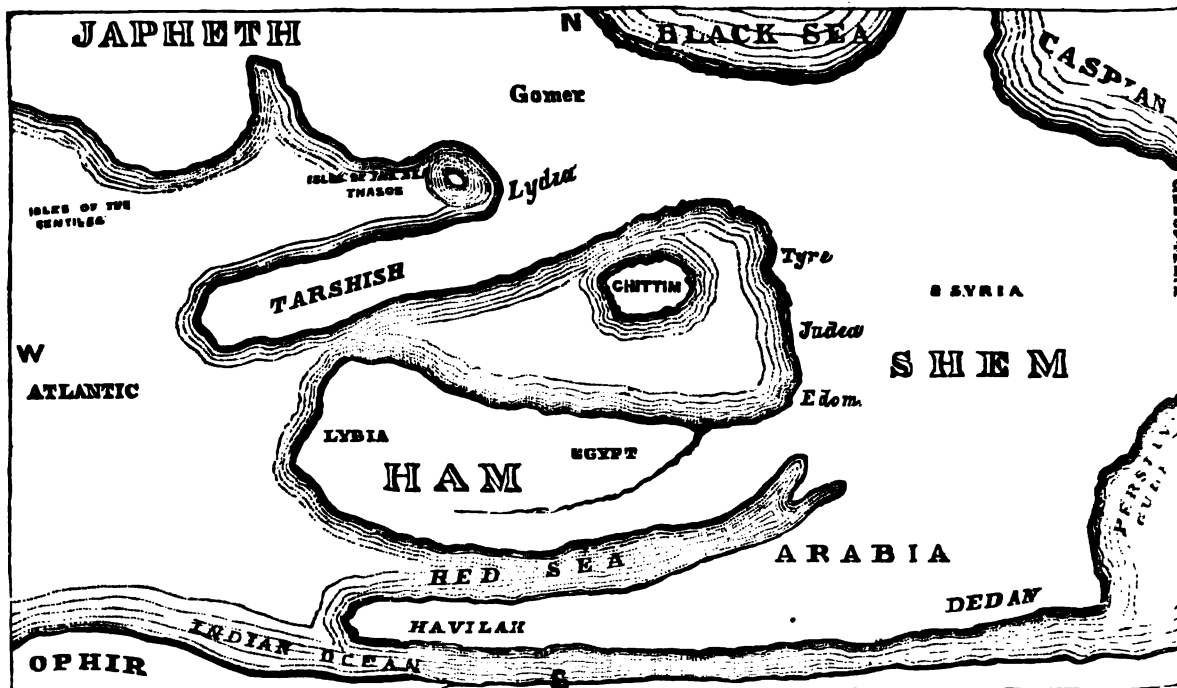
He may have known of the sea-passage round the Cape of Good Hope, for it appears quite certain that it was known to the Phœnicians; how far they profited by that knowledge we have no proof, but look at this. It is asserted that they would have no difficulty in sailing down the east coast of Africa to Sofala: say in $20^{\circ} 14'$ south latitude; within about 1500 miles of the Cape. It is known that they explored the Atlantic coast of Spain and visited the British Isles; say 1200 miles north of Gibraltar; if so, why not sail 1200 miles

when autumn came, they went ashore and sowed the land, by whatever part of Lybia they happened to be sailing, and waited for harvest; then having reaped the corn they put to sea. When two years had thus passed, in the third, having doubled the pillars of Hercules, they arrived in Egypt."

This account is very circumstantial, and singularly fills up the alleged three years of Solomon's voyages.

With the geography of Herodotus before us, let us cast an eye upon the annexed map, which has been laid down on the plan adopted by all old geographers, viz., to define the intelligible, and to bridge over the unknown.

Jerusalem was, with the Hebrews, the centre of the whole earth. Africa was described by the sacred writers, by Homer, Hecataeus, Herodotus, Eratosthenes, and Strabo, only as known to them. What they did know had been gleaned from travellers, or their own personal observations; but they could not know all, for the early Phœnician and Greek explorers were very reticent in their communications; confirming what others knew from independent sources, but



south along the west coast of Africa? This would bring them to about Cape Palmas, just where Africa narrows in so marked a manner, and the whole coast of Guinea would lie open to them. Why should they stop? There is no impossibility in this, scarcely even an improbability, if we would open our eyes to the facts.

But further, Herodotus expressly tells us that the Phœnicians did circumnavigate Africa about 610 B.C.; it runs thus in Cary's version, iv. 42:—

"Lybia [Africa] shows itself to be surrounded with water, except so much of it as borders upon Asia. Necho, King of Egypt, was the first whom we know of that proved this; he, when he had ceased digging the canal leading from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf [the Red Sea], sent certain Phœnicians in ships, with orders to sail back through the pillars of Hercules [the Straits of Gibraltar], into the Northern Sea [the Mediterranean], and so to return to Egypt. The Phœnicians, accordingly, setting out from the Red Sea, navigated the Southern Sea [the Indian Ocean];

not volunteering original information lest others should cut them out in their own markets.

Jerusalem was the centre of the whole earth to the Hebrews, who had given no attention to foreign commerce before the days of King Solomon. To their writers Tarshish, in Cilicia, was well known, but the remoter regions of the Mediterranean were to them a mere haze. When they heard of Phœnician enterprise extending to Carthage in North Africa, to Carthage in South Spain, to Gades on the Atlantic, all was one to them, as they had no maps, and could not bring the subject within the grasp of positive knowledge.

Tartessus is a fabulous word. Herodotus writes (Cary iv. 152) "The Samians . . . were carried away by an east wind; and as the wind did not abate, having passed through the columns of Hercules, they arrived at Tartessus." Clearly, this is Gades, in Boetica, now Cadiz.

The syllable "Tart," in Tartessus, is held to resemble "Cart" in Carthage; and Carthage, i.e. new Carthage, in Spain, is surrounded with mineral wealth; but this locality

will not suit the description of Herodotus, for it is *within* the pillars of Hercules, not without.

The Hebrew word Tarshish is well identified, and can only be rightly understood as connected with the maritime dominions of Phœnicia; the root word is Tzur, the same as in Tyre; and if the Tyrians colonized Cilicia, as is clear from the Greek fable of Cilix being the son of Agenor, and brother of Phœnix and Europa; if Tyrians colonized North Africa in the person of Dido, and founded Cadiz in Spain, we have in this extensive and important series of enterprises a full explanation of the mystic Tarshish—dim, monstrous, wonderful to the home-keeping Jews of those days. This word appears to have been transformed into Tartessus, in a vain attempt to produce a Greek equivalent. A. HALL.

DISCOVERY OF A SECOND ROMAN INTERMENT AT EAST HALL, MURSTON, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

On the 7th of March last, the workmen engaged in digging brick-earth discovered the remains of another interment on the East Hall estate. These relics were found fifty yards south east of the first interment, described by Mr. Dunkin in your paper of the 9th March. The present find consisted of sixteen specimens of pottery, arranged in four lines from north to south, and from two to three feet in rear of each other.

The first line consisted of a small black urn $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a cup and patera of Samian ware on its right.

The second was composed of four urn-shaped vessels, one yellow and three black, which were unfortunately broken in fragments in "falling" the earth.

The third had, on the north side, a small black urn 3 in. high; thirteen feet to the right of this, a vessel of black ware 13 in. in circumference and $2\frac{1}{2}$ high, with a neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter; and on the south side a minute urn of blue-black pottery 3 in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at its mouth; close to it were the fragments of a large yellowish coloured jug-shaped specimen.

The fourth and last line was made up of six specimens, comprising a patera of black pottery on the north, and another patera of black ware, with a small black urn $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. high on its right. On the south side and in the centre came a Samian patera, with a yellow urn $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high on the right, and on its left a bottle-shaped vessel of coarse red pottery 9 in. high, 5 in. in diameter at its widest part, with a long narrow neck tapering off to a diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. There are traces also of a handle having been attached to the top of the neck.

The vessels forming this interment are remarkably thin and fragile, so much so that in some instances I was unable to restore them. The brick-earth here is nearly all removed by what is termed "falling," consequently many precious relics are shattered in pieces, and as each fall comes in, it either takes pottery with it, or leaves them standing out in bold relief on the newly-exposed surface, and thus affording one a good opportunity of examining them and jotting down full particulars respecting them. GEORGE PAYNE, JUN.

Sittingbourne, Kent, April 5.

THE Rev. J. F. Russell, of Greenhithe, has, with the greatest liberality, consented that his well-known and highly-valuable collection of early pictures, now at No. 4, Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park, shall be open to any one who will, by letter, apply for permission to see it. Pictures belonging to Mr. Russell have been, owing to his liberality, so often lent to public exhibitions, such as the Manchester Art-Treasures, Leeds Exhibition, and those at the Royal Academy, that it is hardly needful to do more than recall the fact that his collection comprises a Memlinc, Albert Durer, Taddeo Gaddi, and other precious examples of early art in Italy, Germany, and Flanders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

SIGNBOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Mr. J. T. Emslie, by consulting "The History of Signboards," by J. Larwood, and J. C. Hotten, will find ample details in that work (invaluable to lovers of odd scraps, quaint and curious, relating to signs, &c.), concerning the information he requires. His opinion that many signboards have been painted by art-educated men,* and I may add by men who have attained fame and distinction in the profession, is there corroborated by facts and examples.†

Harp Alley appears to have been at one time the headquarters of the sign-painters. "Here Messrs. Barlow, Craddock, and others . . . had their studios, and produced some very creditable signs, both carved and painted."‡

Mr. Hotten's account of the BOAR'S HEAD, in Eastcheap, "the famous inn patronized by Jack Falstaff," that prince of wits and obesity, contains some capital pieces of information. He says, "The first mention of this inn occurs in the testament of William Warden, in the reign of Richard II., who gave all that tenement called the Boar's Head, in Eastcheap, to a college of priests, or chaplains, founded by Sir W. Walworth, the Lord Mayor, in the adjoining church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane. . . .

At one time the portal was decorated with carved oak figures of Falstaff and Prince Henry; and in 1834 the former was in the possession of a brazier in Eastcheap, whose ancestors had lived in the shop he then occupied since the Great Fire. . . . On the removal of a mound of rubbish at Whitechapel, brought there after the Great Fire, a carved boxwood bas-relief boar's head was found, set in a circular frame formed by two boars' tusks, mounted and united with silver. An inscription to the following effect was pricked in the back:—"Wm. Brooke, Landlord of the Boar's Hedde, Estchepe, 1566." This object, formerly in the possession of Mr. Stanford, the celebrated publisher, was sold at Christie and Manson's, on January 27, 1855, and was bought by Mr. Halliwell."

. . . "The ancient sign, carved in stone, with the initials I. T. and the date 1668, is now preserved in the City of London Library, Guildhall."§

Oliver Goldsmith has immortalized this tavern, in his essay, entitled, "A Reverie at the Boar's Head Tavern, in Eastcheap." This essay, written in his inimitable style, abounds with poignant wit and humour, which carries the imagination of the reader back to "ye good olde tymes," the period when the jocund Knight, Dame Quickly, and other noted personages, exalted by the immortal bard of Avon, were supposed to have footed their merry time upon the stage.

The "BEAR, in Drury Lane," is spoken of by Etherege in his comedy of "She wou'd if she cou'd;" and scene 3 was supposed to represent the apartments of that inn.

I find that John Hersey's "Elements of Algebra," was "printed by William Godbid, for Thomas Passinger, at the sign of the Three Bibles, on London Bridge," &c. Hotten says this was a common sign among booksellers on London Bridge, and furnishes an instance of a Charles Tyne, a bookseller, having the above sign, and of whom trade tokens are extant.¶

* George Morland (and others of far greater fame) is said to have painted several. This knowledge concerning this artist calls forth a remark from G. H. Rodwell, in his historical romance of "Old London Bridge," that in 1536, "there were no George Morlands going about painting signs for a few nights' lodgings, that in after times would fetch their weight in gold."

† "The History of Signboards," 6th edition; pp. 37-41.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 379. § *Ibid.* pp. 378, 379. ¶ Folio, 1673.

¶ "The History of Signboards," p. 254.

I have given the two following curious advertisements,* etc., as noting the proprietors of certain signs, with the situation of their establishments, not specified in Mr. Hotten's useful work, "John Dutton at the Raven" excepted, i.e.:—

"Mrs. *Elizabeth Matthews*, of *Plimouth*, after Four Months in the Hands of several Eminent Physicians, for the cure of the *Vertigo* in her Head; and hath had extraordinary Means used, but found no Relief till she took the *Cephalic Liquid Snuff*, which by the Blessing of God in Ten Days cured her both of the Pain and Giddiness in her Head; the said Mrs. *Matthews* earnestly desires this might be made Publick for the Good and Benefit of others. It is the same that was prepared for our Late most Gracious Queen, and Publish'd by her Majesty's Command. It is Sold at most Eminent Booksellers, both in *London*, and most great Towns in *England*; at the Fruit-Shop at the *Royal Exchange Gate*; at Mr. *Rhodes*, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride Lane* in *Fleet Street*; and at my House, at the *Golden Ball* in *Orange Street*, near *Leicester Fields*, *London*."

"*ELIXIR STOMACHICUM*; or, The Great Cordial Elixir for the Stomach, of a Delicate Flavour, and Pleasant (though Bitterish) Taste, to be drank at any time, but especially in a Morning in any Liquor, as Ale, Tea, Canary, &c. Which, for the Scurvey, to Purify the Blood, Expell Wind, for all Indispositions of the Stomach, as want of Appetite, Sick-ness, Loathing, &c., and Three other most certain Vertues (mention'd in the Bills Sold with it, and to be had gratis at the Places where 'tis sold), excels any One Medicine ever made publick to the World, and of such Excellency and Usefulness for all Persons as never to be without it about them. 'Tis sold by some one Bookseller in most Cities, and many great Towns in *England*; also by *H. Rhodes* at the *Star* in *Fleet Street*; *John Harris* at the *Harrow* in *Little Britain*; *John Dutton* at the *Raven* in *Yewen Street*; *Hugh Newman* in the *Poultry*; *S. Clarke* in *George Yard* *Lombard Street*, and *H. Rhodes*, Booksellers. The Author having appointed the three last only (besides himself) to sell it by Wholesale, any Person wanting it to dispose of, or sell again, may be there furnish'd with Allowance for selling.—*Price One Shilling each Bottle*."

The above is a fair specimen of quackery advertisements in those days, not far behind the sublime effusions of the present generation. In 1698, John Lawrence lived at the sign of the Angel, in the *Poultry*; John Nicholson, at the King's Arms, in *Little Britain*; and Thomas Speed, at the Three Crowns, near the *Royal Exchange*, in *Cornhill*, all three booksellers. In the same year, there lived at the sign of the King's Arms and Globe, at *Charing Cross*, Thos. Tattell, mathematical instrument maker.

The *Golden Ball*, against the *Royal Exchange*, in *Cornhill*, was, in 1707, the sign of George Strahan, bookseller, known as the publisher of several miscellaneous works.† The eighth edition of "The Noble and Renowned History of Guy, Earl of Warwick," was "printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, at the Red Lyon, in *Paternoster Row*," 1736.

Juvenal's Head (la Tête de Juvenal) was the sign of François Changuion, bookseller, near *Fountain Court*, in the Strand, in 1750. Changuion was chiefly known as the importer of newly-published French literature, as issued from some of the principal printing firms of Paris and Amsterdam.

In conclusion, I wish to remark that *Waltham Cross*, *Herts*, boasts of a tavern, the sign of which bears the following inscription:—

"*St. Olde
Four Shannas
Waltham.
1260.*"

But the present inn is a comparatively modern structure. In *Waltham Abbey* may be seen the sign of the "Old English Gentleman." This, at one time, was a very good example of sign painting, but now nearly obliterated by time and the elements.

Waltham Abbey.

AN ANCIENT SEAL.

SIR,—The matrix of the curious seal, here engraved, was found, I believe, near *Lostwithiel*, *Cornwall*, in 1837. The central device, although somewhat rudely executed, is at once recognised as the Holy Lamb and Flag, but the inscription round the verge of the seal, notwithstanding the general distinctness of the individual letters, has yet to be explained. Suggestions as to the probable meaning of the legend are therefore solicited from those readers of the *Antiquary* who have made ancient seals a particular study. It may be said that the device of the Holy Lamb and Flag forms the crest of the Merchant Taylors' Company,* besides being the arms of the Templars. The seal is a fraction over $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter.

April 12, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

ANCIENT CROSS IN BAKEWELL CHURCH-YARD.

SIR,—I am quite able to confirm Mr. R. E. Way's opinion (ante p. 85) that the cross in *Bakewell Churchyard*, and the tallest of those at *Lanbadarn Fawr*, have not only a striking resemblance, but belong to the same period. The Saxon knot-work ornament appears on both—a characteristic feature in artistic work dating from the beginning of the eighth to the middle of the eleventh century. This is proved by comparing the various interlacing designs found on the shafts of these crosses, with the illuminated letters in Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. Many of these twisted patterns are acknowledged to be very beautiful, and to show a great variety in design. If Mr. Way can by any means obtain a sight of O'Neill's "Examples of Irish Crosses," he will gain a further idea of the rich ornamentation on some of these early Christian monuments, the Irish style of art having been copied by the Anglo Saxon, and adopted by them.

Excellent representations of the four faces of the *Bakewell Cross* may be seen in Lysons' "Derbyshire." Views of three of the sides are also given in Bray's "Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire." Bray states that this cross is said to have been brought into the churchyard from some other place. Be it as it may, its antiquity is undoubted, and it still remains as a monument of past ages, though the carved work has suffered much from the effects of time and weather.

April 12, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE RESCUE OF AVEBURY BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

SIR,—The exemplary act of Sir John Lubbock, in purchasing Avebury, and thus preventing its utter destruction, cannot be too highly praised.

The true history of the matter has only become generally known by the publication of the address by Sir John, delivered before the Anthropological Institute, at the anniversary meeting, held 15th January last. As it is extremely interesting, I hasten to lay it before your readers, that they, by united effort, may stir up the public and the responsible

* Herbert, speaking of the original arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company, granted by *Clarenceux*, in 1480, says, "they differ from the present (granted in 1586), the latter having a lion, instead of the Holy Lamb (which is in the body of the first arms), and which latter is now their crest"—*History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London*, vol. ii., p. 384, foot-note.

* The *Historical and Political Monthly Mercury* for June, 1698.
† See advertisement in "The Maxims of the Government of Venice," &c., 1707.

parties, with a view to the conservation of *all* megalithic remains. The example set by Sir John Lubbock ought to be imitated by those of our great landowners on whose estates similar monuments are found. If *they* will not preserve them from destruction, the State should do so. Sir John Lubbock says:—

"The continued destruction of pre-historic monuments is a fact which I am sure we all deeply regret, and which reflects little credit on us as a nation. This year a portion of Abury, the grandest monument of its kind in this country, perhaps in the world, was actually sold for building purposes in cottage allotments.

"Fortunately, the Rev. B. King, the rector of Abury, knowing the interest I felt in that great monument, wrote to me on the subject, and mentioned a sum for which it might be rebought and thus preserved.

"I at once authorized him to offer the amount in my name, and I am happy to say that it has been accepted, those who had taken the allotments having agreed to exchange them for other bits of land. This danger is, therefore, I hope, averted, but it seems to me that, as a nation, we ought to take these monuments under our protection, and that it is really disgraceful to allow them to be broken up, as is too often the case, for the mere value of the stone of which they consist, or the land on which they stand. It is my intention, next session, to ask for leave to bring in a Bill, which our treasurer, Mr. Flower, has very carefully prepared, and which I hope will have the effect of checking the destruction of these interesting remains.

"I am happy to say that I have already promises of very valuable support."

I am sure that no opposition to such a measure will be presented by true-minded people; and when the Bill does pass, the thanks of all archaeologists will be as grateful as those which are rendered to Sir John Lubbock by all classes of the community for his Bank Holiday Act.

Wimborne, Dorset, March 30.

J. JEREMIAH.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, when Dr. BIRCH, F.S.A., President, was in the chair.

The following gentlemen were proposed by the Council as members of the society:—J. Manship Norman, Esq., Rev. Daniel Haigh, Rev. Prebendary Malan, John Henderson, Esq., Caleb Weeks, Esq., John Chalmers, Esq.

The following papers were then read:—

I.—"Notice of a Curious Myth respecting the Birth of Sargina, from the Assyrian Tablets containing an Account of his Life," By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

In his remarkable paper Mr. Talbot showed that Sargina I. was a very ancient king of Babylonia. The date of his reign is uncertain, but it may be roughly estimated at fourteen or fifteen centuries before the Christian era. He was a legislator and a conqueror: and his arms appear to have reached the distant Mediterranean. He fixed his capital at Agani, in Babylonia, a city whose site has not yet been discovered. His history, like that of other ancient conquerors and legislators, has become partially involved in fable. An account of his birth and infancy, preserved on a tablet in the British Museum, offers a great similarity to that of the infancy of Moses, as related in the second chapter of Exodus. For, we read that the mother of Moses "took

for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein: and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink. And Pharaoh's daughter saw the ark among the flags, and she sent her maid to fetch it. And when she had opened it she saw the child." All this agrees very closely with the conduct of Sargina's mother as described on the Assyrian tablet. "In a secret place my mother had brought me forth. She placed me in an ark of bulrushes; with bitumen she closed up the door. She threw me into the river, which did not enter into the ark. The river bore me up, and brought me to the dwelling of a kind-hearted fisherman. He saved my life and brought me up as his own son," &c. The inscription appears to have been a long one, but only a small portion of the beginning has been well preserved.

II.—"The Assyrian verb *Basu*, 'to be;' *Qubah*, 'to say;' and *Isu*, 'to have,' identified as variant forms of verbs having the same signification in the Hebrew language." By Richard Cull, Esq., F.S.A.

The author drew attention to certain letter changes as producing variant forms of Semitic roots, and assuming that the Assyrian is subject to the same phonetic laws as the other Semitic languages, he identified *Basu*, "to be;" *Qubah*, "to say;" and *Isu*, "to have," with Hebrew verbs which express the same sense. He referred to Aryan philology to show that, compared with it Semitic philology is yet in its infancy, as none but such likeness, as leads to immediate identification has been recognised by Assyrian scholars.

III.—"On the Rise of Semitic Civilization, chiefly considered upon Philological Evidence." By the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A.

After a brief introduction the author stated that comparative grammar has shown that the Semitic languages belong to a late period in the history of the development of speech, and presupposed a parent-language, possibly connected with the old Egyptian and the sub-Semitic dialects of North Africa. Many objections, however, lie against the biliteral theory, and most of the biliteral roots are probably of foreign origin. This is Accadian, also the source, it would seem, of the earliest Semitic traditions. Thus two at least of the rivers of Paradise are Babylonian, and the Sisuthrus of Berosus (the Biblical Noah), is the Accadian Susru or Na (Anu). Like the traditions, a large proportion of the words in the Semitic languages which express the objects of civilized life are borrowed from the Accadian. The ordinary terms for "city," "weighing," "measuring," "ciphers," &c., come from this source. We are thus enabled to gauge the primitive civilization of Semitic nomads, and to determine that their home had no great rivers or mountains, like the deserts of Northern Arabia.

This energetic young society has lately received a rich present for its library, in the shape of an ancient Sepher-Torah, dating from the 10th century. This MS. is the only copy of the Pentateuch as used by the Aden Jews, descendants of the pre-Mahometan inhabitants, which has yet reached this country, and the society is indebted to the liberality of Captain F. Prideaux, Assistant Political Resident at Aden, for the valuable donation. The council of the society hope soon to exhibit the roll to the public, with a detailed examination of its philological and archæological peculiarities.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Friday, April 5, when Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE was in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Sir J. Lubbock, giving some particulars of the acquisition by him of the land at Abury, on which the great Druidical monument is placed.

Mr. Karshaw sent "Notes on the recently-discovered portion of the Mazarin Bible, in the Archiepiscopal Library

at Lambeth," which were read, and in the discussion which ensued, Mr. Loftie added some bibliographical details, and made remarks on the early printed and MSS. books exhibited by Sir W. Tite and others in illustration of the subject.

Mr. Micklethwaite, on behalf of Mr. Scott, gave "Particulars about the Discovery of the Remains of the Substructure of the Shrine of St. Alban," which were illustrated by drawings and photographs. Nearly the whole of the substructure had been found built up into the east end of the church, and this had probably taken place early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the grammar school of the town was formed in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey.

Mr. Talbot Bury and others joined in an animated discussion upon several points of the account given by Mr. Micklethwaite.

The Lambeth portion of the Mazarin Bible was exhibited, by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Henderson brought two beautiful metal caskets of Persian work, damascened with gold and silver; one was of late thirteenth century work, and on it were the outlines of seated figures which had been covered with gold; the other was of the fourteenth century, and of unusual form.

Mr. Gheoghegan sent a Roman fibula and spear-head of bronze of good, but not unusual, type, also a brooch of silver and a boss or ornament, found at Bishop's Castle, Orkney.

Mr. Corbet sent some early Norwegian coins; and Mr. Sparvel-Bayly exhibited three Anglo-Saxon urns, one of large size, various bowls, and fragments of Samian ware, some having potters' marks, and fragments of other pottery, which had been found on the shore of the Thames, near the ancient ferry at West Tilbury, Essex.

[PROVINCIAL.]

MANCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on the 1st. ult., in the rooms of Dr. Clay, 101, Piccadilly, when Dr. CLAY, president, was in the chair.

The Rev. J. S. Doxey having read the correspondence of the society and the minutes of the last meeting, announced several presentations to the cabinet and library.

A paper on "British War Medals" was read by Dr. Skaife, of Blackburn, descriptive of the rare and interesting medals exhibited by him at the January meeting.

Afterwards the following numismatic curiosities were handed round for the inspection of the members present:—Two silver tickets of reward for rifle shooting, distributed at Bremen among the riflemen, which could also be passed as current coins; two coins of Mexico, one (a ducat) being that of the first Emperor, and the other that of the late Emperor Maximilian; six coins of the Siamese currency. The above were exhibited by Mr. Slagg.

Mr. Skaife, surgeon, of Blackburn, also laid a valuable cabinet of Roman coins before the meeting.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

ON the 3rd instant, the ordinary monthly meeting of this society was held, in the Old Castle, Newcastle; Mr. JOHN CLAYTON presiding.

Mr. Longstaffe, hon. secretary, read a copy of a petition proposed to be sent to the House of Commons, against the Bill now before Parliament, for the removal of parish and episcopal registers to the Record Office, London.

The meeting agreed to the petition, and it was resolved to forward it to the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons.

Dr. Bruce read a letter from Mr. Richard Hodgson-Huntley, in which that gentleman said he was unable to be present at the meeting, otherwise he would have gladly joined in protesting against Lord Romilly's Bill, which proposed to remove parish and episcopal registers from their homes. He had lately inspected the parochial regis-

ters of Whickham, which he would certainly never have had an opportunity of seeing had they got into Lord Romilly's charge. The more safe such registers were made the better, but their removal to London would be simply to bury them in oblivion.

Mr. Longstaffe said, he believed the Whickham register dated from about the year 1570. Northumberland registers generally dated back only to 1575, or thereabouts.

Mr. C. H. Tongue was elected a member of the society.

Dr. Bruce read a letter received from Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Chicago, relating to a tablet recovered from the Antonine Wall, in Scotland, which got into the possession of Professor McChesney, lately American Consul at Newcastle. The stone was removed to Scotland, in the first instance to Newcastle, and then taken by Mr. McChesney across the Atlantic to Chicago. He (Dr. Bruce) being anxious about the fate of the stone, wrote to Chicago about it, and now had been informed by Dr. Wilson that the tablet perished in the great fire at Chicago, along with many other relics gathered together by Mr. McChesney.

Mr. Robert White read part of an interesting document written about the year 1814, by Mr. Ralph Spearman, of Eachwick, purporting to be a brief history of the subscribers to Bourne's "History of Newcastle," published in 1736. The document contained some very valuable materials for a future history of Newcastle.

Dr. Bruce said that he had recently been watching the taking up of the third pier on the south side of the bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, now in course of demolition. He had traced in that pier the foundations of three former bridges, namely, Hadrian's bridge, built about the year 120: the mediæval bridge, built about 1248; and the bridge that was supplanted by the bridge thrown down in 1771. He hoped at some future meeting of the society to have the pleasure of reading a paper on the subject. Two Roman coins had been got among the foundations of the pier lately, and two others while the cylinders for the piers of the new bridge were being sunk. The last stones of the old pier could only be removed at low tide, and consequently as the work of removal had to be done hastily, little opportunity had been given for the recovery of relics. A lot of timber had, however, been recovered from the bed of the river, which no doubt grew on the sites of Newcastle and Gateshead at the period when our Saviour walked the streets of Jerusalem.

A vote of thanks to Mr. White for the reading of Mr. Spearman's document concluded the meeting.

ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

THE April meeting of the association was held at Butler House, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst.; the Rev. PHILIP MOORE in the chair.

The Chairman said, he had not had an opportunity of examining the museum for the past two years, but he had now gone through it, before the meeting, and it afforded him the utmost gratification. Really it wanted very little, if anything, of the character of a national museum, and it was a pity that the association could not afford to have a resident attendant of intelligence to exhibit it to all visitors. He would like to see some action taken to get a small annual grant from Parliament for the support of the museum.

Rev. Mr. Graves said that they would make an effort. He was in communication with an official of the South Kensington Museum, who had encouraged him to hope that a small annual grant might be got from Parliament if the locality contributed towards the expense of the museum. They had nominated a committee to take steps in the matter, at the January meeting, and he was only waiting for the return of the country gentry to call the committee together to commence operations.

Mr. Bracken had great hopes that if there was a proper

local interest shown, the Government would be induced to aid them with a small grant.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

A number of books were handed in by the secretary, chiefly the publications of kindred societies, as presentations to the library; amongst these were the publications of the American Smithsonian Institution, and of the Royal Archaeological Society of Copenhagen. Amongst other books presented by the authors, was the Rev. Richard Smiddy's "Essay on the Druids and the Ancient Churches and Round Towers of Ireland."

PRESENTATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Chairman presented a small iron cannon ball, weighing about 3lbs., and two leaden musket bullets, obtained by him at Aughrima, on the 12th July, 1853, whilst exploring the battlefield. They were undoubted relics of the famous fight. Also a rubbing of the armorial bearings of the De Fraynes, of Ballyreddy, from the ancient family monument in Ballyneal church.

Mr. J. H. Power, manager of the National Bank, Roscrea, presented some ancient buckles and other antiquities, as well as old coins, and a curiously carved small stone. The antiquities and coins had been found near Athlone, the stone at Ballinderry Lake, near Moate, county Westmeath.

The Rev. Martin Hologhan, Waterford, through Mr. Prim, presented photographs of two monuments at the Franciscan Abbey, Galway. One the tomb of William de Burgo, 1644; the other a tablet with armorial bearings of Sir Peter French and Mary Browne, his wife, of the same period, the supporters of the shield being figures representing St. Patrick and St. Nicholas, Bishop of Moyra, patron saint of the diocese of Galway.

Mr. Thomas Stanley, Tullamore, presented a small silver brooch of rare type, accompanied by a description of some earthworks in the King's County.

Mr. Prim, wishing to form the nucleus of a collection of specimens of the arms and accoutrements of the old local volunteer corps of the period of the rebellion of 1798, which might be placed in the same department of the museum, with the colours of the Kilkenny Rangers (1782), and the colour staff of the Kilkenny Militia lost at the fight of Castlebar (1798), and subsequently recovered, which were already in the association's possession, begged leave to present a sword of the Gowran Yeoman Cavalry, the weapon in question being that carried by his grandfather, the late Mr. John Anderson, of Dunbell, who, as were most of the neighbouring gentry and farmers of the locality, was a private of the corps, commanded by Mr. Bailey, Norelands, as captain, in 1798.

IRISH HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

The Rev. Chairman said, on a former occasion he had exhibited the greater number of the portraits of remarkable Irishmen which he had collected up to that time. They seemed to excite some interest amongst the members who were present at that meeting, so that he had brought a few more now, since obtained. It was his hobby to collect these portraits, and it was a great mercy to a man to have a hobby of some kind. He was glad to find that we were about to have an exhibition of portraits in Dublin, and hoped it would prove successful. His present stock of portraits were of every period from that of Elizabeth downwards.

The inspection of the portraits created a great deal of interest at the meeting.

THE ROUND TOWER OF KILMACDUAGH.

The Rev. J. Graves reported the receipt of the following letter from the Hon. L. G. Dillon, to whom he had written in accordance with the instructions of the last meeting, consequent on a communication received from Lord Courtown:—

"Clonbrock, Ahascragh, March 9, 1772.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to

inform you that I have written to inquire about the Round Tower of Kilmacduagh, which is at a considerable distance from here, about thirty miles. I hear that it was struck by lightning some years ago upon some part of the stone roof, and caused a fissure which extends about half way down; also that it is now out of the perpendicular. Very little, therefore, has, as yet, been thrown down, but it probably is in a very precarious state. With reference to your question as to what local assistance may be expected towards its restoration, I am not in a position to give you any information, but I am informed that Lord Gough, who lives within a few miles, takes an interest in the matter, and that small subscriptions might probably be obtained from others in the neighbourhood.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

"L. G. DILLON."

It was requested by the meeting that Mr. Graves would continue his inquiries on the subject, and report further to the next meeting of the association.

ANCIENT ECCLESIASTICAL SEAL.

Mr. Graves brought under notice a fine bronze seal connected with the Primate See of Armagh, which had been intrusted to him for exhibition by John Blackett, Esq., Ballyne. It was the seal of Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh, from 1480 to 1513, as appeared from the legend—

Sigillum Octaviani Primatis Hiberniæ.

The device is a bishop, robed, with a crozier in the left hand, the right hand raised in blessing; the figure standing under a late Perpendicular canopy. It is sharply cut, and in excellent preservation. Mr. Blackett only knew of this antique, that it came to him as executor of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bailey, who had it from her husband, Captain Charles Bailey, R.N., late of Southwold, in Staffordshire. How it came thus from Ireland to England is not known. Octavian de Palatio was a Florentine, advanced to the Primacy of Ireland by Pope Sixtus IV. in the room of Conesburgh, who had resigned. He was a strenuous supporter of the rights of King Henry VII., against the efforts of the Earl of Kildare to set up the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck to the Crown, and he is reputed to be the author of the curious Latin satire on the people of Armagh:—

Civitas Armachana

Civitas Vana,

Absque bonis moribus:

Mulieres Nudæ

Carnes Crudæ

Paupertas in Ædibus,

which Harris, in his edition of Ware's "Bishops of Ireland," translated thus—

"Armagh is notorious

For being vain glorious,

The men void of manners; their spouses

Go naked; they eat

Raw flesh for their meat,

And poverty dwells in their houses."

Mr. Graves said he was glad to be able to state that Primate Beresford would give a subscription towards having the seal engraved for the association's *Journal*, for which Dr. Reeves would supply an accompanying notice of Archbishop Octavian. They were much indebted to Mr. Blackett for lending them the antique.

OLD CHURCH OF DONAGHMORE, COUNTY LIMERICK.

The Rev. Michael Malone, Admr., St. John's, Lime-rick, sent a fine photograph and a description of the old church of Donaghmore, situate about two miles from that city. It is one of those very ancient churches, with a doorway in the west gable, having a flat lintel at top, with inclined sides, and has hitherto escaped the observation of most

archæologists, Petrie having altogether overlooked it. The Rev. Mr. Malone observed:—"From the photograph itself, you will be able to form a general idea of the building. You will at once perceive the large, rude, horizontal lintel—the narrow top and much wider base of the doorway, also the large 'polygonal stones,' just as they came from the quarry, which form the remaining portion of the western gable. You will also remark, no doubt, the *curious* position of the *only* window on the west end. It is, as you will perceive, *not* in the centre, or *over* the door, but considerably to the right of it. There is no corresponding window on the left. I should remark that, exteriorly, this window is very narrow—only a few inches wide, and terminating apparently with a trefoil at top. But it splays rather widely on the interior. I examined the lintel closely and carefully, but could discover no traces of Ogham characters. However, I may be deceived; and, therefore, beg a passing visit to the old church from some of our brother members, who may, perhaps, pass through Limerick next summer, on their way to Kilkee or Lisdoonvarna. There is, as you perceive, no appearance of an architrave about the door; and the dimensions of its massive and unhewn lintel are as follows:—Length, 6 feet 9 inches; vertical height, 2 feet deep, 3 feet 3 inches, completely binding the wall. The door itself is 6 feet 4 inches in height. Its width at base is 3 feet 1, and at top, 2 feet 10. This western end is, at its summit, most inconveniently—at least, for an explorer—festooned with ivy. The same, and even more, I have to say of the east end. The ivy there is so thick, and its branches so massive, that it quite intercepts all possible view of anything underlying its dense foliage." Having given the dimensions of the building, and a general description of all its parts, and stated the names of the families who used it as a burying place—incidentally mentioning the fact that the narrowness of the ancient doorway rendered it necessary that the coffin of Captain John Fitzgibson, of the County Limerick Regiment, when he was being borne to his last earthly resting-place within this church, should be turned sideways in order to obtain admission—the Rev. Mr. Malone's interesting communication concluded by remarking:—"Whether this old church, to us at present, so scanty in its dimensions, but once, to our fathers, the *Domnach Mor* or Great Church, be one of the original *Damulings* built by St. Patrick's three masons, Colman, Cruithnech, and Luchraid, or by any one of them, or by their famous successor in ancient Irish masonry, the Goban Saer, I do not pretend to determine. All I can say is, that Donaghmore is deemed *very old*, next in fact to Mungret, if not actually coeval with it, by all who come to bury their departed friends within or around its venerable walls; and I shall feel much gratified, indeed, if the photograph which I send, and the little information I am able to furnish in connection with it, be the means of inducing some of my more learned brother associates to turn their attention to Donaghmore and its very ancient historical antecedents."

THE OLD KILKENNY CANAL.

Mr. Watters read a paper "On the old Kilkenny Canal and Canal Walk," which excited much interest.

Amongst the other papers brought before the meeting were:—

"On the Corrach or Boat of Wicker, covered with skins, used till lately in Ireland, accompanied with a graphic sketch of the last two corrachs used on the Boyne down to 1848," by Mr. Wakeman, Enniskillen.

"On an ancient bell, said to have been found near the ruined church of Drumrath, co. Tyrone," with a photograph, by Mr. Joseph Nolan, F.R.G.S.I.

"On a silver ring-brooch, found in the crannog at Aghaloughan, near Randalstown, co. Antrim."

The usual vote of thanks having been given for donors and exhibitors, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in July.

REVIEWS.

The Reliquary, Quarterly Archeological Journal and Review. Edited by LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A. (Derby and London: Bemrose.)

THE January number of the *Reliquary*, although unusually delayed in publication, has at length appeared. It contains several well-written articles, and a lengthy pedigree of the family of Le Roter, or Rutter, of Kingsley, in Cheshire, no doubt of great interest to the genealogist, but we venture to think it will be troublesome to the binder owing to its awkward bulkiness and careless folding. For facility of reference, it would have been far better issued in two or three sheets instead of one. There are also two other pedigrees relating to the Rutters, further illustrating a paper on the prolific family of that name, by Mr. Helsby. The church of All Saints, Graveney, Kent, is described in a very readable paper, by Mr. George Bedo; and we should be glad to see similar articles on other village churches from the same pen. Extracts from the registers of Appleby Magna, and Thorney, afford matter for two excellent and valuable papers; and the editor, Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, supplies two or three capital representations of waifs badges, and also an example of a bear-shaped drinking vessel in Nottingham ware from his own collection. This engraving illustrates a short paper by Mr. J. P. Briscoe, "On Nottingham Pottery," a subject which might well be amplified, as is promised, in a future number. Another contribution is from Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., and consists of a transcript of the will and inventory of a Lincolnshire yeoman of the 16th century, to which are added introductory remarks and explanatory notes. Several other articles in the number are worth particularizing had we space to do so, and together with various minor notes and queries, the archæologist will find as usual much to interest him during his perusal of this acceptable quarterly antiquarian journal, which has nearly completed, as we are glad to see, its twelfth volume.

We are glad to hear that a second edition is announced of "Footprints: Poems, translated and original, by George Browning," published by Mr. John Camden Hotten, of Piccadilly. It is no matter of surprise that the public should have demanded a new issue of these elegant poems, and translations from the great German poets, as the original pieces abound in fine thoughts gracefully and eloquently expressed, while the translations retain the spirit of their authors. The work is dedicated, by permission, to Earl Granville, and this new edition will greatly extend the popularity of Mr. Browning amongst those who appreciate genuine poetry.

ERRATA.—On page 86, "On an Anecdote related by R. Wanostrocht," read by N. Wanostrocht.

THE LATE JOSEPH GILLOTT.—It is now some thirty years since Joseph Gillott began to "make people steel pens," and some twenty-five since he succeeded in persuading them "they did write." The fortune since gradually accumulated has been largely invested in works of art, for though it is said that Mr. Gillott was so illiterate that even the signature on his pens, "without which none is genuine," was not written by him, yet he had a true eye for a picture, and a true love of painting. Since 1845 some of the greatest of British artists have flourished, and from all the greatest he bought pictures. At his recent death his gallery contained nearly 600 examples of all schools. The story goes that when he visited Turner, the artist would have refused him admittance; but Mr. Gillott, who knew Turner's weakness, hastened to draw a roll of notes from his pockets, and spreading them in their thousands on the table, said, "I want to change some of our Birmingham pictures for some of yours, Mr. Turner." We need hardly say his Turners were of the finest. But he is dead, and they and all are to be sold. The first part was sold yesterday at Christy's, and two sales will follow at intervals.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

THE HEART-SHRINE IN LEYBOURN CHURCH, KENT.

IF the archæologist will visit the little church at Leybourn, scarcely a mile north of the turnpike-road between Wrotham and Maidstone, and hard by the ruins of an old castle, said to have been built by Sir Roger de Leybourn, in the reign of Henry III., he will observe, in the wall of the north aisle, an ornamental recess or niche about 4 feet 6 inches in height and nearly 3 feet in width, consisting of two trefoiled arches, supported in the centre by a column, above which rises a pointed arch, with a quatrefoil in the head. He will also notice on either side of this central column two stone shrines, about 10½ inches high and 8 inches wide, each shaped at the top like an ordinary church-roof; the front face of one being ornamented with a cinquefoil, and the other, on the dexter side, with two trefoil arches and a trefoil above. Such has been their appearance during the last ten years. Before that time the upper part of both shrines was covered with loose chalk rubbish, more than half-way up the central shaft, and thus was concealed from view their proper outline. Whilst in this condition, besmeared at the same time with many coats of whitewash, it seemed almost useless to attempt to give even a conjecture as to the object of the niche in question. By many it was considered to be "a highly ornamented double piscina, replaced in that situation with the basins built up"—so thoroughly in the dark were archæologists as to the real purpose of this curious recess. It is probable that in this state antiquaries would have remained up to the present time, had it not been that in the course of making some necessary repairs in the north aisle, the tops of the two shrines that had been so long concealed became exposed. Fresh light thus shone forth, and the late Rev. Lambert B. Larking, then rector of the adjoining parish of Ryarsh, having been made cognizant of this unexpected discovery, superintended, with his usual archæological activity, the complete inspection of the objects thus partially disclosed. It will be best, perhaps, to reproduce his own description of what resulted from the examination.

"We at once discovered," says he, "that these shrines were not cemented down to their platform, and that the square-topped superstructure with which they had been overlaid and concealed consisted of mere chalk rubbish. Lifting that on the dexter side, we found that it formed the covering of a leaden cylindrical box, containing an embalmed heart; there was no lid to close this heart-case itself, nor any signs that it had originally been so closed. The edges of the lead were perfectly smooth and even, so as to preclude the idea of any lid having ever been soldered on to it. If any had originally been there, it must have been a loose one, and removed when the niche was re-erected in its present position. The bottom of this leaden case was much ornamented. The inscription is AVE . MARIA GRACIA PLENA . DNS, the sentence being left incomplete

for want of space. The lower part of this case was sunk into the platform on which the shrine stood, the upper part was inserted into an octangular hole cut into the shrine itself for the purpose. After taking our drawings and measurements, we carefully replaced the leaden box, and covered it, as before, with the encasement of the shrine. On lifting the sinister shrine, we found it to be perfectly solid. Although evidently intended to be one day the depository of a heart-case, none had ever been inserted, nor had a hole been cut for its reception." * This was no doubt the widow's shrine, beneath which it was intended to place her heart at her decease, but circumstances seem to have prevented this intention being carried out.

Although the obscurity overshadowing the purpose of this niche was thus satisfactorily removed, the date when the heart was deposited in its shrine still remained to be decided. As if to increase the difficulty in this matter, the wall of the north aisle, in which the niche is inserted, is of fifteenth century work, and consequently of later construction than the niche itself, which shows undeniable characteristics of the early part of the reign of Edward I. In all probability it has been removed from an older portion of the edifice, and rebuilt for preservation in its present position. Considering, therefore, the architectural style of the niche, the heart-case must have been placed in its shrine towards the end of the thirteenth century.

With regard to the individual whose heart was here interred, it is only reasonable to suppose that he was intimately connected with the locality by means of landed possessions. Hence we naturally look to the Lords of Leybourn. These, about the period in question, were—

1. Sir Roger de Leybourn, who died 1271;
2. Sir William de Leybourn, his son, who died 1309;
3. Sir Thomas de Leybourn, his son, who died before his father, 1307.

Of these possible claimants to the shrine, Mr. Larking readily disposes of the two latter, though he admits that some of the facts connected with the life of Sir Thomas would not necessarily preclude the burial of his heart at Leybourn. However, after carefully weighing the evidence on all sides, a task which involved the collection of a large number of original documents and memoranda relating to the Leybourn family, Mr. Larking came to the conclusion that the enshrined heart was that of Sir Roger de Leybourn, who died in 1271, either before, or soon after, reaching the Holy Land, whither he had gone as one of the members of the Crusading expedition organized by the King of France and Prince Edward, in the reign of Henry III.† In that case his heart would have been embalmed in Palestine and sent back to his native land for interment—a practice that seems to have been common at the time of the Crusades.

Even so late as the seventeenth century there are instances of the heart being embalmed and buried separately from the body, and the historical student will recall to his memory the names of many exalted personages of mediæval renown whose hearts were thus preserved. The custom, however, does not appear to have received adoption except in special cases, nor is it likely that a practice which necessitated a

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. v., p. 136.

† A memoir of Roger de Leybourn, by Mr. Joseph Burt, appears in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxi., pp. 29-41.

mutilation of the body, would find general favour among mourning friends and relations.

The reader is referred to Gough's splendid work on "Sepulchral Monuments" for a list and a further account of heart-shrines in general. It may be here observed, however, that the engraved hearts which sometimes occur on brass memorials do not always imply the deposition of the heart beneath; although in some cases all doubt is removed by the recording testimony of an inscription-plate.

I am not aware of any exact counterpart of the curious shrines at Leybourn. There is, however, a brief notice of a discovery made in Landbeach church, Cambridgeshire, more than a hundred years ago, inserted in Gough's work, just mentioned, that would seem to bear quotation.

It appears that the rector, on repairing the chancel of his church, in 1759, "found in the cavity of a pillar a human heart, wrapped up in something fibrous, like hair or wool, perhaps spikenard, and enclosed between two dishes or bowls of sycamore, or some soft wood cemented together by linen. The cavity of the pillar was covered by a square stone, carved with a rose; behind which was another stone, four inches and a quarter by three inches three quarters, and one inch thick, cemented to the first with pitch." It was supposed that this heart belonged to some Crusader, or founder, or to Chamberlayn or Bray, lords of the manor at Landbeach. The reader will gather from this account, I think, that there must have been a similarity between this heart-shrine and that at Leybourn, so far as regards the actual shrines, although the external accessories evidently presented quite distinct peculiarities.

Before bringing this paper to a close, I wish to draw attention to an important discovery that was made in Holbrook church, near Ipswich, about ten years since, during the restoration of the fabric. Beneath the breast of a diminutive effigy, about 18 inches in length, which occupied a small arched recess in the north wall of the chancel, a circular cavity was found in the substructure; and in this cavity was a covered vessel of brass, rather fragmentary, but originally $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 5 inches high. The cover to this vessel terminated in an acorn-shaped knob, and the vessel itself contained dust of an aromatic odour. "The cavity was carefully cut and neatly finished; the vase fitted precisely to it, so that the knob on its cover would almost touch the under surface of the slab upon which the figure is carved." The little effigy appears to have been much battered and defaced, but it retains "sufficient indications of its original condition to lead to the conclusion that it was one of those miniature effigies, mostly represented as cross-legged, which we meet with at that period," i.e., at the time of Edward I.*

Although we have no effigy at Leybourn, and no carved stone shrines at Holbrook, both of these heart memorials occupy recesses which exhibit characteristics pointing to a period of execution not very widely separated; and it is well, therefore, perhaps, to consider them together, notwithstanding that many of their other features have nothing in common, and that more than a general comparison is out of the question.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,
April 23, 1872.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BUTE AND NORFOLK FAMILIES.

THE DESCENT OF THE LORDSHIP OF GLAMORGAN.

THE following account of the descent of the lordship of Glamorgan will be found interesting. It is extracted from the paper on Caerphilly Castle, by Mr. T. Clark, originally published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October, 1850.

I. Robert Fitz-Hamen, nephew to the Conqueror, received from William Rufus the honour of Gloucester; died A.D. 1107, 7 Henry I.: buried in the chapter-house of Tewkesbury Abbey, which he founded, rebuilding the church, to which his body was transferred 1241. He married Sibil or Isabel, sister of Robert Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. They had issue four daughters.

II. Mabel, eldest daughter and co-heiress, married Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester, builder of Cardiff Castle, bastard son of Edward I., by Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr. Died 1147, 12 Stephen, and is buried in St. James's Monastery, Bristol, which he founded. Issue—

III. William, Earl of Gloucester, died 1173, buried at Keynsham Abbey, married Hawise, daughter of Robert (Bossu), Earl of Leicester. Issue—1, Robert, born and died at Cardiff, s.p.; 2, Mabel; 3, Amicia; 4, Isabella.

IV. Isabella, daughter and co-heiress, married, first, John, afterwards king. He repudiated her, and gave up the honour of Gloucester, but kept Bristol Castle; second, Geoffrey de Magnville, Earl of Essex; third, Hubert de Burgh, chief justice of England, leaving no children her estates passed to her sister.

V. Mabel, lady of the honour of Gloucester; she died, having married the Earl of Evreux in Normandy, and her only son dying without issue, left as sole heir her sister.

VI. Amicia, who married Richard de Clare; he died 1211, and is buried at Clare. Issue—

VII. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; died 1229 (14 H. III.), in Little Britain; buried in the choir at Tewkesbury; married Isabella, third daughter and co-heiress of William Marshall the elder, Earl of Pembroke. Issue—

VIII. Richard, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; born 1221; died 14th July, 1261 (46 H. III.); buried at Tewkesbury; married Matilda, daughter of John de Law, Earl of Lincoln. Issue—

IX. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, surnamed the "Red," born 1243, at Christ Church, Hants; died at Monmouth Castle, December, 1295 (24 Edward I.); buried at Tewkesbury; married (18 Edward I.) Joan of Arc, daughter of Edward I. (who re-married Ralph de Monthermer). Issue—1, Gilbert; 2, Eleanor; 3, Margaret, married first Pier Gaveston, and afterwards Hugh de Audley; 4, Elizabeth, foundress of Clare Hall, who married first, John de Burgh, son and heir to the Earl of Ulster; second, Theobald Vernon, and afterwards Roger d'Amory.

X. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, slain at Bannockburn, 1314, 7 Edward II., aged 23, buried at Tewkesbury. He married Matilda, daughter of John de Burgh (died 1315), and had one son, John, who died before his father.

XI. Eleanor de Clare, eldest daughter and co-heiress, married (13 Edward II.), Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, son of Hugh, Earl of Winchester, chamberlain to Edward II. Hanged and quartered 1326; buried at Tewkesbury. Issue—1, Hugh; 2, Edward; 3, Gilbert. Eleanor re-married William la Zouch, of Mortimer, who was buried at Tewkesbury. Eleanor was prisoner with her family in the Tower until 5th February, 1-2 Edward III.

XII. Hugh le Despencer, Baron le Despencer. He broke into the Scheldt in the naval battle of Sluys; died s.p. February, 1349; buried at Tewkesbury. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Guy de Brian; she is buried at Tewkesbury.

XIII. Edward le Despencer died before his brother.

16 Edward III. ; married Anne, daughter of Henry, Lord Ferrars, of Groby. Issue—

XIV. Edward le Despencer, heir to his uncle, Lord of Glamorgan, 17 Edward III. Made his will at Llanblethian Castle, 1375, 49 Edward III., and shortly afterwards died at Cardiff Castle, seized of the Castle of Caerphilly; buried at Tewkesbury; married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Baron Burghersh, who died 1409, and is buried at Tewkesbury. She had, in dower, the castle and town of Caerphilly, and the territory of Senghennydd above and below Taff.* Their eldest son, Edward, died at Cardiff, aged twelve years.

XV. Thomas le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, younger son and finally heir, obtained the reversal of the attainder of his great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather, 1397; created Earl of Gloucester 1397, attainted and beheaded at Bristol, 1. Henry IV., 1400; buried at Tewkesbury; married Constance, daughter of Edmund Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. Issue—1, Richard, died aged eighteen years, *s.p.*; 2, Elizabeth, died young at Cardiff, buried at St. Mary's Church; 3 Isabella.

XVI. Isabella, final heir; born at Cardiff; buried at Tewkesbury; married first, 1411, Richard Beauchamp, son and heir of William, Lord Abergavenny, Earl of Worcester; killed, buried at Tewkesbury. Issue—Elizabeth, born 16th September, 1415, married Edward, son of Rafe Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, and had issue—George Nevill. Isabella married secondly, by dispensation, Richard Beauchamp, first cousin to her first husband, Earl of Warwick. He died at Rouen in 1344. Issue—1, Henry; 2, Anne.

XVII. Henry Beauchamp, Lord le Despencer, Duke of Warwick, died 1446, aged twenty-two, buried at Tewkesbury; married Cecilia, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury. She re-married Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; died 1450, buried at Tewkesbury. Their daughter, Annie Beauchamp, died 1449, aged six years.

XVIII. Annie, sister and heiress to Henry Beauchamp, died 1418, aged thirty-two; married Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, sixth son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury. Issue—three daughters; 1, Isabel, married George, Duke of Clarence; 2, Mary; 3 Annie, who married first, Edward, Prince of Wales, and secondly, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

Upon Richard's death the estates passed to Henry VII., by whom the lordship of Glamorgan was granted to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, at whose death, in 1495, it escheated to the crown, where it remained until Edward VI. granted it in the fourth year of his reign to (1) William, Earl of Pembroke, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, who was the son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, the natural son of that earl who was beheaded in 1469. From Earl William the lordship of Glamorgan, including Caerphilly, came to his son (2) Henry, second earl; died 1601, having married for his third wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, and leaving by her (3) 1, William, third earl, 1630, married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue, Henry, who died young (4); 2, Philip, brother and heir, fourth earl, and Earl of Montgomery, who left issue by Susan, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford (5); Philip, fifth earl, who married first, Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Naunton, and had issue (6), William, sixth earl; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Villiers, and had issue (7); 1, Philip, seventh earl, 1683, who married Henrietta de Querouaille; and (8) 2, Thomas, eighth earl. Philip, seventh earl, left issue (9), Charlotte, heiress of Usk Castle, who married first, John, Lord Jefferies, 1702, and left Henrietta, who married the Earl of Pomfret; and, secondly, Thomas, Viscount Windsor, Baron Mountjoy, 1738, and by him had issue (10), Herbert, Viscount Windsor, &c., who married Alice, daughter of Sir John Clavering, and had issue (11), 1, Charlotte Jane, who married John, Marquis of Bute,

Baron Cardiff, &c.; and 2, Alice Elizabeth, who married the Marquis of Hertford. Charlotte Jane had issue (12), John, Lord Mountstuart, who married Elizabeth Penelope, daughter and heiress of Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, and left issue (13), the late Marquis of Bute and Lord James Stuart. The Marquis died 1848, leaving an only son and heir—John Patrick Crichton Stuart, third Marquis of Bute.

THE HOUSE OF BUTE

The history of the House of Bute in its earliest stages is that of the regal family of Stuart. Pinkerton, the historian of Scotland, speaking of the rise of this illustrious but unfortunate race, says that we have no certain evidence concerning it until the reign of David I., when Walter, the son of Alan, appears as Steward (Dapifer) of Scotland. He was succeeded in his high office by the second Walter. It does not seem as though either of these three were remarkable for the possession of any prominent qualities, but Alexander, the next in order, took a distinguished part in the public affairs of the kingdom of Scotland in the earlier portion of the 13th century. In the year 1258 he became one of the Regents of Scotland during the minority of Alexander III. In 1263, Haco, King of Norway, invaded the kingdom at the head of a powerful fleet and army, and landed near the village of Largs, where he was attacked and defeated by the Scottish troops. Pinkerton asserts that the Scots were led by the High Steward, who is said by some authorities to have been killed in the engagement. After the unhappy termination of the life of Alexander III. by a fall from his horse whilst riding in the dusk of the evening along the sea coast of Fife, at a spot which, after the lapse of 600 years, is still known by the name of the "King's Crag," Scotland was for many a long day the scene of anarchy and tumult. Wyntoun, in his "Cronikyl," thus describes the state of the country:—

Ouhen Alysandyr, our Kynge, was dede,
That Scotland led in luive and Le,
Away was sons of Ale and Brede,
Of Wyne and Wax, of Gamyn and Gle.
Our gold was changed into lede;
Cryst, born into virgnyte,
Succour Scotland, and remede
That stad is in perplexyte.

The English King, Edward I., attempted to reduce Scotland into subjection to England, and met with temporary success, owing to the distracted state of the northern kingdom. His efforts were sturdily resisted by the champion of Scottish independence, Sir William Wallace, the Knight of Ellerslie, with whom was associated for a time James, the High Steward of Scotland, who had the honour of being specially excepted from the amnesty proclaimed by Edward after the fatal battle of Falkirk, in which Sir William Wallace suffered defeat, in consequence, as is alleged, of the treachery of some of the Scottish nobles. James does not appear to have taken any part in the struggles of Robert Bruce. He died in the year 1309, after a life of 66 years—a somewhat lengthened span of existence in those turbulent days. His son Walter was a faithful adherent of the Bruce, whose only daughter, Marjory, became his wife, and from this marriage sprung Robert, the first of the Royal Stuarts, who afterwards ascended the throne of Scotland under the title of Robert II. This king was the father of the founder of the illustrious house of Bute.

The Stuarts of Bute occupied for many generations a position which would, perhaps, be more correctly described by the term "respectable" than by the more ambitious epithet applied to them above. "It is curious," writes quaint old Pinkerton, "to reflect on a family thus springing at a remote period from a regal origin sinking into the feudal lords of a barren island, where," as has been well expressed, "they slept for ages in the silent shades of heraldry;" then, after emerging amongst the nobles of a dependent kingdom, rising in the third generation to the pinnacle of power, and

* "Giraldus Cambrensis," Sir R. C. Hoare, ii. 373.

attaining the ministry of a great empire of whose splendour and extent their regal ancestors never in their proudest moments could dream. Everything which relates to the family is at the present moment of general interest; but it would not be within the scope of the sketch we are giving to enter minutely into the details of the Bute pedigree in those ages during which the energies of the race were comparatively dormant. It will be enough to say that the Stuarts of Bute form an unbroken line in male descent from the time of John, the son of Robert II., to that of Queen Anne, upon whose accession to the throne Sir James Stuart of Bute was named a Privy Councillor, and appointed one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland to treat of a nearer union with England, A.D. 1702, which did not at this time take effect. In the year 1703 Sir James was raised to the peerage. He was created Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mount Stuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock. In 1706 his lordship opposed the Union with all his might, and finding that a majority of Parliament was in favour of it, he withdrew from the House, and retired to his country seat, and dying in the year 1710, was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the second Earl, who married Anne, daughter of Archibald, first Duke of Argyll, and had two sons, John (his successor), and James who succeeded to his great-grandfather's (Sir George Mackenzie) extensive estates, and assumed the additional surname of Mackenzie. This gentleman, the representative of different Scottish shires in Parliament from 1742 to 1784, was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, in 1763, and sworn of the Privy Council. He married his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, 4th daughter of John, 2nd Duke of Argyll, immortalized by Pope in the following couplet:—

Argyll, the State's whole thunder borne to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field.

Her ladyship died without surviving issue in 1799, and Mr. Stuart Mackenzie died within nine months afterwards of grief. Leaving no male issue, the succession to the extensive estates of the right hon. gentleman in Scotland fell to be regulated by an entail, executed by Sir George Mackenzie in 1689. Notwithstanding that he was the first lawyer of the age, Sir George's settlements were so ambiguously worded that his estates were claimed by the Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, next brother of the first Marquis of Bute, and father of the first Lord Wharnclyffe, and also by Lord Herbert Windsor Stuart, second son of the Marquis. The judgment of the Court of Session in Scotland, in favour of Mr. Wortley, was appealed to, and affirmed by the House of Lords in 1803.

THE new Antiquarian Reprinting Society, or Hunterian Club, at Glasgow, is fast filling up its list of 200 members, to which number it is limited; and it now has printed, and nearly ready for its first issue, the following four rare works of the satirist, Samuel Rowlands, namely, "Greene's Ghost-Haunting Conicatchers," 1602; "Humors Looking Glasse," 1608; "The Knaue of Clubbes," 1609, and "A Payre of Spy Knaues," 1613 (?); and two most scarce little volumes of the Scoto-Briton Alexander Craig, his "Amorose Songes, Sonets and Elegies," 1606, and his "Poetical Recreations," 1609. Besides a complete collection of Rowlands's works—a collection never yet made, and which no one library in the world possesses, the Hunterian Club intends to print the whole of the famous Bannatyne MS. Permission has been granted, and the Club hopes to have ready this year the first of the three volumes of which the work will consist.—*Athenæum*.

M. EUGÈNE HUCHER, director of the Archæological Museum at Le Mans, has just ready for publication the second part of his "*L'Art Gaulois*," consisting of careful drawings of Gaulish coins, with descriptive letterpress and comments.

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

UNDOUBTEDLY this is the age for church restoration, at all events, in this part of the country. Last year saw many ruined temples raised into places fitted for the high purpose for which they are dedicated; and this year's spring has scarcely begun before we hear of another of those interesting and suggestive ceremonies which go to prove that the spirit of pious munificence to which we owe the fine old parish churches of our land—those "spires of merrie England," that form the central figure of so many charming rural scenes—has not wholly died out from among us. Ruins, interesting as they are, and doubly so in an antiquarian point of view, yet are objects giving rise to sadness or regret, and carry their lessons of decay and change; therefore, I cannot but hail with satisfaction the restoration from the hand of Time of any edifice which may be of use to mankind, although I can quite believe that some ruin-hunters might look on the restoration as no better than a work of desecrating Vandalism.

Prittlewell, one of the pleasantest of old-fashioned villages in Essex, possesses a most beautiful and venerable parish church, for centuries past used as a landmark (being near Southend), and described in the ancient records as "the largest and fairest in the hundred," which appears to be a fact, it being no less than 170 ft. in length. The church consists of nave and chancel, with south aisle running almost the whole length, a fine west tower, and south porch. At first view little is seen of earlier date than the 15th century, a great part of the church, including the whole of the south aisle, south side of the chancel and the tower, having been entirely rebuilt at that period. Internally, the three westernmost arches, dividing the nave from the aisle, date from the 13th century, and the recent restoration has disclosed the interesting fact that these arches are cut through a wall of much greater age, and containing remains of early Norman windows, erected, probably, not later than the first years of the 12th century. The north wall of the chancel also contains traces of early work outside, where there is the relieving arch of a doorway (now blocked up), formed partly of Roman tiles. The tower is a fine one, terminating at the angles in octagonal pinnacles—features not common in this county—and opens to the church by a very lofty and bold arch. The body of the church is somewhat low in its proportions, being destitute of clerestories, except at the east end of the nave, where two bays were carried up apparently to give more height and space for the rood loft. The battlemented parapets are handsomely executed in alternate squares or chequers of flint and stone. Before the restoration was commenced, the building had fallen into a very unseemly and dilapidated condition, much decayed externally by the weather, and internally blocked up by miserable high pews and disfigured by flat ceilings. The tower was shut off and its arch hidden by a gallery. The east window of the chancel was blocked up, and the east end of the south aisle enclosed to form a vestry. A scheme for thorough restoration was prepared by the architect, but the work was not actually begun until the spring of last year, when the vicar had raised funds for those portions of the work most pressingly needed to render this once noble church again a fitting place for divine worship. The work of restoration, which is in admirable keeping with the original architectural details, has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Evan Christian, architect, of Whitehall-place.

MR. M'LEAN has formed a collection of English and foreign oil-paintings, which were exhibited at his gallery, in the Haymarket, last Monday.

AT the Burlington Club, friends of members may view a fine collection of proofs and prints of Turner's "*Liber Studiorum*," and many remarkable Limoges enamels.

THE EARLY USE OF GUNPOWDER, OR
PULVIS FULMINANS.

THE exact period when the art of manufacturing gunpowder was first brought into existence in this country does not appear easy to determine. The general belief is, that Roger Bacon, a monk of the Franciscan order, who flourished in the middle of the 13th century, first clothed in unintelligible language the name of gunpowder, which he said was formed with sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, as if he anticipated the devastations which its discovery was to bring upon posterity. In all probability, the attention of Roger had been arrested by the explosive nature of the *aurum* or *pulvis fulminans*, which, when ignited, produced a terrible shock attended by a loud report. The *pulvis fulminans* and the *aurum*, "produce their effect principally downwards, in which they differ from gunpowder, which acts *in orbem*; but principally upwards." It is very evident that the discoveries and the more accurate experiments of many of the present day, pay tributes of gratitude and reverence to this father of philosophy. Bacon was well acquainted with the structure of an air-pump, and with the laws of optics as well as the power of glasses, and the preparation of phosphorus. This friar mentions the composition of gunpowder in express terms in his treatise "*de Nullitate Magiæ*," published at Oxford, circa 1216, e.g., "You may raise thunder and lightning at pleasure, by only taking sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which, in a close place, cause a noise and explosion greater than that of a clap of thunder."

Polydore Virgil ascribed the invention of gunpowder to a monk of Fribourgh, named Constantine Alenzen; but Bellesort and other authors hold it to be Bartholdus Schwartz (or the black); at least, it is affirmed that he taught the use of it to the Venetians, in the year 1380, during the war with the Genoese; and that it was first employed in a place called Fossa Clodia, against Laurence de Medicis.

Peter Mexia rather clashes against this statement in his various readings. He affirms that the Moors being besieged in 1343 by Alphonsus XI., king of Castile, discharged a sort of iron mortars upon them, which made a noise like thunder. Don Pedro mentions the people of Tunis as having in use at a very early period a sort of iron tunns or barrels, "wherewith they threw thunder-bolts of fire." Du Cange adds that there is mention made of gunpowder in the registers of the chambers of account in France as early as the year 1338. In the inventory of munitions of war, provided by the City of London, temp. Edward III. 1339 the following entry occurs:—"Also in the chamber of Guildhall there are six instruments of *latone*, usually called '*Gonnes*,' and five *rolers* to the same. Also, pellets of lead for the same instruments, which weigh four-hundredweight and a half; also thirty-two pounds of powder for the said instrument."* Among the arcana of nature which our Druids were acquainted with, there are many presumptive, if not positive proofs, for placing the art of making gunpowder, or artificial thunder and lightning: though, like all their other mysteries, they kept the invention of it a secret. Some learned men allow that the priests of Delphos were in possession of this art; though, for the service of their god and the interest of their own order, they kept it a mystery. The storm of thunder and lightning, which, in three several attempts made to rob their temple, kindled in the face of their invaders as they approached it, and drove back with loss and terror, both Xerxes and Brennus, cannot be imagined any other than this.† Providence cannot be supposed to have taken such concern in the preservation of that idolatrous edifice as to work a series of miracles so seasonably in its favour. It is, however, very obvious that it was this secret which constituted the most wonderful part of them. The probationers who were to be initiated, were led into a part of the temple that was full of darkness and

horror. Then all on a sudden a strong light darted in upon them. This quickly disappeared, and was followed with a terrible noise like thunder. Fire again fell down like lightning, which, by its continual flashes, struck terror into the trembling spectators.* The cause of this artificial lightning and thunder is plain. And if the priests of Delphos or the lazy monks of later times could find out such an art, which the old Chinese philosophers are said to have been acquainted with, and which seems to have made a part in the mystery of the Egyptian Isis, why may not those great searchers into nature, the Druids, be entitled to a hearing on the subject? Lucan, in his satirical description of the Druidical grove, near Marseilles, observes that, "there is a report that the grove is often shaken and strangely moved, and dreadful sounds are heard from its caverns; and that it is sometimes in a blaze without being consumed." In the poem of Dargo, the son of the Druid of Bel, phenomena of a similar nature are mentioned. No ordinary meteor would have been so much noticed by the poet, nor so much dreaded by the people. In a well-known fragment of Ossian, in which he speaks of some arms fabricated by Luno, the Scandinavian Vulcan, the sword of Oscar is distinguished by this epithet, and compared to the flame of the Druids, which shows that there was such a flame.† Mr. Maurice states that, in his opinion, the Hindoos had the knowledge of gunpowder even from the most remote antiquity. In this he is supported by Mr. Crawford.‡ To say no more, it appears that our Roger knew of gunpowder a century and a half before Schwartz was born. It also appears, from the preface to the "*Code of Gentso Laws*," 1776, that gunpowder was known to the inhabitants of Hindostan (*supra*) far beyond all periods of investigation. Captain F. Smith, R.A. (formerly of Waltham Abbey), has compiled a very excellent "*Hand-book on the Manufacture and Proof of Gunpowder*, as carried on at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey." This work, of course, does not enter into the probabilities attending discovery of the art, but exhibits every feature connected with the practical (*modus operandi*) working of each ingredient in a very concise and interesting manner.

W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

RESTORATIONS.

ALVESCOTT.—During the restoration of the parish church the following remains were discovered, and have been preserved:—An altar slab, reredos, Easter sepulchre and aumbrey, double sanctus bell niche, leper's window with two book ledges in thickness of the wall adjoining, two squints from north and south chantries, piscina, reliquary, and three consecration crosses. The old 15th century panels in the south transept, alternate red and blue, with gilded stars and bosses, were too rotten, owing to past neglect, for present restoration; but the new roof of the transept has been so arranged that at any time the panels may be reproduced and set on the inner face, so as to restore the old appearance.

CATTERICK.—The parish church at Catterick, Yorks, has been restored. The church is a fine specimen of the Late Perpendicular style, and a remarkable circumstance connected with it is, that the original contract for building it has been preserved, bearing the date of 1412, being the earliest building contract written in the English language. The old clerestory, which was in a decayed state, has been removed, and a new clerestory substituted, in which are ranged windows consisting of double quatrefoils. The font has been relieved of coats of paint, and turns out to be of fine marble, bearing the arms of the founders of the church.

* "*Mems. of London*," by H. T. Riley, M.A. p. 205.
† *Vide Temple's "Miscell."*

* Diod. Sicul. & Plut., *Hist. Athens*.
† Smith, "*Hist. Druids*," p. 74.
‡ Kiggling, "*Celtic Druids*," p. 115.

WELSH ARCHÆOLOGY.

"ON THE ANCIENT DWELLINGS OF ANGLESEY, CALLED CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD."

WHILE the battle is still raging between the two parties of archæologists, whose views may be designated *pre-Roman* and *post-Roman*, as far as regards the recent work on "Rude Stone Monuments," by Mr. Ferguson, I would wish to direct the attention of the readers of the *Antiquary* to one branch of pre-historic archæology, fortunately not entered into by Mr. Ferguson in the work just mentioned: had he done so, I should not feel any great surprise at finding him ready with an Arthurian hypothesis, which would be considered, probably, to embrace in its novel fashion the ancient dwellings of Anglesey.

As the subject is of extreme interest, and rather extensive, I will proceed at once to a description of the remains and their contents, and finally attempt to arrive at some definite conclusions as to their age and use.

In Holyhead Island there are to be seen numerous low circular mounds, covered with turf and gorse, which generally

The clearing of the turf from the first hut took place in the autumn of 1862, when Mr. Albert Way and the Hon. W. O. Stanley superintended the operation. "On clearing out one of the most perfect of those circular mounds, which stood by itself apart from the other clusters of huts, they found that the interior had been divided across the centre by a line of flat stones, placed upright in the ground on the floor of the hut. They were about 2 feet high, 2 inches thick; there was a passage left in the middle and to the right; on entering the space inside this division, there was a square fireplace, formed on two sides by flat stones or jambs, placed at right angles to the division before mentioned, and forming the back of the fireplace. It was about 18 inches wide, and 2 feet deep, open in front. When first discovered, it was half filled with round stones and flat pebbles about the size of the hand, which had been collected from the sea-shore; all these had the undoubted marks of having been heated in the fire. There was, too, the appearance of great heat having been applied to the sides and back slab of the fireplace, but we noticed

FIG. 1.—HUT CIRCLE, ONE OF THE CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, AT TY MAWR, ON HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN, ON THE ESTATES OF THE HON. W. O. STANLEY, M.P. EXCAVATED IN 1862.

enclose a space of from 15 to 20 feet in diameter, with an opening always facing the south-east, and having in many cases two large upright stones, about 4 or 5 feet high, as door posts. They are usually in clusters of five or more; but at Ty Mawr, or Holyhead Mountain, they number more than fifty. Many of these have of late years (the first in 1862) been explored by the Honourable William Owen Stanley, M.P., F.S.A.,* and have been found to be the remains of huts or dwellings, confirming the truthfulness of the name they have for many years been known by, *Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod*—Irishmen's huts; but as to the connection of Irishmen with them it must be left for full consideration, when I have made known the results of the explorations.

The position in which these remains are found is invariably sheltered by rising ground from the north-east winds, and have a protection from hostile attacks by rude walls of dry masonry or by precipitous rocks.†

no remains of charcoal or ashes mixed with the stones. On the right of the fireplace, in a niche made in the outer wall of the hut, we found some handfuls of limpet and periwinkle shells, no doubt relics of the food of the inmates. A saddle-shaped quern of coarse grit, and two rubbing-stones or grinders of the same gritstone, were found on the floor of the hut; also a small perforated circular stone, about one inch in diameter, of the kind usually supposed to have been wheels for spinning. A core of hard trap had the appearance of having been chipped to obtain flakes for arrow-heads: here and there other stones had indications on them, as having been used as hones for sharpening celts or other instruments for pounding substances used as food, or breaking bones to extract the marrow."*

In this hut remain no trace of pottery or iron was found; also, the division in the centre noticed has not been discovered in the other huts explored. Through the kindness of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, I am enabled to give the elevation and ground plan of the hut circles explored, and also the illustrations of other discoveries, to which I shall have occasion to refer.

* Memoirs on Remains of Ancient Dwellings, in Holyhead Island, mostly of circular form, called *Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod*, explored in 1862 and 1868. London: Printed for the author, and published by J. Bain, 1, Haymarket; and by Minchull & Hughes, Chester. 1871.
† L. c. 1st Memoir, p. 1.

Explanation.—A, door-post and entrance, width 3 feet; B, passage into the hut, width 6 feet; C C and D D, partitions of upright slabs; E, cooking chamber and fireplace; F, chamber, at the corner of which lay a grinding-stone, G, near a fireplace, as supposed, H; also a spindle-wheel, I; J, a second grinding-stone; K, supposed fireplace.

From measurements by Mr. T. P. Elliott, of Penrhos.

The hut circles, of which about fifty have been thoroughly explored, have no regular plan in their arrangement, but some are like the "dog-kennels" of Kerry, otherwise called *cloghauns* = stone castles,* which have at the sides smaller circular structures communicating with them in the inside, which probably served as additional rooms. The similarity between the Irish *Cloghauns* and the Welsh *Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod* is striking so far as both have their entrances facing the south-east, and large stones serving as door-posts. In some instances the door-posts are missing.

The village, for such as it undoubtedly was, explored at Ty Mawr, is situate on a flat terrace, about 60 yards wide on the north-east, but double that width on the north-west, and is defended on the north side by a cliff about 25 feet high. The ground falls gradually towards the south, from which there is a grand view over Anglesey. The sea, with the Irish coast, and the Wicklow mountains, are frequently visible.

The skill by which the alleged Irishmen, the inhabitants of this village, defended their position, is displayed in the manner they turned to advantage the natural unevenness of the slopes forming the foundation of the village. At the extremities of the slopes there are small rocky ridges, which have been strengthened by a double wall of rough stones; flat stones being fixed in the ground in two rows, and smaller stones built in between. In addition to this defence, there are two mounds, also strengthened by similar walls, and defending each flank of the village.

There are two natural bastions on the east end, also strengthened by a wall, and between them a grassy slope leads to the lower terrace, apparently enabling the inhabitants, if forced from the upper slopes, to retreat under cover of these defences, into a main stronghold.†

At Inys Benlas (*ynys* = island; *Pen* = head; *las* = blue)‡ which is a detached rock on the shore, to the south-west of the huts, by Tyn y Nant, there has been discovered, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, the remains of a line of defence, which was traced crossing the road above Ty Mawr farm, and proceeding along the mountain ridge to Meini Meillion, and on to the precipitous part of the mountain, with the stronghold on its summit.

It is supposed that this line may "have some connection with the ancient approach from the shore, which is mostly hemmed in by cliffs and unapproachable rocks along the western side of Holyhead Island. The most convenient landing-place in this part of the coast may have been at Hên Borth, immediately below the group of hut circles; a little farther to the south there is a small dangerous bay, shown in the Ordnance map, and called Porth y Gwyddel.§

(To be continued.)

* Joyce says, in his "Irish Names of Places," p. 352, that *cloghan* is sometimes applied to a stone castle, and in some of the names containing this root it is to be understood in this sense. And in Cork and Kerry it is also used to denote an ancient stone house of a beehive shape.

† Hon. W. O. Stanley's 1st Mem., pp. 4, 5.

‡ The meaning of *las* is given by the Hon. W. O. Stanley as *glass* or *green*; glass, I think, must be a misprint for *grass*.

§ *Porth y Gwyddel*, means the port of the Irishman. Of this latter word there is a difference of opinion as to its true meaning. Some are inclined to think that the Irish descended upon Anglesey, and conquered it.

FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN OF A HUT CIRCLE AT TY MAWR, EXCAVATED IN OCTOBER, 1862.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, April 11, when C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., director, was in the chair.

Mr. T. Fry exhibited and presented a lithograph of a fresco at Kelston church, near Bath; and Mr. M. H. Bloxam, a lithograph of a megalithic monument in Warwickshire.

Mr. M'Kenny Hughes laid before the society specimens of the crag fossils of sharks' teeth, in connection with which some very sensational paragraphs have recently appeared in the papers. Mr. Hughes maintained that the perforations in these teeth, which it had been alleged are due to human agency, are in reality due to natural causes. Mr. Hughes also exhibited a lodestone found after a flood in the course of a torrent near Corwen, North Wales, and a rushlight-holder, which belonged to Twmornant, a Welsh poet of last century.

Mr. T. Micklethwaite exhibited and presented two photographs of the shrine of St. Alban, recently discovered at St. Alban's Abbey; also, a copper church-candlestick, dug up in Somersetshire, and inscribed round the base with the words, "Jesus Nazareus Rex Judæorum."

Mr. E. Peacock exhibited an inventory of the goods of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, dated 26 Hen. VIII.

Sir J. Dryden, Bart., who for three summers had engaged in assisting the Rev W. C. Lukis in making plans and

drawings, to scale, of the megalithic remains of Brittany, exhibited a large collection of these drawings, and explained the principles on which they had been executed, as well as the results at which he and Mr. Lukis had arrived with respect to some of the moot points connected with their history and construction.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, April 18, when C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., was in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Hart exhibited a collection of twenty-six volumes, containing, in manuscript and in print, the Cartulary of St. Peter's Monastery, Gloucester.

Mr. W. H. Bloxam exhibited miscellaneous antiquities, Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval, from Warwickshire.

Mr. Nichols communicated notes on a very early armorial tile, lately found within the church of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Mr. Coote read a paper "On a Test of certain Centural Stones," in the confirmation of the views which he had put forward on the subject on an earlier occasion.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Second Series, vol. iv. pp. 21-36.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

ON Tuesday, April 23, the anniversary meeting was held, when Earl STANHOPE delivered his annual address, containing the usual obituary notices of Fellows deceased between April 5, 1871, and April 5, 1872. In connection with the death of the late Earl of Dunraven, Lord Stanhope announced that, through the liberality of the present Earl, the work projected by his father on the Early Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland would not be abandoned. The task of editing it had been intrusted to Miss Stokes. His lordship also alluded to the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, one of the Royal Fellows of this Society.

At the close of the ballot, the following were found to be unanimously elected as president, council, and officers of the society. Eleven members from the old council:—Earl Stanhope, president; Sir W. Tite, M.P., Very Rev. A.P. Stanley, and Col. A. H. Lane-Fox, vice-presidents; Mr. F. Ouvry, treasurer; Dr. C. S. Perceval, director; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lennard and Mr. T. Lewin, M.A., auditors; Messrs. C. D. E. Fortnum, Rev. W. S. Simpson, M.A., and W. J. Thoms. Ten members of the new council:—Lord Heniker and Mr. J. W. Jones, auditors; Messrs. H. C. Coote, W. D. Cooper, J. Evans, P. C. Hardwick, C. K. Markham, O. Morgan, M.P., E. Oldfield, Capt. A. C. Tupper; and Mr. C. K. Watson, M.A., secretary.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

On Thursday, April 18, a meeting was held, when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., president, was in the chair.

Mr. Sheriff Mackenzie sent for exhibition a rubbing of an unpublished penny of Edward III. of England, lately found in Sutherlandshire.

Mr. Pearson exhibited a second brass coin of Augustus, of considerable rarity, with the type of Victory placing a laurel-wreath upon the head of the emperor on the obverse.

Mr. C. Patrick communicated a paper, "On the Annals of the Coinage of Scotland," in which he stated that a native currency was much later in coming into use than among the neighbouring nations, and that there was no corresponding class of coins to those which are called Early British ever struck among the barbarous tribes of Caledonia, and that, though such coins have been found in Scotland, they appear to have been brought from other parts; that there were no Scottish imitations of the Roman coins, although these must have been plentiful in the country. Mr. Patrick was also of opinion that no coins could be satisfactorily ascribed to any king before the time of Alexander I., if even to him. He next considered the question of the approbation of the short and long cross pennies of Alexander II., and

his successor, and advanced some arguments to prove the generally accepted classification of these coins to be incorrect.

[PROVINCIAL.]

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION.—On Thursday, the 18th ultimo, a paper was read by Mr. J. R. Holliday, "On King's Norton Church." Mr. Holliday having referred to the fact that the church had recently been restored, said it was supposed that the earliest part of the church was Early English, but a Norman window was discovered in the chancel. This window was brought to light by the removal of the vestry, which, he thought, was the only part of the restoration which was deserving of praise. He thought that, originally, there was a very small Norman church, which contained three or four such windows, and which did not extend beyond the chancel ground. The next remains were Early English, thirteenth century, but they were not very considerable. Stone foundations have been discovered, which he thought defined the limits of the Early English church, which was probably extended westward. The enlargement of the edifice in the thirteenth century, he believed, took place when William de Furnell was the owner of the manor. The tower, south porch, and parapet were fifteenth century. In the north wall of the tower there was a recess, which he should like to see explained. It was about 2 feet deep and 6 feet wide, and it was evidently of the same date as the tower.

Having remarked that up to the fourteenth century there were three ridged roofs, Mr. Holliday gave a description of the monuments, and afterwards referred to the modern restorations of the church. It was unfortunate for a church to bear the marks of one modern architect, but King's Norton church unfortunately bore the marks of three. The most interesting discovery he could have made would have been that the restoration was an improvement; but he could not say that it was. The alterations in the interior were most to be deplored; but the tower, which was the chief feature of interest, had been left untouched.

Speaking of the Grammar School building at King's Norton, Mr. Holliday said there could be no doubt it was fourteenth century work, and with a view to correcting an erroneous impression to the effect that this school and the Birmingham Free Grammar School were established at the same time, he quoted extracts from documents, from which he said it was pretty evident the school at King's Norton was founded before the reign of Edward VI., and certainly before the foundation of the school in Birmingham.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee having decided to continue the series of Walks and Excursions in Oxford and the neighbourhood, they propose the following for Easter and Trinity Terms, 1872: Saturday, May 4.—The Roman Villa at Northleigh and the Churches of Northleigh and Handborough.

" " 18.—All Souls Chapel.

" " 25.—Wantage, the Icknield Way, and Letcombe Castle.

" June 1.—Uffington Church, the White Horse Hill, Uffington Castle, Hardnell Camp, and Wayland Smith's Cave.

J. S. TREACHER, M.A., 25, St. Giles' } Hon.
T. P. EARWAKER, Merton College } Secs.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held in the Town-hall, Brecon, on Monday, the 15th ult., the Mayor in the chair, to select

a local committee to make arrangements for the meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, in Brecon, in the ensuing autumn. After the opening of the proceedings—

The Rev. Garnous Williams, one of the hon. secretaries for Breconshire, proposed that Sir Joseph Bailey be requested to act as president of the association at the autumn meeting. Such an appointment, he had authority to state, would be highly approved of by the association.

A hearty desire was expressed that Sir Joseph Bailey would become president, an office which his grandfather filled at the last meeting of the association held at Brecon, nineteen years ago.

An influential committee was appointed, and the Rev. Rees Price consented to act as local secretary. A subscription list was handed round to meet the local expenses.

In the course of the proceedings, it was stated, on behalf of the railway companies, that every facility for travelling in their power at the time of the meeting would be accorded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

WYCLIFFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Questions have arisen about our great Reformer's name. How should it be spelled? What does it mean?

This matter, simple enough in itself, has been complicated by the fact that there were two Johns, with similar surnames, contemporaneously in the English church.

I. The great Reformer may be traced through his whole career, thus:—He was born about 1324.

In 1356 John Wyklif was seneschal at Merton College, Oxford.

„ 1361 John Wyclif was master of Baliol.

„ 1363 John Wyclif is recorded as of Queen's College.

„ 1364 he is described as John Wiclif.

„ 1365 „ „ John Wyclive, and also as John Wyclive, warden of Canterbury Hall.

„ 1367 he was deprived, as Wyclive.

„ 1372 he is styled Doctor in Theology and Professor of Divinity.

„ 1374 he is Wyclif.

„ 1375 he was prebendary of Westbury, and rector of Lutterworth.

„ 1377 he was cited.

„ 1378 examined.

„ 1380 he published his English version of the Bible.

„ 1381 he was condemned.

„ 1382 cited again.

„ 1384 he died, December 31.

He was also, at one time, rector of Fyllingham.

Lealand describes him as Wiclif, and as Wigclif.

II. His contemporary, in 1361, is described as John Whyeclyve, vicar of Mayfield.

In 1380 he exchanged it for Horsted-Kaynes; he was a prebendary of Chichester, and died in November, 1383; his will, made November 12, was proved November 21, 1383, as John Whytcliff.

A little attention to the orthography will clearly discriminate these two personages.

The great Reformer was named from the village and parish of Wycliffe, a township, with a rectory, occupying two bold cliffs on the south bank of the River Tees, in West Gilling Wapentake, North-Riding of Yorkshire; it has an old seat, formerly belonging to a family named Wycliffe, now extinct; the church dates from Edward III., and the east cliff has an ancient encampment. The word Wycliffe, in full, should be spelled as Wick-cliffe, i.e., "the village, or the

camp on the cliff," about equal to the modern Clifton; this is proved because his name, when latinized, became *De Vico-clivus*.

The *ignotus* may have derived his name from the scar of Whit-cliff, i.e., White-cliff, on the Swale, near Richmond, Yorkshire. A. H.

EPPING FOREST.—HARE HUNTING.

SIR,—As the preservation of the rights, uses, and customs of the Forests of Epping and Hainault, in Essex, are engaging public attention, and also the history of the game laws of England, perhaps a copy of the original manuscript document, which I have in my Essex collections, may interest some of your readers.

I would remark that, although executed more than two centuries ago, it is clearly written, the signature of Henry, Earl of Holland, being very distinct and perfect, although the seal, I am sorry to say, is gone. The document is dated April 27, 1640. You will perceive, also, that the only liberty granted is to *hunt the hare*. I have given the actual spelling on the deed.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield Terrace, April 29, 1872.

"A LYCENCE FOR MR. PENINGTON TO HUNT WITHIN THE FFOREST OF ESSEX.

"Henry Earle of Holland, Baron of Kensington &c. Chiefe Justice and Justice in Eyre of all his maties foreste chaers, parks, and warrens on this side Trent. To all and singular the officers and ministers of his maties foreste of Essex whome yt doth or may concerne Greetinge. Whereas suyte hath bene made vnto mee by Thomas Penington of the parish of Chigwell in the Countie of Essex esquier to grant vnto him lycense to hunt the hare within the said foreste. Fforasmuch as I presume he wilbe a preseruor of the game there and vse this liberty for his recreation onely and not to the destruicon or spoyle of the game. These are therefore to will and require you to permit and suffer the said Thomas Penington for his recreation to hunt the hare with his beagles or hounds att seasonable tymes and in convenient places of the said foreste where heardees doe not lye, without any your lett or interruption, hee not abuseinge this my lycense, but comporting himselfe with that moderation in his said sports which is fittinge. And for soe doing this shalbe his and your sufficient warrant. Given vnder the Seal of my Office of Chiefe Justice and Justice in Eyre aforesaid att the Court att Whitehall the seaven-and-twentieth day of April in the sixteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God, King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defendor of the ffaith &c. Annog. Dm. 1640. "HOLLAND."

STONEHENGE LORE.

SIR,—Meeting with an old woman in this part of the country, who is in her ninetieth year, I soon got into an interesting conversation with her, and learning that she has spent the greater part of her life in Wiltshire, I asked her what was the origin of Stonehenge. She said that many years ago, before her time, the Roman Catholics erected it, but, she continued, some say that the stones were brought there by the Witch of Endor, who dropped one in the stream at Amesbury, which stuck so fast in the ground, that when all the farmers around tried to remove it with all their strongest horses, they failed. They wanted it taken out, because it made the river flood their farms in cold weather.

About two and a half miles from Wimborne are the Badbury Rings, well known to all Dorsetshire antiquaries, and supposed by some to be the remains of a Roman encampment. My aged informant told me that a great battle was fought there by the Romans and Saxons, and underneath the rings are the *houses* and bones of those people. This battle, she said, took place more than a *century* ago.

Among other curious bits of information, she told me that every town had at one time its own king and queen, and many of the royal habitations are haunted by the spirits of the departed royalty. One of the houses she had slept in, in Devonshire, was a most dreadful one; for three nights her bedroom was visited by the spirits of the king and queen, who were killed in a battle fought about 100 yards from the house; the noise they made she described as "most dreadful," the windows rattled, and footsteps were heard everywhere—nobody will now sleep in it. Giants, such as those exhibited in travelling shows, she believed were all *antichrists*. Dwarfs were probably descendants of fairies, the same as those who used to dance in the fairy rings in the grass.

I send you these scraps for preservation, as folk-lore is fast dying out. Very likely some of your readers may be able to say whether similar lore is to be found at the present time out of Dorset and Wilts. JOHN JEREMIAH.

Wimborne Minster, Dorset, April.

A FRAGMENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE following interesting item appeared in a recent number* of *The Hoboken* [New Jersey] *Leader and Hudson County Registers*—

"At the last meeting of the Historic Genealogical Society, in Boston, Mr. Samuel G. Drake read a paper upon 'Sir Samuel Cumming among the Cherokees, or Facts in the Early History of Georgia.' The paper he was about to present, said Mr. Drake, came into his possession by purchase in London, and was written by Sir Alexander Cumming, in the year 1761. Sir Alexander Cumming was one of an expedition sent by the English Government about the year. He seemed to have been an honest, though visionary man, inasmuch as he asserted that the pecuniary results of a settlement in the Cherokee country would pay the national debt of England in twenty years. Failing in several attempts to secure some royal appointment, on the accession of George III. he made a direct appeal to that monarch, and succeeded at last in obtaining the appointment of Ambassador to the Cherokees.

"The exact year of his departure from England was not definitely known, but it was shortly before the breaking out of the troubles between the English and French, who were fighting hard to obtain a foothold in the new country, to the exclusion of the other. The document gave an account of the adventures of Sir Alexander and his company among the Cherokees, interspersed with explanations and remarks by the reader. As a fragment of American history from the direct hand of a prominent actor in the scenes described, the paper is a valuable acquisition."

Perhaps some American friend will kindly oblige by furnishing further particulars of this document.

J. PERRY.

THE SARCOPHAGUS OF ORDULPH.

SIR,—Some years ago, near the church, at Tavistock, Devon, stood a sarcophagus (then used as a cistern), said to be the "Sarcophagus of Ordulph," and close to it also stood a square pillar, with this inscription (as near as I could make out), in two lines.

NEPOS. RANI.
MEH. COMDECI.

Both, I believe, are engraved in "Smith's History of Tavistock." If any of your readers possess that work, or any information respecting the above, I should be glad to be informed who "Ordulph" was, what the inscription is, and if the sarcophagus and pillar remain.

111, Union Road, S.E.

R. E. WAY.

AMERICAN NOTES.

SIR,—The "notes" here appended are taken from *Harper's Weekly*, March 23, 1872, and are of sufficient interest to merit preservation (as matter of future reference), in the columns of your valuable journal. J. P.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—"The first 'Great Medal of Honour' ever awarded by the American Institute to an inventor of that association, was recently presented to Mr. James Lyall, inventor of the 'positive-motion loom.' This in-

vention has been applied with great success to the weaving of cloth of all kinds, performing much more work in the same time than is possible by the old process. This medal was awarded in 1869, but was not presented to Mr. Lyall until a short time ago. As the Great Medal of Honour is awarded only in recognition of such inventions as are calculated to work a revolution in the industries to which they are applied, the young inventor may justly prize this tribute to its worth."

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRIES.—"Ferry travel between New York and Brooklyn was first established in 1642, by a hard-working Hollander. The business was commenced on a small scale, to be sure. A horn was hung on a tree near Peck Slip, and in response to its summons a small skiff took the few passengers across the river for a small sum, payable in wampum. In 1655, a more elaborate arrangement was made, a ferry ordinance having been passed by the officials of New Amsterdam. Ferry-houses were built, and rates established by law. After 1667, when the rights and privileges of a town were confirmed by patent upon Brooklyn, the establishment of ferries became a sort of bone of contention between New York and Brooklyn, which served for both sides of the river to pick upon for something like a hundred years. Just before the Revolutionary war three regular ferries were established."

QUERIES.

HADLEIGH CASTLE.

SIR,—Perhaps your Correspondent of the Eastern Counties will kindly inform me if Hadleigh Castle, near Southend, was dismantled by Cromwell, as this is the common opinion in the neighbourhood?

R. E. W.

April 27, 1872.

ART RELICS IN WHITECROSS STREET.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents say who painted the pictures on the walls of the late prison? That they are copies of Morland's is well known, and so well done as to have led some of the best judges in London to assert them to be the work of George Morland himself.

G. E.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

KENSINGTON (*Antiquary*, p. 86).

In the passage quoted by "A. O. K.," from Campbell's *Chancellors*, the reference to "the king's chamber at Kensington," should, no doubt, be understood as of Kennington, in Surrey, which is a Crown manor, held under the Duchy of Cornwall.

Edward the Black Prince had a palace there, the site of which is indicated by the names of Park-place, Park-street, Kennington-road, Lambeth. Stow makes an allusion to it in his "Survey," in the chapter on Vintry Ward, at p. 197, the *editio princeps*.

A. H.

April 22, 1872.

AN ANCIENT SEAL (*Antiquary*, p. 96).

SIR,—Mr. Dunkin having invited "Suggestions as to the probable meaning of the legend," on the old seal, engraved in your last number, p. 96, I venture to send the following surmise (which can be taken for what it is worth):—That *pr* may be an abbreviation of the imperative form of the French verb *prier*, and *dicu* may be the French noun, *dicu*, with the two last vowels misplaced.

The inscription would then read as an injunction, Pray (to) God (*anglice*). As for the other two letters, if *s. m.* (and the latter on the engraving being as much like *m* as *n*) they may mean *Sigillum*, a word almost always found on ancient seals.

If the objection be urged that it would be incongruous to have Latin and French on the same seal, I would remark that the two languages are to be found together on

the same abbey token; and if so, why not on a monastic seal of about the same period? Then, as to the erroneous orthography, nothing is more common than to see a French word spelt wrong on the old tokens. I have two with the same legend, which may be translated, "Take care of misreckoning." On one it is thus—"gubdes. hos. de. mescompt." On the other, "garbes tohs" &c. On the other side of the former is "grttes. entendes. ab. compte," all in old English letters.

Before I conclude, I wish also to gain some information.

In my collection of abbey pieces (of about twenty varieties), I have one with the following legend in old English letters. Obverse (Latin), *Ave Maria gracia Tohrai.* Reverse (French), *Este le Roi de Francis.* Between *hite* and *le* are two grotesque human faces. This token was found on the top of a village church tower, in Northamptonshire. One of the pinnacles required repair, and on taking out a defective stone, the token rolled out, in as perfect a state as when it was first struck. Probably it was deposited there when the tower was erected, which, judging from the style, Perpendicular, would be during the 15th century.

Another of my tokens has on the obverse the device of a winged lion, holding a book (emblem of St. Mark). Legend—

*a. santus marcus. (sic) ni°
r. hans schultes nmsin.*

The letters on this are more modern than on the three before named; and from the *m* and *n* being sometimes Roman, sometimes old English, I believe this piece to have been struck about the middle of the 16th century.

Henry VIII. had those letters on his coins, always of old English type, until his fifth coinage, A.D. 1545, but in *that* Roman letters were used.

What I wish to know is the meaning of "Tourlai," "ni°," and "nmsin." and shall be glad of an explanation from any of your numerous readers.

Tiverton, April 24.

H. S. GILL.

This representation is, no doubt, meant for a seal of the fraternity of Knights Templars.

I read, "Sigi: Pr: Divei—" *i.e.*, the seal of a preceptory; most probably we may understand "De Ivei," for St. Ives.

April 22, 1872.

A. H.

BOKE.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "Lilia," in the *Antiquary*, vol. 2, page 70, I would call his attention to these two words—

Boke, means a balk, a beam placed across a building to support a floor, or to tie the plates of the roof together, not necessarily either very large or rough.

Boke, or might be spelt *boak*, means to feel sick, when something very unpleasant was seen, "I was fit to boke at it," a local expression used some years since, and now occasionally heard.

These explanations I had from an esteemed friend in Cambridgeshire, and as in use now at times amongst labourers and others, in that locality and in the Fen district.

CHARLES GOLDING.

DR. BIRCH, of the British Museum, has just translated from the Chinese a short story, entitled the "Casket of Gems," which is of some interest, as shedding a light upon a class in China which somewhat resembles the *Hetiarai* of ancient Greece. "Too-shih-neang," says Dr. Birch, "the beauty of Peking, whose adventures form the basis of the present story, exhibits a character which, however morally reprehensible at the commencement, develops itself in the tenderness of female affection and the yearning of a heart after better things. The attraction to translate it was the extreme pathos of the story." Only a few copies of this have been printed for private circulation.

REVIEWS.

Temples, Tombs, and Monuments of Ancient Greece and Rome. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS (London: T. Nelson & Sons). Price 26s.

THE want of a book of good illustrations of Grecian and Roman architecture, and described in a popular manner, has long been felt, but in the book now before us we have met with one which answers these two requisitions in a most admirable manner. The plan of it is simple, and is thus stated by the author in his preface:—

"As an introduction to the study of architecture, or as a guide to some of the most remarkable edifices of the ancient world, the present volume may be found useful.

"The first book is devoted to examples of *Greek Architecture*, including the glories of Athens, and the temples of Sunium, Ægina, and Corinth. In the second, the writer treats of *Roman Architecture*, and after surveying the 'Eternal City,' carries the reader to Tivoli, Præstum, Verona, Puteoli, Segeste, Girgenti, and Termina. The third is appropriated to some comprehensive notices of *Greek and Roman Remains in Modern Europe*—in France, Spain, Portugal, North Germany, and Austria."

Considering that the work is mainly intended as a manual for "general readers," a term by which we understand the author to mean those of us who do not care for details, we have every reason to be satisfied with the success achieved.

There are many readers, general and otherwise, who are fond of talking about the remains in Greece and Rome, but who, if asked, could not give a true idea of them, nor assign their places in the history of those countries to which they belong. To them, then, this manual will be a boon. It contains one hundred illustrations, for the most part well executed; and for practical purposes, that is, for architectural and antiquarian study, we have no fault to find.

Mr. Adams here and there breaks out into philosophising, which, especially in antiquarian matters, is very necessary to sustain the attention of the "gentle reader," and to lead him on to other subjects in the panorama of remote ages. He thus speaks of Athens in the past:—

"Where are now the pride and wealth, and power of the once 'august Athens?' The glory of empires passes away, and Time, as Sir Walter Raleigh reminds us, writes upon each grey mossy stone the mournful epigraph, *Hic jacet*."

"Yet it is something more than an every-day lesson of mutability that the famous city and its broken monuments should teach us. All has not passed away; the temple may be shattered, and the old creed no longer gather believers—though something of its pantheistic spirit may be traced in much of our modern verse; but the former are the favourite models of our greatest architects, and the latter have inspired the masterpieces of our most illustrious poets. The Acropolis may be sad with ruin, and the Parthenon have cast off its antique glory, but the student finds the principles of his art embodied in each crumbling frieze and shattered column; and our laws and government derive many of their leading tenets from the laws and government anciently administered within its walls. Genius never dies! freedom never dies! A thought, a word, a deed that has contributed to human happiness becomes immortal; and not only immortal in itself but in its progeny, which survive through the long, long ages, blessing and enlightening, and strengthening poor humanity. The torch is transmitted from hand to hand, and though often faint and flickering, is never wholly extinguished, but serves to kindle light where no light beamed before. Thus, then, the influence of Athens has defied the power of time, and is probably more real and extensive now than in the hour of her greatest material prosperity. A consolation this for the earnest worker of to-day, who may nerve himself to endure the cloud of temporary misfortune, or the frown of unjust criticism, by the reflection, that if his work be true and wholesome, it will endure long after he himself has ceased to be."

The low price of this book, and its excellences we are bound to notice and admire, recommend it as most suitable for beginners in the study of ancient Grecian and Roman remains, and no one, as such, should be without it. Messrs. Nelson & Sons deserve the best thanks for having adopted the policy of offering to the public good and cheap books like the one in question, a policy which will succeed to their own advantage, and the encouragement of the intellectual tasks of the younger and, may be, older members of the community.

The Reliquary, Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review. Edited by LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A. (Derby and London: Bemrose.)

In our last issue we took occasion to notice the principal contents of the January number of this quarterly journal. We shall now endeavour to do the same with the April part, taking the contents as far as possible *seriatim*. The opening article by the editor is full of interest. It is descriptive of certain curious figures, formerly used in the guild processions and civic pageants of Salisbury, and called "The Giant and Hob-nob," the latter being in reality a "Hobby-horse." This and other attendants of the giant, as well as the giant himself, make an effective frontispiece to the number. The second article is the first instalment of a valuable set of inventories relating to "Church Goods in the East Riding of the County of York, temp. Edward VI.," and contributed by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, who has already published similar records in former volumes of the *Reliquary*. We now come to a paper by Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick, on "The Websters of Hargreave," and another by Mr. Alexander B. Wood, on "Thomas Barritt, of Manchester," which brings us to what is, perhaps, the most interesting article in the whole number. This is a paper by the historian of Leicester, Mr. James Thompson, on "King Richard's House and Bedstead, at Leicester." We must leave Mr. Thompson, however, to tell his own tale, and passing over a few extracts from church registers relating to the Mellor family, we come to some church and other notes relating to Derbyshire, the former collected by Mr. Kirke, from the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian library, and very acceptable to the church antiquary. Then follow half a dozen pages of Mr. Jewitt's "Derby Signs," which are always entertaining, and the continuation of Mr. Helsby's "Researches on the Rutter Family." The last paper of importance is one by the Rev. Dr. Dodds, who makes "Some Observations on the Origin of St. Mary Stow, in the County of Lincoln." We hope to have the pleasure of noting the contents of many future parts of the *Reliquary* as they come to hand.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. H. BLACK, F.S.A.

THIS well-known antiquary died on Friday, the 12th of April, aged 74. He was buried at Abney Park, on the 19th ultimo, in the presence of many of his literary and other friends, amongst whom were Mr. J. W. Butterworth, Mr. J. O. Hall, treasurer of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society; Mr. R. N. Philipps, Mr. Alfred White, Mr. E. W. Braybrook, Mr. W. H. Overall, Mr. J. E. Price, Mr. Thos. Blashill, and his executors. Mr. C. Mitchell and Mr. John Young, jun. The death of this most accomplished antiquary and scholar will cause a void at many an archaeological meeting not easily to be filled up. His numerous works upon archaeology and biblical research are well known. His last work was "The History of the Company of Leather-sellers," for which company, in 1831, he compiled the memorials of the Colfe family, and a catalogue of the books in the Free Grammar School, at Lewisham, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, M.A., in 1652. In 1827, he compiled for Mr. E. Tyrell, the City Remembrancer, from MSS. in the

British Museum of the 15th century, "A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483." He had been for some years engaged in preparing for publication for the series of the Master of the Rolls, Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain, "Iter Britanniarum," a portion of the Antonine Itinerary. For this work he had made great researches, and had settled many vexed questions as to the sites of towns, boundaries, &c., and he fully believed that he had discovered the plan upon which the Roman engineers mapped out this country. It is to be hoped that the results of his great labour upon this important subject will not altogether be lost. The poor inhabitants of Mill-yard, Minorities, will sadly miss his benevolent face. The sect, the Mill-yard Sabbatarians, of which he had been the minister for some years, was not numerous; and in the distribution of the charities intrusted to him he knew of no creed, but gave to all alike.

THE *Jewish Chronicle* of the 27th ult. has the following on Mr. W. H. Black:—"The denomination to which he belonged, and in whose place of worship he ministered, stands nearer to Judaism than any other Christian sect. Not only was the deceased a Unitarian in the strictest sense of the word, but he also scrupulously kept the seventh day Sabbath, from even to even, as do the Jews; and rather than desecrate it, he years ago resigned the deputy-keeperhip in the Rolls' Office, which he held under the late Sir Francis Palgrave. He was a fair Hebrew scholar, took a warm interest in all religious and intellectual movements of the Jewish community, was a great and intellectual lover of rabbinical literature, and possessed a very valuable collection of the rabbinical MSS., which he called Treasures of Mill-yard. It would be interesting to know what will be the fate of this library."

NYMPHA,

An ancient City, A "Monument of the Past," on the borders of the Pontine Marshes.

[Suggested on reading the Paper on the Old Church of Donaghmore, Limerick.—See *Antiquary*, pp. 99, 100.]

In the far South lies Nympha, a city long since dead,
Now overgrown with ivy, the inhabitants all fled;
She lies half sunk, half buried, in her green cloak at rest,
And harmless, 'mid the ruins, now stalks the Pontine pest.

Her sisters could Pompeii and Herculaneum be,
Yet the evergreen-clad Nympha is the fairest of the three;
O'er those towns mighty Vulcan hurled ash-heaps in his spleen,
But Nympha lies protected by the rich Ivy-queen.

Her walls and streets, and churches, are ruins, yet they show
She once did boast a grandeur—how many years ago!
Oh, is there no one living can of that glory tell?
Or, is it left the ivy to creep and ring her knell?

The flowers in the churchyard inquisitively peep
Out from between the ivy, that over all doth creep;
At each old crumbling casement appears its dark-green face,
It climbs round every gateway, and doth each portal grace.

A carpet of rich blossoms is o'er the chancel spread,
And through the aisles, while ivy formeth arches over head
The birds, and bats, and insects, where monks long, long ago
Their litanies were chanting, are fitting to and fro.

And on the walls in fresco can paintings still be traced;
They too have frames of ivy—Nature hath Art displaced.
And for the ancient martyrs hath she wove crowns anew;
The instruments of torture gently she hides from view.

And in the streets and alleys there many a rich flower blows,
The lily and sweet mallow, narcissus, and moss rose;
But all around is silent, save the bubbling of the brook,
And the hooting of the night birds that haunt each tower nook.

'Tis said 'twas once the dwelling of nymphs, and thence its name:
They all have long since vanished, and those who knew her fame.
Still do I love to linger, to contemplate that pile;
Thou Science would be searching—ruins the Muse beguile.

For Poesie hath a fondness to leave things as they are,
But Science must be lifting the veil to show each scar.
"I care not for thy grandeur, I love thee as thou art,
Thou ivy city Nympha—the Ruin of my heart!"

GEORGE BROWNING.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES
IN KENTISH CHURCHES.

III.—HORTON KIRBY.

BETWEEN three and four miles south of the town of Dartford, and but a short distance from the Farningham-road station of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, is the parish church of Horton Kirby, or Kirkby—the more ancient form. It lies in the valley of the Darent, and is built on a cruciform plan, with a central tower. The greater part of the fabric is in the Early English style, while the loftiness of the interior arches, supporting the tower, forms a very noticeable feature. Among other relics of former days, the church possesses two memorial brasses, which beautify the pavement in the north and south transepts, and are well worthy of the archaeologist's careful examination. To the consideration of these brasses, I propose, therefore, to devote the present article. They consist of—

I. A lady, full length effigy (fifteenth century).

II. Effigies of John Browne and wife, full length, 1595.

I. In Haines' "List of Monumental Brasses" no mention is made of this effigy, the wooden floor of the pewing having covered it, until about ten years since, when the church was refitted with modern seating. It also escaped, probably from the same cause, the recording eye of Thorpe, in the last century; but Hussey briefly intimates its existence.* It now greatly adds to the adornment of the south transept, and is a large, even beautiful, specimen of a brass of the fifteenth century. The effigy measures 48 inches in length, and to this was added an inscription-plate, now unfortunately lost, and four escutcheons, the latter occupying the four corners of the gravestone.

Of these escutcheons three yet remain, sufficiently perfect to enable one to distinguish their heraldic bearings, though they have been somewhat injured, by the gravestones having served the purpose of a mortar-board during the restoration of the edifice! The effigy itself does not appear to have suffered much, but I am told, that it required some patient labour to get all the incised lines completely free of the gritty substance, with which it had been so thoughtlessly covered.

The costume worn by this female figure† is characteristic of the early part of the fifteenth century. She is attired in a kirtle and mantle, and wears a head-dress of the "horned" type, not unlike that shown on the effigy of the wife of Richard Clitherow, at Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, to whose dress, in other respects, this Horton Kirby effigy has a close resemblance. As usual, a little dog, perhaps intended to represent some pet animal, is depicted at her feet.

It is stated by Hasted, that Gilbert de Kirkby, the son of Roger de Kirkby, held the manor of Horton in 20 Edward III.,

but that at the latter end of the next reign (Richard II.), an heiress of the same family carried Horton Castle, and other manors, in marriage to Thomas Stonar, of Stonar, in Oxfordshire. The end of King Richard's reign brings us to the end of the fourteenth century, and it may be supposed, therefore, with much probability, that the heiress above-mentioned was still living at the beginning of the next century. It appears to me, that this nameless figure, now in Horton Kirby church, commemorates this very heiress. Not only does the dress coincide with that worn by ladies early in the fifteenth century, but as a further proof, and perhaps as regards identity still more conclusive, on one of the shields the arms of Kirkby are impaled with those of Stonar.* In the absence, therefore, of any record as to what was stated on the lost inscription-plate, I think the above facts clearly show, that this fine brass is no other than the monument of the wife of Thomas Stonar, of Stonar, in Oxfordshire, who was by birth a member of the Kirkby family.†

II. The brass in the north transept consists of the effigies of a man and his wife, with escutcheons and inscription-plate. It was laid down to commemorate the death of John Browne, of Reynolds-place, in the parish of Horton Kirby. He was descended from Sir John Browne, knt., Lord Mayor of London, in 1480, who purchased the estate of Reynolds-place from a family of the name of Reynolds. The John Browne, whose brass we are now considering, died at the early age of 28, having been married to Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Lancelot Bathurst, of Franks, in the same parish, only three months. This Lancelot Bathurst, a merchant and alderman of the City of London, traces his descent from a landed family resident in Canterbury. The large mansion called Franks, on the river Darent, and on the borders of the parish of Farningham, remains as a witness of his monied worth, having been entirely rebuilt by him in the Elizabethan style, with red brick relieved by stone dressings.‡

Both effigies belonging to this brass are in good condition, but only one of the three original escutcheons is perfect, and another is missing. The latter probably bore the arms of Browne, a chevron between three escallops within a border engrailed; the imperfect one bears the arms of Bathurst, two bars ermine, in chief three crosses pattée; while the third, which is placed beneath the inscription, shows the arms of these families impaled.

The costume is strictly Elizabethan. The male figure is attired in the long gown of the period, thrown open in front, so as to show the buttoned doublet. Haines states that after 1580 the gown is often destitute of the lining or facing of fur. It may be well to remark, however, that this is not

* The arms of Kirkby are six lions rampant, in a canton a mullet; Stonar, two bars dancettee, a chief.

† Hasted most likely referred to this brass when he wrote—"There is a large grave-stone in the south cross of this church, with the portrait of a man in long robes in brass, the inscription torn off; at the north corner of it these arms remain: Quarterly 1st and 4th Kirkby; 2nd and 3rd Ross. This is probably the grave-stone of Gilbert de Kirkby." It is easy to understand how Hasted, or his informant, could have made a mistake in discriminating between the dress of a man and a woman, the costume of the two sexes being frequently very similar in olden days. As the greater part of the brass was then covered, there is a still further excuse for falling into such an error. The arms noted above are now missing; they no doubt occupied the empty matrix in the upper dexter corner of the slab.

‡ For pedigrees of the families of Bathurst and Browne, see Berry's "Genealogies—Kent," pp. 196, 377.

* "Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey," p. 82.

† An illustration of this figure will appear in our next.

the case in the present instance, the fur lining being shown, as on earlier examples, though in a less marked degree. Ruffs of moderate size encircle the necks of both husband and wife. The latter wears a French hood, and an open skirt, displaying a richly embroidered petticoat beneath. Each figure measures about 22½ inches in length.

The inscription is engraved on a plate of brass 24 by 3½ inches, with the exception of the last nine words, which appear on a supplementary strip of brass, placed beneath the larger plate. The words run thus—

Here under lieth Buried y^e bodie of John Browne Esq^{ue}r, who married Elizabeth one of y^e daughters of launcelott Bathurst Esq^{ue}r, who lived scarce iij monthes in Mariadge, whose vertues lye, and Charyty in releivinge y^e poore distressed and needy, hath caused many to mourne for his bntymely death, he died y^e vijth day of February, An^o 1595 in y^e xxiijth yere of his age, in remembrance of whome, his saide wyfe hath caused this stone here To be layde at her only coste and charge.

Close to the north wall of the north transept are three mediæval grave-slabs with cruciform designs; the central one, I am told, covers a perfect stone coffin, and is in beautiful preservation. The ornamentation on the lid has a resemblance to that on a slab at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, which has been engraved on Plate XLIX. of *Cutts*’ “Sepulchral Slabs.” In both these examples, the cross-head is formed of four circles, constituting a simple and frequent design, though exhibiting many very interesting varieties. Another of these slabs at Horton Kirby shows a similar pattern; the third is a smaller stone, slightly coped, and the cross not so apparent as on the other two. E. H. W. DUNKIN.

May 6, 1872.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

THE following timely article, on the preservation of our historical monuments, is reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The subject of which it treats is of the deepest interest to archæologists, and if Sir Lubbock’s intended Bill “to provide for the better preservation of historical monuments and other remains of antiquity in Great Britain and Ireland” should pass next Session, which we earnestly trust will be the case, we hope to see in the future our ancient monuments better cared for and more religiously protected than they have been hitherto.

“Lovers of our ancient ‘laws and rites, tongue, arts, and arms, and history,’ as Dr. Bentley termed them in those masculine and rugged verses of his which are chiefly known from their presentation in Boswell’s ‘Johnson,’ will have learned with no common satisfaction that Government has taken the initiative in a course of conduct which we, in common with many others, have long urged: that of interfering in earnest for the preservation of our public monuments. The Rock of Cashel, with its deeply interesting collection of ecclesiastical buildings—the very Christian Acropolis, so to speak, of Ireland—is, it seems, to become public property, and thus to obtain some chance of surviving the assaults of neglect, and cupidity, and ‘improvements.’ The relics collected on and at the foot of that sacred hill represent a period most important in our history, with whatever amount of legendary darkness it may be invested: that period in which the culture and religious observances of Western

Europe were first grafted on the remnant of ancient Christianity which still, in the twelfth century, testified to the traditions of the Isle of Saints. There stands the ancient cathedral—or so much of it as survived the sacrilegious incendiarism of the Earl of Kildare, who excused himself to Henry VII. on the plea that he only burned the church because he thought the bishop was in it—the Cross of Cashel, the grey Cistercian abbey, and the pre-historic Round Tower of fabulous antiquity, which overlooks and will probably survive them all. Our present concern, however, is not with the value which may attach to Cashel in particular, but with the general subject of the attention due to our perishing monuments of antiquity. How fast these are in truth perishing is a fact only known, and painfully known, to those few whose taste leads them to visit and to study these relics of the shadowy past. An old cathedral or minster may be kept up, repaired, and decorated, regardless of expense, because in this instance ecclesiastical taste comes in, as it ought, to counteract the ravages of time. So may some ornamental remnant of architecture which has the good fortune to form a feature in the neighbourhood of some tasteful proprietor. But where there is no such personal, or local, or reverential motive at work—where there is no special duty or special fancy involved in the maintenance of a mere monument of antiquity, its fate is foredoomed. It falls to pieces by degrees, stone after stone, until all interest in it having ceased, the proprietor of the field finally casts it away as rubbish, as in the case of that lost specimen which Walter Scott, in ‘Waverley,’ describes as ‘the curious edifice called Arthur’s Oven, which would have turned the brains of all the antiquaries in England, had not the worthy proprietor pulled it down for the sake of mending a neighbouring dam dyke.’ And it is not out of place, though unsatisfactory, to note how much greater progress has been made of late years among our continental neighbours than among ourselves in honourable and civilizing observance of national antiquities. There was a time when we used to contrast, and with some reason, the comparative care taken of such treasures in England with the utter neglect of them in France. Among ourselves the only destructive tendencies to be combated were those of neglect and ignorance, and of our fanatical respect for what are called the rights of property, entitling a man to use that which is his with the most cynical disregard to the feelings of his neighbours, or subject only to that kind of lynch law which we call public opinion. In France, in addition to all these evil motives, there was the genuine iconoclastic spirit—the spirit which made the peasant hostile to the remains of antiquity simply as such, the remains of what he regarded as his long age of suffering and oppression. Nevertheless, the French Government buckled honestly to the task, and have succeeded in framing a code of regulations under which, if they are in truth observed, the permanence of ‘historical monuments’ is secured. The following is its outline:—

“The preservation of historical monuments is intrusted to a Minister of State, who disposes for this purpose of a special sum placed every year on the budget. He is assisted by a commission, consisting of eighteen members, named by the Emperor. The duty of this commission is to keep a list of ‘historical monuments,’ to allot the sum granted by the State as before mentioned for their maintenance or their reconstruction if necessary, and to recommend to the Minister architects to take charge of them. There are also departmental correspondents accredited to the prefects, and an inspector-general to superintend works in execution. If any one is desirous of having some object of antiquity within his knowledge placed on the list of historical monuments, he must address an application to the Minister of State, accompanied with a written description, plans, and designs of the works required, if any. The law of ‘expropriation for purposes of public utility,’ (that is, of compulsory purchase by the State from individual owners), is applicable to a site in private ownership having the character of an historical monument, or commanding the access to it, or including buildings constructed on the remains or foundation of such monument. In this last case the demolition of the buildings in question may be ordered even without compensation.

“We have said that it is not in our power to state how far these legal injunctions are acted on, or how far they merely exist on paper. But such as they are, they appear entitled

to the highest commendation. They recognise to the fullest extent the due subordination of the selfish rights of the proprietor of the soil, not merely to the necessities, the comforts, but beyond all this, to the tastes of the public at large, for whose benefit only private property in truth exists. Even in our country, where the claims of the landowner are pushed to the extremest point, we recognise, at least in theory, the principle that the needs of public health, public convenience, accessibility, defence, and so forth, supersede those claims, and that the owner must make the required surrender if called on, subject, of course, to such compensation as a just law awards him. All that is required seems to be to extend these principles, taking care that they are extended in substantial truth, and not in theory only, to the care of so-called historical monuments. Man does not live by bread alone, and the value to public taste and public education of the maintenance of such monuments may really be set in juxtaposition with the value of a railway or a fortification. Thus much has been long ago suggested: that all existing historical monuments, worthy of being designated as such, should be scheduled; that those for which legal custody and repairs are already provided should be left under existing guardianship; that those which are not thus protected should be at once handed over to the care of the State, not necessarily as property, for the State should have power to make arrangements with existing proprietors, who would prefer to bind themselves by covenant to take those measures of precaution which the State must otherwise take for them. Of course, such an arrangement would entail a certain expense on the public, though not, in our belief, a very considerable one. If this be recognised as a sufficient objection, we have nothing further to say, and can only bend our heads under the ignominious necessity of the times in which we live. But that expenditure in this direction would be true economy in the great though indirect stimulus to instruction and civilization which it would communicate to the great mass of our people, only too anxious to find some impulse to thought and some play for the imagination, is a matter on which, however strange the idea may appear to those who believe that the only excitements of the British working classes are to be found in the pothouse or the chapel, we have for our own part no doubt whatever."

THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

A PAPER on this subject was recently read by Mr. Robert Young, C.E., at a meeting of the Natural History and Philosophical Society, Belfast. In the course of it he remarked—

A nation's life may be said to be recorded in its monuments—using the word in the widest sense, to include everything bearing the impress of man's hand and brain. The earthworks of our own island, which are variously known as duns, raths, lises, forts, or moats; the cromlechs, menhirs, and rude stone circles of the earliest times; the round towers, sculptured crosses, anchorite cells, and churches and castles, from the sixth to the fifteenth century, would all be included in this category as historical monuments. Without going the length of saying that the destruction of any one of the thousands of monuments thus referred to would be a serious national loss, it would be a perfectly correct statement as applied to the destruction of a number of the same class, as of the round towers, or the earliest churches, or stone-roofed cells, or, again, as applied to the case of a monument which is unique or very rare, as our Giant's Ring at Drumbo, or the great raths at Downpatrick and Moylena, near Antrim, both of which are intimately associated with early Irish records of the greatest interest.

To take an illustration from what has occurred in our own neighbourhood within the last generation. The destruction

of Trummery Round Tower was a national loss, as from the drawing which represents its aspect some thirty years ago, it seems to have been of quite a peculiar type, the only other tower then resembling it being at Dungiven, county Derry; but this, sad to tell, has also been swept away: both might have been saved by care.

Not far from Trummery, but on the south side of the town of Moira, there stood, on the edge of the chalk cliff which here overhangs the Lagan, a very fine mound enclosed by several rings; in fact, it was the Moy-rath (Moira), which gave its name to the district, and to the famous battle in which Comgall was slain. The levelling of this some years ago by the tenant of the lands in which it stood, did not possibly create much indignation in the neighbourhood; still it was an outrage, and a loss which will be felt more and more as education spreads, and a better taste prevails.

The modern school of farmers, and more especially those who have lately migrated from Scotland, with their desire for level ground for their sowing and reaping, are very much inclined to clear off all protuberances, whether pre-historic or recent, and grub up and cart away, or, what equally offends the archaeologist, bury in a deeply-dug pit, the standing-stone or cromlech that interrupts the even tenor of his patent plough. To men of this type there is no appeal except through their pockets; but, fortunately for modern antiquaries, it was very different with the old Irish farmer, who had both superstitions and sentiments, the one making him dread the vengeance of the "little folk," if he put a spade into the old rath, and the other causing him to respect the ruined chapel or wayside cross which was from childhood associated with his religious ideas.

Whilst these sentiments are rapidly losing their hold all over the country, it is much to be wished that more correct notions of the real value to the community of these remains should be implanted in their stead. Why should there not be brief notices of the principal antiquities of our country placed in the books of lessons for the national schools of the three kingdoms? And along with this could there not be some instruction in this subject given to the teachers both at the head training establishments and in the model schools, by a properly qualified professor? If this were done (and there really seems no good reason why it should not be), a very few years would bring about a marked improvement in the feeling of the lower classes towards these objects.

REVIEW.

The Journal of the Anthropological Institute, No. III. January, 1872. (Trübner & Co.) 4s.

THE lateness of this number is accounted for by the excessive care taken in the preparation of the splendid plates which illustrate the several articles contained therein; and looking at the success, we do not feel called upon to find fault with the learned editor of the *Journal*. Interesting as all the articles are, we feel particularly pleased with the "Report on Anthropology at the British Association, 1871," drawn up by the late director to the Institute, Mr. C. Stamland Wake. An ordinary reader can have little idea of the progress made in anthropology during the past year, without seeing this exhaustive report. At Edinburgh, where the British Association met, six meetings were held, in the department of Anthropology, under the presidency of Professor W. Turner, at which *thirty-two* papers were read, as follows:—12 relating to general anthropology; 6 to ethnology; 14 to pre-historic archaeology. Of exceptional value are those on, Degeneration of Race in Britain, by J. Beddoe, M.D.; on Centenarian Longevity, by Sir Duncan Gibbs, Bart., M.D.; on Skulls presenting Sagittal Synostosis, by Professor Struthers; on Ancient Serpent Worship, by John S. Phené, F.G.S.; on the Inhabitants of the Merse, by J. Beddoe, M.D.; on the Order and Succession of the several Stone Implement Periods in England, by J. W.

Flower, F.G.S.; on the Classification of the Palæolithic Age, by Means of the Mammalia; and Antiquity of the Domestic Animals, by W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.; on Human and Animal Bones and Flints from a Cave at Oban, by Professor W. Turner; Discovery of Flint Implements in Egypt, at Mount Sinai, at Galgala, and in Joshua's Tomb, by L'Abbé Richard; and Ancient Modes of Sepulture in the Orkneys, by George Petrie. Although the whole of these papers are not reprinted in the present number of the *Anthropological Journal*, some are, in consequence of their having been re-read before recent meetings of the Institute.

We learn the good news from the report, that—

"The meetings of the Anthropological Department were, as usual, well attended. On several occasions many persons were not able to find accommodation; but finally, the lecture hall of the Museum of Science and Art was kindly placed by Professor Archer at the disposal of the Council of the Association for the use of the department."

Professor Flower's paper, "On the Relative Ages of the Stone Implement Periods in England," is of great importance, as it deals with the very foundation of pre-historic archaeology. The materials brought together by the discoveries of Boucher de Perthes, Prestwich, and Evans, in the drift of the Somme Valley and in England, have been put to good purpose by Sir John Lubbock, who, with others, considers the drift implements of the same age as those of the bone caves. The four great epochs are thus described by Sir John:—"The first is the drift, when men shared the possession of Europe with the mammoth, the cave-bear, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals"—this is called the Palæolithic Period. "Second, the later, or polished-stone age, a period characterized by beautiful weapons and instruments, made of flint and other kinds of stones"—this we may call the Neolithic Period. This period was followed by another when bronze was extensively used for arms and implements; stone hammers were also in use, especially for certain purposes; as, for instance for arrow-heads, and in the form of flakes for cutting. Some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the earlier stone ones. This is called the Bronze Period. The most recent epoch, is called the Iron Period.* Professor Flower's object is to rearrange, or reform the "periods," as, in his opinion, our present state of knowledge does not permit of the cave and drift implements being placed in the same category, as far as relates to England, inasmuch as the deposits are characterized by very different conditions, and probably are assignable to distinct epochs. He says—

"The ground upon which I desire to rest this proposition as regards the drift period may be thus stated, viz., *Archæological*—the difference in character of the implements from all others, and the absence of these products of human skill which are associated with implements of (presumably) later date; *Geological*—the very great difference in the geological conditions under which they are found; and, *Palæontological*—their association with some animal remains which have never yet been found, and the absence of remains which commonly are found with other stone implements." As we cannot here follow the details of this paper, which we consider are as yet incomplete, the author's *general* conclusions may be stated as follows:—

1. The drift implements were made and used before this country was separated from France.

2. That it is by no means certain that the makers of the drift implements were contemporary with the animals with whose remains the implements are sometimes found.

3. That the cave period was probably of later date than that of the drift.

4. The use of bronze being common to both the palæolithic and neolithic periods, cannot be regarded as constituting a distinct era.

5. And lastly, that for these reasons the arrangement usually adopted of dividing the pre-historic stone period into two, seems to be insufficient. Professor Flower suggests "that the drift implement period might be known as palæolithic, that of the cave might be termed archaic, and that of the barrows pre-historic, while the polished celts might retain the designation of neolithic. And so far as England is concerned, it would seem that the term bronze age or period might very properly be abandoned, as the use of it is productive of misapprehension.

Anything said by this accomplished archaeologist is deserving of our best attention, which has consequently been bestowed upon this interesting paper; but we would wish the subject to be more fully discussed before we can reject the *four periods or ages* entertained by Sir John Lubbock and others for Professor Flower's. Our readers will do well to read the whole of the paper.

Having devoted so much space to this subject, we are compelled to pass over several papers of equal importance, and can only briefly notice Captain Burton's extremely valuable and interesting contributions; they are, "Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land, I. and II.;" and "Collections of Flint Implements from Bethlehem." The exhaustive accounts of his collections do not permit of being given even in part, as we could not render that justice due to the gallant captain which can only be done by each of our readers procuring the *Journal* and perusing them. The plates are exceedingly well executed. We must express a hope that Captain Burton will soon be replaced in the post he till recently occupied at Damascus. The value of such a gentleman in the East, both as a Consul and explorer, cannot be overrated.

The Address of the president (Sir John Lubbock) is printed in this number, and is altogether a very satisfactory one, as is also the report of the Council. From the latter we learn that the nett income of the Institute derived from subscriptions and the sale of publications for 1871, etc., is about 100*l.*, and there is every reason to hope that the liabilities (837*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*) will be rapidly diminished.

The Address deals with the literature of this particular branch of inquiry, and comprehends a review of foreign as well as English works; also a discussion of the researches recently made in pre-historic archaeology. The estimate of the antiquity of the various "ages" is arrived at in the following manner:—

Sir John says, "The river Saône is gradually raising the plain through which it flows, and Messieurs de Ferry and Arcelin, taking the position of the Roman remains as a basis of calculation, have attempted to estimate the date of the neolithic and palæolithic periods. From a comparison of a number of cases, M. Ferry takes the accumulation since the Roman period to be 60 centimetres; the depth of the iron age remains to 11mm.; of the bronze age layers, 1.30; of the stone age, 1.50. This, he estimates, would give for the bronze age an antiquity of 3000 years; for the neolithic period of 4000 or 5000 years; while some of the palæolithic specimens would indicate a lapse of 9000 or 10,000 years." M. Arcelin "obtains for the Celtic iron age an antiquity of from 1800 to 2700 years; for the bronze age, 2700 to 3600; for the neolithic, 3600 to 6700; for the palæolithic, 6700 to 8000. It is, however, unnecessary to point out how much of uncertainty, as well as of interest, there is in such calculations."

To those interested in the study of primitive culture we commend to their notice Sir John's remarks upon Mr. E. B. Tyler's splendid work upon that subject. Mr. Fergusson's ideas in his "Rude Stone Monuments," of the use and age of megalithic monuments, meet with no favourable reception from the president, and justly so, as they are certainly *extraordinary*, if not *unscientific*, and perfectly unreliable.

There are several other excellent articles in this number of the *Journal*, but we trust sufficient has been said upon those above noticed to induce all our readers to pro-

* "Pre-historic Times," 2nd edition, p. 2. Nilsson's "Stone Age," p. 12, *et seq.*

cure the number for themselves. We have much pleasure in giving the words of the Council in finishing their report:—"In conclusion, the Council would urge all its members to impress upon their friends the great importance and interest of the science of Anthropology and Ethnology, and to do whatever may lie in their power in order to promote the objects for which the Institute was formed."

AN OLD TOMBSTONE AT CASTLE CARY, SOMERSET.

THE *Proceedings* of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, for 1870, contain an interesting description by the Rev. Canon Meade of an old tombstone, in the churchyard, at Castle Cary. He says—

"There is in the churchyard of Castle Cary an old tombstone, which has, somewhat unjustly, cast a stigma upon the parishioners. The late Mr. Russ, when at Southampton, fell into conversation with a gentleman who told him that he, Mr. Russ, came from the most barbarous place in England, as being the only place, it was believed, existing where cock-fighting was thought to be a practice fitting to be recorded on a tombstone in a churchyard. Mr. Russ heard this statement with some surprise, and on returning to Castle Cary, hastened to the churchyard, where, after some search, he found an old headstone, a good deal out of the perpendicular, but containing apparently a representation of two birds, standing opposite and ready to peck at one another. Not satisfied, however, with appearances, Mr. Russ had the long coarse herbage cleared away from the opposite side of the tombstone, and there he was pleased to find an inscription, showing that the stone was erected in memory of a respectable family of the name of Swallow, who are mentioned in Collinson's 'History of Somerset,' as having given some gates to the church.* The birds, therefore, mistaken for cocks, were intended probably for swallows, forming a rebus on the family name."

Accompanying the above description are lithographic representations of both faces of the stone, from which it appears the inscriptions were as follow:—

Below the birds—

A TIME OF DEATH
THOV KNOW
ET WELL BVT
WHAE OR WHEN
THOV CANST
NOT TELL

On the reverse side—

HEARE LY
ETH THE BODY
OF EDWARD
SWALLOW WHO
WAS INTERED
THE 5 DAY OF
AVGVST
ANNO 1672

THAT the halfpenny post is not quite so great a novelty as people commonly suppose, may be seen from the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Daily Courant*, Wednesday, 4th January, 1710:—"Whereas a Person in some Distress sent a Letter by the Halfpenny Carriage on Monday night last, directed to a Gentlewoman in Marlborough-street, he is desired to send another Letter, and where he may be spoke with, and Care will be taken to his Content."—*Athenæum*.

* In Vol. ii. p. 58, it is recorded that on a black frame at the east end of the south aisle of the church, the following appears among other charities.

"William Swallow gave the gates of the church porch."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

[HOME.]

UTTOXETER.—Mr. F. Redfern, of this town, has within the last nine months made a series of discoveries of interest, sites of Roman stations, from three of which he has Roman pottery. One station he points out as being on Utoxeter High Wood. He has pottery from this station, of which the north side remains perfect. He believes the premises of Dr. Taylor, situate in High-street, is the site of another, a small part of the terrace of which remains in the croft near the Hope and Anchor Inn. He points out a third station at Stramshall, where he has made numerous excavations, and in all met with Roman potsherds, one piece of which is ornamented. The site of the fourth station he is enabled to identify is at Madeley Holme, in the Madeley field, where he has dug and met with ample evidence of the character of the place by the discovery of many fragments of late Roman pottery. He connects with the last a series of fine terraces at each side of the hill, remaining perfect on the west side, and constructed, he believes, most probably for defensive purposes rather than for cultivation. He also connects with these stations a meshwork of Romano-British maze.

[FOREIGN.]

BELGIUM.—Excavations for archæological purposes have been lately undertaken at Jupille, in an ancient place of sepulture in Belgium, and have resulted in the discovery of a considerable number of skeletons, one of which had on the neck a golden collar. A remarkably fine mosaic pavement has been discovered.

NEW YORK.—The remains of a mastodon have recently been discovered in a swamp near Otisville, Orange county, New York. Nearly all the bones have been dug out, and the skeleton, when put together, will be 14 feet high and 25 feet long. The contents of the stomach were also discovered, and found to consist of large leaves and blades of strange grass, from one to three inches wide.

RARE SUFFOLK MANUSCRIPTS.—Amongst some scarce deeds and manuscripts just sold by auction, in London, were two deeds of especial interest to Ipswich and its neighbourhood. The first is an indenture for the sale of property at Thurleston, dated 1630, and having the extremely rare autograph signature of Sir William Withipoll, of Ipswich, Knight, as well as those of Sir Richard Brooke, of Nacton, Knight, Sir Isaac Jermy, of Ipswich, Knight, and Sir Charles Le Gros, of Crostwich, Knight, all parties interested in the property. The second is a deed granting certain messuages in Ipswich (formerly the property of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart.), to Thomas Edgar, and Mary his wife, by Sir William Thekeston, of Flixton, Knight. This is dated 1644, and has Sir W. Thekeston's signature in fine condition. Sir W. Withipoll (Whitypole), and his connection with Christ church priory are well known; and some of his ancestors have monuments at St. Margaret's church. Sir William Thekeston's history is also closely embodied with the account of Flixton. These interesting documents, instead of having been secured by the local authorities for the Ipswich Museum, have become the property of Mr Charles Golding, of London, and go to further enrich his large store of Suffolk archæology and history.

AN interesting experiment appears to be in progress in front of the London University building, Gower-street. As is frequent in "classical" designs, several pedestals have been provided in this façade. These pedestals are unusually large, and, as is commonly the case in British antiques, there were no statues on them. Quite lately, however, the art authorities of the establishment have placed casts of "The Fighting Gladiator," and "The Discobolus," on two of the principal pedestals, with a very happy effect. We should like to see this experiment extended, and more statues placed on pedestals.—*Athenæum*.

WELSH ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON THE ANCIENT DWELLINGS OF ANGLESEY, CALLED
"CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD."

(Continued from our last.)

RETURNING to the hut-circle at Ty Mawr, the fireplace, as before observed, was half-filled with round and flat stones, and outside the hut there were heaps of stones, "all bearing marks of having been intensely heated in fire—just those which would be used for stone, boiling, or cooking in pits—all would point out that such had been the custom of cooking their food practised by the early inhabitants of these huts. If we consider the small size of the dwellings, and if like the Irish and Cornish huts they had no aperture at the top, it would have been almost impossible for the inmates, without suffocation, to have made a fire inside of wood, heath, or gorse. We may, therefore, conclude that the larger animals were cooked in pits outside, but that shell-fish, or small portions, were boiled or roasted on hot stones, and that such grain as they possessed was roasted, and ground by the querns, inside the dwelling."¹

There are, near Holyhead, remains of four clusters of huts; some being square, while others are of the circular form. These remains, the Hon. W. O. Stanley says, if inhabited at the same time, giving five persons to a family or hut, and that there were 200 huts, we should have a large population for so small a district.

In 1868, other remains were examined, and one in particular was of very great interest. It is situated at the east end of the village at Ty Mawr, under a cliff about 20 feet high, sheltering it from the north. It was of the usual construction, viz., "large un-
lawn stones set on end, and sunk about 2 feet in the ground; the interior of the wall, about 3 feet thick, was made of loose stones and earth, or sods, occasionally lined with small flat stones, set on rude courses, with large upright stones at intervals, to prevent the walls crushing inwards, and here

and there a long flat stone placed at right angles with the wall, projecting into the hut." . . . The entrance was facing the south-east, with two large upright stones for door-posts. Attached to the hut was a somewhat irregular semi-circular chamber, adjoining the entrance. The diameter of the circle was about 25 feet, and that of the semi-circular appendage, 6 feet.² The fireplace was situated on the north side of the hut, and had a chimney let into the thickness of the wall, which is shown in Fig. 3.

A stone mortar or basin, of trap or basalt, was discovered in front of the fireplace, which measured 11 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep, sunk to a level with the floor of the hut, as shown in Fig. 3.

There was another fireplace in the centre, made of flat stones set on edge. It was 2 feet long and 18 inches wide in front, tapering to a point at the back. It had been lined with clay burnt to the consistency of brick. In the fireplace were particles of metallic clay and fine sand, like that used for moulding; scattered about was a quantity of broken pieces of quartz, with slight indications of copper ore in most of them.³

There was also a great quantity of pebbles, evidently used for pounding, grinding, and polishing, as most of them were much worn by friction. Stone hammers of regular shape were found with the usual groove in the centre. But for their size, they might be taken for plummets, examples of which are given by Professor Sven Nilsson.⁴ On the whetstones, there was the appearance of the greenish hue made by the rubbing of brass or bronze implements, which is a very important point, and may assist us in arriving at some definite conclusion as to the age of this hut. This dwelling contained besides the relics above mentioned, a stone cup or crucible, a white stone spindle whorl or button, a stone ring probably used as a brooch. Of the former there were as many as fourteen.

In all the huts there were the same appearances of clay, sand, and burnt clay, also coarse pieces of pottery, and stone hammers, with a great

FIG. 3.—INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CIRCULAR HUT AT TY MAWR, HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

2 FEET.

FIG. 4.—STONE TABLE, FOUND AMONGST RUINED FOUNDATIONS AT TY MAWR, IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND, ANGLESEY.

1 FOOT

FIG. 5.—DRAIN FORMED OF ROUGH SLABS OF SCHIST, FOUND AT TY MAWR, IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

¹ First Memoir, p. 8.² For similar constructions see a Memoir by Mr. George Tait, F.G.S., *Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. iv. p. 293.Prof. Babington Arch. Camb. 3rd. series, vol. viii. p. 201; Mr. C. Spence Bate's "Supplementary Report on the Pre-historic Antiquities of Dartmoor," *Journal Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. i., No. 1, p. c.

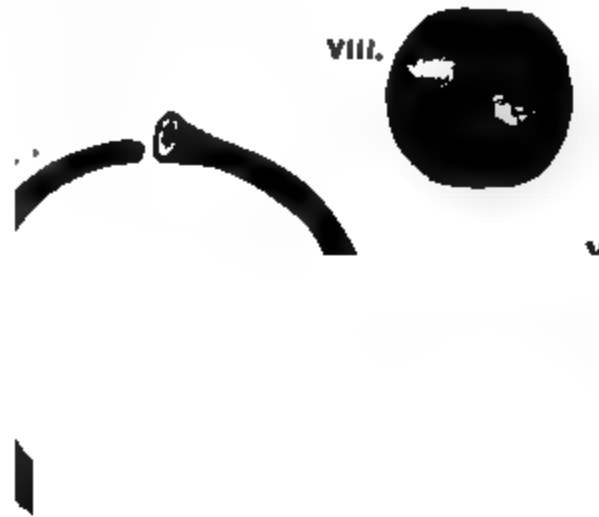
many rounded stones, some much used by friction, while others were natural pebbles, and from their size and shape were probably used as sling-stones, and no doubt for plummets.*

In the semi-circular appendage to the hut in which the relics described were found, there were a pounding stone and a quern.

In excavating some hut-remains at Twr, a quarter of a mile east from Pen y Bonc, a stone table was discovered (Fig. 4), about 3 feet in diameter, supported by three square stones about a foot high above the level of the floor of the hut, which was sunk about 5 inches, and by it, there was a block of stone which was apparently the seat.

An upright stone, 2 feet long, and chambered off at the top, had the appearance of a grave-stone. Close by was found a covered passage, apparently a drain, "about 34 feet long, constructed of rude slabs of schist placed in the form of a V with the bottom cut off. One of the upper covering stones was drilled through

PLATE I.



with a round hole about 3 inches in diameter. The depth of the drain was 15 inches, and was partly filled with ochreous deposit (Fig. 5).

The implements found in and about the Cytiau'r Gwyddelod are of a varied character, and yet very fair in helping us to arrive at the age of those buildings.⁷ A few of the bronze and amber implements are here given.

In my next article I purpose offering a few speculations suggested by these interesting discoveries, and in doing so will have to take into consideration similar discoveries made in England, Scotland, and elsewhere.

Before I conclude this part of the inquiry, I wish to acknowledge my great indebtedness to the Hon. William Owen Stanley, for his kindness in lending me the wood-cuts to illustrate this article, whose splendid work on the "Antiquities of Holyhead" should be in the hands of every archaeologist.

(To be continued.)

Fig. 1. A bronze spear-head, length 9 in.; Fig. 2. Plain leaf-shaped spear-head, 5 in.; Fig. 3. Looped socketed celt (Irish type), 4½ in.; Fig. 4. Small socketed dagger, blade feather-edged, 6½ in.; Fig. 5. Chisel,* length, in its present state, 3½ in.; Fig. 6. Plain penannular armlet,* diameter, 2 in.; Fig. 7. Stout ring, diameter about 1 in.; Fig. 8. Amber beads of various sizes, diameter of the largest beads somewhat more than an inch.¹⁰

* and Memoir in Mr. Stanley's work on the "Cytiau'r Gwyddelod," pp. 1, 2.

* The working of metals in ancient Britain is described in Herodotus, "The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales;" Rev. John Williams's "Carn Goch," *Arch. Camb.* 1856; Ab Ithel's "Traditionary Annals of the Cymry;" and by Mr. J. G. Williams, in "A Short Account of the British Encampments lying between the rivers Rhaidol and Llyfnant."

* "Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia during the Stone Age."
* This hypothesis is ably argued by Nilsson l. c., p. 49. Artificially made sling-stones are also described by D. Wilson, "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland;" Sir John Lubbock, "Pre-historic Times."

* See Rowland's "Mona Antiqua Restaurata," *et seq.*, Thierry's "Norman Conquest;" Jones's "Vestiges of the Gael;" Lewis's Topo. Dict. Wales, art. Anglesey; Ab Ithel's "Trad. Annals;" quoting an article in the *Arch. Camb.* by T. Love; D. Jones Parry; Keller's "Lake Dwellings;" Nilsson's "Stone Age."

* *Vide* Sir W. R. Wilde's "Cata. Mus. R. I. Academy," No. 75.
* This type is of common occurrence, examples of which are given in Sir J. Lubbock's "Pre-historic Times," p. 24; Lt. Jewitt's "Grave Mounds," pp. 196-199; Earl of Ellesmere's "Guide to Northern Archaeology;" D. Wilson's "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland."

¹⁰ Hon. W. O. Stanley. 1st Memoir, l. c., pp. 23-25.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

LEGENDARY LORE, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—To enumerate a tithe of the traditions and legendary tales extant (among the unlettered population), in connection with our ancient abbeys, houses, crosses, monuments, etc., would be more than sufficient to fill several volumes. But the matter arranged under a skilful hand would be highly interesting, I am sure. Doubtless such a work would be very popular, especially among those classes from which the information was mainly derived.

As Mr. J. Jeremiah has been good enough to furnish us with a few curious notes (from Dorset and Wilts), illustrative of this subject, and conjectures that further information respecting similar instances of belief may exist in other counties, perhaps the following traditions, etc., relative to the "Great House," Cheshunt, Herts; and "Queen Eleanor's Cross," at Waltham Cross, in the same parish and county, may be considered *à propos*.

The history of the Eleanor crosses being well known to your readers, it will be sufficient for me to say that the above were erected at the several places where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way from Lincolnshire to Westminster.

The Cross, taking precedence (of the Great House) in point of antiquity, it will be well to note, firstly, the lore embracing that "memorable pile." Most "folks," agree that it was erected in commemoration of a Queen Eleanor, although the variation of circumstances in connection therewith is highly ludicrous, and in opposition to real facts. One story affirms that this queen was murdered here, on her return from France, after she had delivered the good citizens of Calais from the fatal noose! Other stories are tenfold more incongruous and conjectural, which would make it appear that similar notions were current, when Strutt penned "The Bumpkin's Disaster" (Part III. of which contains, the "Fabulous History of Waltham Cross"), as many of the points therein contained seem to correspond with instances of individual belief that makes one incline to the opinion that either some of these *notabilities* had heard the recital of this legendary tale, or the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, had improved on some of their conceived notions, with the necessary additions, which, supposing this to be the case, would render applicable the words of "Ploughshare," the distinguished narrator in this poem:—

"To give the author's words my best I'll try,
And what is wanting carefully supply."

To such of your readers who have not seen this humorous fragment, I beg to recommend it for perusal, but more especially to those who count it not a sin—

"To laugh and grow fat."

As the Great House is situate in a more retired spot, and is not so well known "to dwellers from afar," as the Cross, it may be requisite to give a brief outline of the history of this structure, for which I am indebted to Mr. W. Winters, who has kindly given me permission to quote from his "Visitors' Handbook" of Cheshunt;† a concise little work, which gives an account of all places of interest in that neighbourhood, &c. Mr. Winters says (pp. 18-20):—

"This house . . . was originally a quadrangular building, containing in all thirty-three rooms, and surrounded

by a moat, standing in a park north of the high road leading to Goffs Oak. It was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and became the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom this manor belonged. This structure (says Clutterbuck) has undergone various alterations and contractions at different times, and was entirely modernized and cased with brick, by John Shaw, Esq., in 1750; since which period, the Rev. Charles Mayo, the lessee of the house and manor, and next in reversion to the estate, pulled down in 1801 (by licence of the tenant for life, Mrs. Ann Shaw), and repaired the remaining part with the materials. The hall, which is spacious and lofty, contains a variety of antiquities. Salmon tells us that there was preserved in this house 'an ancient head-piece in shape of a cap,' taken from the head of Mordac, Earl of Fife, when he was made prisoner in the battle against the Scots, anno 1402. In this hall are also many excellent portraits, among which we notice especially, by permission,* an original painting of Cardinal Wolsey, the family picture, by Schaffer, of the second Sir John Shaw, Bart., Sarah his wife, and nine children; the portrait of Sir Hugh Middleton. . . . Also fine portraits of Richard Cromwell, James II., William III., Earl of Orrery, Earl of Radnor, Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., by Vandyk; Charles II., Lord Fairfax, Queen Anne, Archbishops Juxon and Laud (1644); besides which there are several specimens of old armour, one piece in particular being a coat of mail not unlike that worn by the Knights Templar of the 12th century.

"In the compartment which is stated to be Wolsey's bedroom, are preserved two relics of Charles I., viz., his rocking-horse and his arm-chair; and likewise several very good portraits *unknown*. From this room, the floor of which is said to be stained with blood, there appears to have been a trap-door to the dungeon (chamber of horrors), confessional and private chapel below. Some few years since two skeletons were discovered, with a pitcher and lantern, bricked in the wall in the corner of the dungeon. There are vaults or subterraneous passages below." The present proprietor of the Great House is William Herbert Mayo, Esq."

Popular belief has, regardless of truth, invested this building with all the gloomy horrors of an inquisitorial dungeon. Cardinal Wolsey by the same process is converted into a veritable "Blue Beard." In fact, Blue Beard and Cardinal Wolsey appear to be one and the same person. The stairs of blood upon the floor is the blood of innocent young damsels (the damsels procured by the monks of Waltham, and the satellites of the Cardinal, to satisfy the brutal lusts of that "arch-imp of Satan," their master), the poor creatures being cruelly murdered after serving that implacable monster's pleasure!

Henry VIII. is said to have carried on his amours and intrigues here *incog.*, and murders have been committed within its precincts sufficient to fill a three-volume "Newgate Calendar." Torturing agonies have been here endured by glorious martyrs; the different instruments of torture by which they suffered running through the whole vocabulary of things dreadful, according to the knowledge or taste of the narrator, from the "thumb-screw" to the "boot." Here Mary Queen of Scots was confined by Elizabeth, and finally executed under the direct orders of Cardinal Wolsey! (?) etc.

An old proverb says, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," but totally different would this "saw" appear if applied to a tale, or hungry rumour; for it is an incontrovertible fact that a rolling tale (if I may use the term) gathers by repetition, *slightly* gaining in portentousness and power, according to the imaginative abilities of the teller. To this simple circumstance may be attributed many of our good old legendary "yarns."

J. PERRY.

Waltham Abbey.

* Edit. London, 1808. A posthumous work, published by the son of the author.

† Edit. Waltham Abbey, Cowing, 1872, pp. 31.

* "For which the writer is indebted to the Rev. C. E. Mayo."

A RELIC OF OLD HULL.

SIR,—It may be interesting to your antiquarian readers to learn that a supposed very ancient relic of Hull has just been brought to light. While some labourers were engaged in excavating the ground opposite the Charter House Lane, in Sculcoates, they found embedded in the earth a large block of stone, carved at each angle, on the top of which was a loose fragment (modern), with the letters "S. P. No. 1," on it, showing, doubtless, that it had been utilized by the parish authorities as a boundary wall between Hull and Sculcoates. J. Hamilton, Esq., who is building an oil-mill where the stone was found, mentioned it to a friend who called my attention to it. I accordingly went and inspected it, and believe it to be a rarity. At first sight I considered it the remnant of a stone cross, because in the reign of Edward I., 1302, crosses are mentioned in a commission taken at Hull "for the appointment of great roads now in use," especially the cross standing in "Suttcoates, Somergang." On further examination, however, I found the stone had been scooped out on the centre of the upper surface, and on each side are the remains of two arms, carved out of the solid, giving it the appearance of a chair. This, I think, may prove to be the remnant of the ancient stone chair, which the old historians have mentioned. Frost says that "Sculcoates Gote ran into the river at some little distance to the north of the stone chair." Again, "how," says Dr. Chambers, "the part between Sculcoates Gote (which runs into the river Hull) and the chair opposite to the Charter House Lane hath been added to the county of York, doth not appear now (1766)." I think this a conclusive evidence that this relic is the remnant of the old stone chair on which our forefathers sat. Mr. Hamilton kindly presented me with the quaint piece of furniture, but finding it too heavy for private use, I called at the residence of the Master of the Charter House and proffered it to him. The reverend gentleman cordially accepted the gift, and, as the President of the Philosophical Society, will best know how to utilize it.

J. SYMONS, M.R.I.A.

72, Queen Street, Hull, April 22.

THE ROMAN WALL, CARLISLE.

SIR,—On a recent visit to Carlisle, when examining the remains of the Roman wall existing at Stanwix, I was induced to believe that a small portion of the agger to be seen there may have been unnoticed. Jefferson's "Guide Book" states that part of it lies in the fields leading to Turraby, and along the footpath, to the north-east of the village of Stanwix. The part now observed would appear to be its continuation westwards to the river Eden, and it lies between that river and the main road going to the north. It is in a field lying behind Crosthwaites, the sculptor's premises, and to the north of some new dwellings. It is easily seen to consist of an agger about two or three feet high, and a ditch to the north side, and is perfectly straight for about one hundred paces, and runs east and west.

Edinburgh, May, 1872.

W. J. BLACK.

BELLS ON THE SWINE OF ST. ANTONINE.

SIR,—Mr. H. T. Riley has given in his interesting work (see *infra*), a singular account of the swine of St. Antonine, which may be deemed worthy of a place in the columns of the *Antiquary*, i.e., "Oath exacted from the Renter as to the swine of the House of St. Antonine, 4 Edward II. A.D. 1311. On Saturday, after the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary [March 25], in the 4th year of King Edward, Roger de Winton, renter of the House of St. Antonine, in London, was sworn that from thenceforth he would avow no swine, found wandering about the streets of the City, in the name of St. Antonine, as being almsgiven for motives of charity by any person to the said house.

And that he would not put any bells on the necks of his own swine or of others, either himself or by any other person: nor, to the utmost of his power, would he allow such bells to be put on any other swine than those which for charity should happen to have been given to the said house, and this, on the peril which was to ensue, &c." The house above named was situate "in Threeneedle Street," and belonged at one time to the "House of St. Antony or Antonine, at Vienna, in France; the swine of which, on the 17th of January (St. Antony's Day) had the privilege, with a bell round the neck, of entering any house. The pigs of St. Antony, given to the London house as alms, seem to have had the privilege on all days of roaming about the City."* The same writer states that persons were elected to the office of "killers of swine," as early as 1281 and 1292. Such officers were commissioned to kill all the swine found wandering in the king's highway within the City walls, unless the owners of the swine paid a forfeit of fourpence tax, "ordained by common cry in the City" of London. W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

CHAUCER'S TOMB.

SIR,—The question has been raised with reference to Chaucer's tomb in Westminster Abbey: Was it a second-hand affair?

It is of interest to note that the four shields of arms, figured on the base of the tomb, represent very distinctly "a bend counterchanged," the armorial bearings universally ascribed to Chaucer. It does not seem credible that a second-hand tomb could, at the alleged date of this monument, have been successfully treated in so authentic a fashion; for there are questions about plugging the stone, to admit of alterations, that would survive all change; and as to the chance of finding a spare monument with the same coat of arms, we may at once repudiate the coincidence as an impossibility.

As to the canopy, which it is suggested was removed from the Grey Friars at Newgate, it would appear that such suggested removal at the date of the Dissolution of Monasteries, when wholesale destruction was the order of the day, is not consistent with the preservation of this elegant canopy in so complete a form, as it would appear to have presented when freshly erected at Westminster; besides, the canopy presents unmistakable indications of having been, from the first, sculptured strictly in keeping with the ornamentation of the tomb which it now covers.

A. HALL.

May 6, 1872.

IRISH RELICS.

SIR,—In the autumn of the year 1869 I saw several stone relics in Ireland, including the "Hag's Bed," near Glanworth, on the left side of the road towards Fermoy. It is engraved in Higgins's "Celtic Druids," but not accurately. I should like to see a list of Irish stone monuments, and their localities defined. This "Hag's Bed" is engraved in Wilkinson's "Practical Geology of Ireland," an accurate sketch, including part of the outer circle of stones. "It contains an internal chamber from 20 to 30 feet long, 5 feet wide, and about 4 feet high: the side walls are near 5 feet thick, constructed with two rows of upright stones on edge, as shown, and the interior is filled with smaller stones, forming a wall: the front has only a row of thin upright stones, fitting nearly close together; the covering stones rest on rude horizontal stones, placed on the wall before described, and which would appear to have been of insufficient height; and on these are three large covering stones, one of which is about 18 feet long." The structure is surrounded "by an irregularly shaped elliptical enclosure, and the front or southern end has several upright stones near it; the other

* "Memorials of London and London Life, in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries," p. 83.

end is much lower, and remains covered with a quantity of loose stones. In the "Celtic Druids," the Glenworth Diomruch, or Cromlech, in the county of Cork, is described, according to the "Collectanea," of Colonel Vallancey, vol. 4, pp. 470-77, who thought that it was used for magical rites, and that the Druids pretended to bring down into them the lough, or divine fire, being only part of a greater work, resembling the abury of England.

CHR. COOKE.

London, May, 1872.

A PLEA FOR CHINGFORD CHURCH.

SIR,—At the present time, when so much interest is taken in the preservation of Epping Forest, may I call attention to the state of one of its prettiest adjuncts, the venerable Chingford church, now fast going to decay? It has hitherto been kept water-tight; now it seems neglected, large holes in the roof exposing the ancient nave to all the effects of the weather. The church has long since been disused; the glazing, pews, etc., removed; the chancel still remains (walled up from the nave) sufficiently sound (although in a very mouldy state) to be used for the burial service. I know not if there are any funds to keep it in repair; if not, the comparatively small sum required to put this interesting, ivy-clad fabric in a state to prevent its utter decay would be gladly subscribed for by all lovers of the picturesque, as well as those to whom the monuments of our ancestors' piety are a sacred inheritance.

E. H. BUCKLER.

38, Colveston Crescent, West Hackney.

AN ANCIENT SEAL.—(*Antiquary*, vol. ii., p. 96.)

SIR,—I have a number of *secreta*, or small personal seals in my collection, with the device of the *Agnus Dei*, as on Mr. Dunkin's seal, and on three of these the legend "*Prive su.*," meaning *I am the privy seal*. These were usually worn as seal-rings. The same legend or inscription occurs on *secreta*, with the Christian monogram I. H. C., a lion, a squirrel, &c., for the centre device. No doubt, Mr. Dunkin's seal has been the work of a rude or inexperienced engraver.

J. K.

ERRATA.

In the letter on "Signboards," in *Antiquary*, p. 95, John Hersey's "Elements of Algebra," should be John Kersey's, &c. P. 96, for *Four Swannes*, read *Four Swannes*.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[*Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.*]

[LONDON.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the members was held on Wednesday, May 3, when Sir S. D. SCOTT, Bart., was in the chair.

Mr. G. T. Clark expressed the deep regret felt at the decease of Professor Westmacott, and gave a short account of his many services to art and to archaeological science.

Mr. Clark then gave a discourse upon Guildford Castle. He commenced by remarking upon the strategical position of the structure in one of the gorges of the great southern range of chalk hills, bearing the same relation to London as Berkhamstead upon the northern side. Guildford is not famous for any historical events of importance, being chiefly known as a royal residence in mediæval times; but the castle has some marked structural and architectural details, to which the lecturer drew special attention, concluding with

a reference to the now well-known caverns, which he considered to be mediæval quarries.

Mr. Atkinson read, "Notes on an Ancient Celtic Fibula, exhibited by Mr. Geoghegan."

The Secretary read remarks by Mr. Albert Way, "Upon a unique Implement of Flint, found in the Isle of Wight," of which a cast was shown. The flint was of a tri-brachial form, each arm of nearly equal size, and the edges had been carefully chipped for use as a weapon or implement. Its authenticity had been questioned, but Mr. Way adduced arguments in its favour, and commented upon its history.

Mr. Henderson brought three examples of Russian enamelled bowls of the seventeenth century. One was silver gilt, and known as the enamel of Oustissol, used for washing the beard by princes and dignitaries of the church; another was a drinking-cup of the same enamel, with the emblems of the empire, &c., engraved on shields, between medallions of flowers in enamel; the third was a small bowl of Moscow enamel on copper, from the collection of Count Bezborodsko.

The Rev. Greville Chester sent some bosses of shields, found between Capua and Caserta, and a bronze object found near Pompeii.

Mr. Soden-Smith brought a brass seal of John, sixth Lord Fleming, about A.D. 1590, belonging to Viscount Hawarden; also three fragments of pseudo-Samian ware, with potters' names upon them, found near Castor, the Roman *Durobrivæ*. Mr. Smith remarked upon the value of a collection of such names, as showing the route of traffic in Roman times.

The Rev. J. Beck sent a leather-covered box, which had been found in the vaults of Maestricht Cathedral, and which, from a label found in it, appeared to have been used for the receipt of alms for an altar in that church.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham brought an iron key, with a handle of bronze, floriated, which had been found in Dorsetshire.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, May 2, when J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.P., was in the chair.

Mr. R. H. Wood exhibited an early deed relating to Westminster, being a quitclaim from John de Notlee to Sir Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (A.D. 1296), of a plot of land with appurtenances in Westminster.

Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited an interesting collection of early Christian rings, which are described in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. xxvi., p. 137, and vol. xxviii., p. 266.

The Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck exhibited fine Roman "rat-tail" silver spoons, found in a gravel-pit, near Dorchester, Oxon.

Mr. H. C. Coote communicated a paper which called attention to a passage in an Italian historian (probably Paulus Diaconus) which had been overlooked by Lappenberg, and other writers on early English history, and in which it was stated that Vortigern, not Hengist, was the invader of Kent.

Mr. W. C. Borlase exhibited a sepulchral urn, believed to be unique in character, which had been found in a barrow at Denzell, in Cornwall.

Mr. Borlase also read a paper, containing "An Account of recent Explorations of Tumuli at Trevelgue, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, Cornwall."

[PROVINCIAL.]

NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the members of this society was recently held at the Guildhall, Norwich; Sir F. G. M. BOILEAU, Bart., occupied the chair. The Secretary (the Rev. C. R. Manning) read the report, which stated that:—"During the year 1871, the society had continued to give attention to subjects of archaeological interest, and had

received an accession of new members. It had also completed the publication of the seventh volume of its 'Original Papers,' by the issue of Part V.

"Its excursion meetings in the past year were of much interest, when the members had the pleasure of inspecting the cathedral, with the restorations in progress there, and a round of churches, at Great Dunham, where some unquestionable Saxon work was inspected.

"The president had commenced the publication of a valuable work on the sculptures of the roof of the cathedral, which will prove of high interest to Norfolk archaeologists."

The Treasurer (Mr. Fitch) read the cash account, from which it appeared that after all payments, there remained a balance in hand of nearly 100*l*.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich was re-elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. R. Fitch was re-appointed treasurer; and the Rev. C. R. Manning was also re-appointed secretary, on the motion of Mr. G. A. Carthew, seconded by the Rev. Precentor Symonds.

The retiring members of the committee were re-elected.

Three beautifully-executed coloured drawings of six of the figures upon the panels of a rood screen at Fritton were exhibited by Mr. Fitch, who read a paper descriptive of them, written by the Rev. R. Hart. The figures exhibited and described were those of St. Augustine and St. Jerome, St. Ambrose and St. Gregory, and John Bacon and his wife, with their children praying in the background.

Another coloured drawing of two figures, painted upon a panel of Barton Truf rood screen, was exhibited, and a paper by Mr. J. Gunn, describing one figure, that of St. Citha, was read by the Rev. C. R. Manning, in the absence of that gentleman. A large portion of Mr. Gunn's paper was occupied with a humorous translation of a French writer's account of St. Citha, the patron saint of cooks.

The Rev. A. G. Legge, vicar of North Elmham, exhibited a collection of pieces of pottery, stained glass, ornamental tiles, thimbles, a portion of a weapon and other relics found upon the site of the old castle at North Elmham, built by Bishop Spencer, in the time of Richard II. He also read the following papers:—

(EXTRACT FROM)

A General History of the County of Norfolk, &c., &c., &c. Norwich: printed by and for John Stacy, 1829.

"Called North Elmham, to distinguish it from South Elmham, in Suffolk. Elmham is seated on the north-west side of the Wensum, and also has a small brook, which, running from the park, empties itself into the said river, and not the Hier, as some improperly call it. This place is supposed to have been the seat of a Flamer, in the time of the Romans. Elmham, now a village, was a city and seat of the Bishop of Norfolk, from about 673 to 1075. Bisus, the fourth Bishop of the East Angles, about 673, divided this diocese into two, on account of its being too large, when one bishop was appointed to reside here, and the other at Dunwich. After the see was removed to Norwich, when the exchange of lands took place between Henry VIII. and Bishop Nix, to avoid the troubles which he had brought upon himself, the bishops of this diocese made North Elmham one of their places of residence, and to this place the Bishop of Norwich retreated when Pope Innocent IX. excommunicated King John, and so much enraged him by it. In the eleventh of Richard II., Henry Spencer, Bishop, had a licence to embattle and make a castle of his manor house, when he seems to have rebuilt it, but which is now entirely demolished; the site of it was on a grand artificial hill or mount, surrounded with a great and deep entrenchment (containing about five acres), formerly, no doubt, full of water, to which belonged a noble demesne or park. From this castle there was a vault under ground, leading to the altar of the church, where the bishops of old sought God daily by fasting and prayer. That it was always a place of strength or castle is highly probable, most of the bishops in

ancient days having castles for their seats. The inner keep was also encompassed with a deep ditch, containing within it about two acres, and had a deep well."

(EXTRACT FROM)

A Description of the Diocese of Norwich, &c., by a Gentleman of the Inner Temple, and Native of the Diocese of Norwich. London: printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe, in Paternoster Row, 1735.

"We cannot here pass over the extraordinary flowings of the Ouse at the two equinoxes, and especially at the full moon in the autumnal one; for then such a vast heap of waters from the Lee spreads itself upon the surface of the river with so much rapidness, that it exceeds the swiftness of an horse, and with such fury that it overwhelms all things it meets; boats get out of its way, and the very water-fowls shun it. The inhabitants call it the Eager, from its violence and fierceness.

"The inhabitants of this country are strong and robust, sharp and sagacious. The food of the commonalty is much upon puddings and dumplings, which has produced the proverb of 'Norfolk dumplings,' as the eating beans so much in Leicestershire has proverbially nick-named the people 'Leicestershire Bean-bellies.' Nor do the Norfolians need to be ashamed of their food, it being certainly the most wholesome and nourishing to the human body, and not breeding such ill juices as flesh doth.

"The beasts and cattle are much the same in this as in other counties, save that it is more plentiful in sheep (some villages keeping 5000) and rabbits, the woollen manufacture of the county being a great encouragement to the husbandmen to enlarge their flocks, and rabbits being a proper improvement for hilly and rocky grounds. The people also are diligent in nourishing and increasing bees, insomuch that honey in these parts is very plentiful.

"The first bishop of this diocese was Felix, &c., &c."

Mr. T. G. Bayfield exhibited a portion of a rood screen (which he had framed), and respecting which he read the following:—

"Panel from a Reredos in possession of T. G. Bayfield, Norwich.

"About twenty-five years since, this picture was found in the cottage of a labourer, at or near Southwold. It was then in use as the door of a cupboard, two fragments of other portions being employed for the hanging splines on either side. It measures 35 inches by 17 inches, and represents the entombment of our Lord, and the treatment of the subject is very similar to a drawing by Cimabue, figured in the *Penny Magazine*.

"The figures are the dead Christ (nimbed and showing the stigmata), being placed in the tomb by the hands of Joseph of Arimathea at the dexter side. Behind the tomb kneels the Virgin Mary, who is kissing His right hand. She is habited in a black veil, lined with white, and her features resemble the traditional Byzantine pictures. Behind her stand St. John (?) and two female saints, one of whom wears a similar veil to the Virgin—Salome (?). These are flanked by two attendants, whose hats are of curious shape. Kneeling in front of the sarcophagus is a female in green gown, long yellow hair in ringlets, possibly St. Mary Magdalen; and by her on the sinister side an aged saint, with long beard, turning away from the group as if walking away.

"The upper part of the panel is covered with stalks and leaves of a not inelegant pattern, but so carefully has its previous owner washed it that hardly a trace of the gilding remains. Every face has been scored with a knife, but the other injuries are trifling. It has never been part of a rood screen, as the reverse is quite rough, much more so than any saw in the present day would leave it; probably the plank had been riven."

Mr. Bayfield also showed other panels, which are fully described in the subjoined paper:—

"Panels in possession of T. G. Bayfield, Norwich.

"In taking down some cottages in Huby's-yard, St. Saviour's, Norwich, three panels, each 13 inches high and 12 inches wide, were found to have been portions of an early picture, containing the several scenes of the crucifixion, combined together for a reredos or other ornament of the church.

"The judgment by Pilate—The Saviour (vested in a light blue amice, over which is a white coat, wearing the crown of thorns. His face, neck, and hands streaming with blood) occupies the dexter side of the composition; a closely shaven priest in a pink cassock (?) and white amice, flowing hair, and a black skull cap, is in the middle, and Pilate on the sinister, his hair and beard are long and untrimmed, he wears a royal crown, blue toga lined with ermine, a diapered crimson dalmatic (?) and red shoe, shown by his right leg being crossed over left knee, but no sceptre or sword; in middle base a head and shoulders of a man (not a saint) with richly diapered scarlet tippet; one or two figures in back ground; at the base remains a portion of a soldier with cuir-bouilli helmet, and a Jew with a green hat or turban. Over his head is a label, which is repeated over that of the soldier, and inscribed 'Crucifige, Crucifige,' the capitals in red; and at the bottom edge is a part of the members of another figure of the Saviour belonging to some other portion of the subject.

"The features of the Saviour in this and the next panels are remarkably dignified, and express at the same time much suffering. The beard is the usual bifid pattern.

"The other panel represents the bearing of the cross, on which the grain of the wood is carefully shown, but it is a T cross only. The Saviour is on the sinister side of the group—the white coat has been removed; behind him is a soldier, who wears a long-sleeved white cointise, over which is the camail, the rings being indented in the paint, and a leathern helmet ornamented with little white spots, like stitches of pourpoint. The gloves he wears are short, and like the helmet, black. With his left hand he strikes the Saviour's head with the pommel of a short heavy gilt mace. Portions of two other soldiers are visible. At the dexter base the Virgin in a blue headdress (hood?) is fainting, and St. John is holding her up. His dress is like that of the figure in the other panel, but here he has a nimbus appropriate to his rank.

"In each case the nimbus of the Saviour is in relief. Those of the Virgin and St. John are flat."

Mr. Fitch also exhibited three original drawings by Kirkpatrick of brasses once in the church of St. Clement, Norwich; some coloured drawings of figures on the rood screen of the church of St. John de Sepulchre, representing SS. Jerome, Ursula, George, Etheldrida, and Gregory, and Bishop Blaize; and the manuscript book of Mr. T. Tawell, founder of the Blind Hospital, descriptive of his collection of coins.

Mr. Mordant exhibited a tray of old keys, locks, and other curiosities.

THE CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Chester Archæological and Historic Society has just been held in the old Bishop's Palace, the chair being occupied by Mr. Sheriff GERARD. A paper was read by Mr. C. W. Duncan, on "Ancient English Land Tenures, with illustrations from the history of the County Palatinate of Chester." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Duncan for his paper, and to the sheriff for presiding, and also for presenting the society with a medical MS.

THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting at Faversham, in July next.

FOREIGN.

[From the *Levant Times*.]

THE DOBRUDJA.

Kustendjie, April 8.

AN apparently promising field for archæological exploration has been accidentally opened up in this locality. As some Tartars were digging for stones the other day, near Anadol Keui, about three miles from Kustendjie, they came upon a stone coffin with its lid, the latter being 6 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches deep, and 2 feet 6 inches wide, with the subjoined inscription:—

ΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝΗ ΣΥΜΒΙΟ
ΤΕΙΜΙΟΥΤΑΘ
ΚΑΣΤΡΗΣ ΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΔΟΥ
ΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΙΡΕΙΜΟΙΝΕΙ
ΙΔΑΡΙΟΥ ΠΡΑΤΜΑΤΕΥΤΗΣ
ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ
ΖΗΣΑΘ ΕΥΗ ΚΕ

[Made by Castricius, agent to Fronto, first Centurion of the first maritule of the legion, in memory of his most honoured wife Euphrosyne, aged twenty-five.] The tomb and lid are as perfect as if made only the other day. It is not known whether there was anything in the coffin when it was found. The authorities have taken possession of it. A number of antiquities have been dug out of a vineyard, belonging to a Mr. Karidia. Among them is a large marble statue of a woman, the head of which is unfortunately missing, but Mr. Karidia intends to excavate all over in the hope of finding it. There have also been found on the same spot some large marble pillars, 8 and 10 feet long; marble arch stones of the same length, and 2 feet wide and 6 inches thick; several small statues, and richly finished capitals of columns, of Greek and Roman workmanship. The labourers employed on the new branch which the railway company is making, owing to the gradual slipping away of the cliff near the first cutting, are finding numbers of ancient coins and other antiquities. It would be a good speculation for a professional excavator to come out and explore in this vicinity.

Many fragments of marble statues and other antiquities have been brought to light in the neighbourhood of the ancient Chalcedon, during the works carried on for the Skutari and Ismid Railway, the commencement of the through line from Constantinople to India.

Mr Hyde Clarke, the Orientalist, has been elected a Foreign Member of the Byzantine Philological Society of Constantinople, and of the Anthropological Institute of New York.

THE Roman pavement at Bramean, near Winchester, is, we regret to hear, fast hastening to destruction. A suggestion has been thrown out to remove the pavement to the corridor and museum of the new Winchester Town Hall. Here there are ample spaces to receive it as encaustic or, rather, tessellated pavement. The pavement discovered in 1823 is one of the finest examples of domestic decoration extant, and merits the utmost care. There are two apartments—the Medusa room and the Hercules and Antæus room. The former is an octagon within a square. The pictures formed by the coloured tesserae represent Medusa's head surrounded by eight busts of heathen gods and goddesses with their symbols, the square and other borders being formed of the cable ornament. The second room represents the combat between Hercules and the Libyan giant.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

THE GROWING INTEREST TAKEN IN
ARCHÆOLOGY.

PHILOSOPHERS have shown that every subject is best understood by those who are most acquainted with its history, and who can trace present effects to their earliest causes. It is thus perceived how every work of man, by its imperfections, suggests its own improvements. The human mind is never satisfied with its latest achievements, but, by successive additions, endeavours to realize its lofty ideal. For this reason curiosity constantly exists about the works and the men of past ages. Were these works superior to those of the present? If so, the present has declined, and must be elevated to its former standard before starting on improvement. If they were inferior, we can see the gradual advances from rudeness to elegance, from weakness to power, and are thus encouraged to proceed on our progress.

It being necessary thus to compare the present with the past, it is our interest to prevent national monuments and all ancient objects from being destroyed by time, or by ignorant indifference as to their value. We are therefore pleased to witness the growing interest existing generally with regard to antiquities. The explorations at Rome and Palestine, and the restorations of our hoar cathedrals and abbeys, are healthy signs of this reviving interest and curiosity. Sir John Lubbock's timely Bill for the Preservation of National Monuments, also points to a healthier action of the same kind on the future. Nor is this worthy interest confined to the members of learned societies; it is awakened in the popular mind, as is acknowledged by the improved arrangements of the antiquities in the British Museum, under the judicious direction of its officers. In many provincial towns museums are in course of formation, and those already established are receiving additions. The expressed desire to bring the noble obelisk, popularly known as Cleopatra's Needle, from Egypt to London, is another proof how unwilling the age is to suffer the precious memorials of olden time to be lost in oblivion.

As the ultimate origin of this instinct lies deep in human nature, this universal and highly useful curiosity should be constantly encouraged. Why might not the elements of archæology become a branch of our national education? Why might not teachers lead their pupils to our public museums, where antiquities are exhibited, and there give them most interesting and practical lessons? What might be there seen and understood would remain in their youthful minds until riper years, and become beneficial to them and their posterity.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS ON
BLACKHEATH.

AS introductory to the few remarks I wish to make respecting the recent discovery of human remains on Blackheath, it may be interesting to reproduce, from the *Athenæum*, a paragraph which appeared in that journal a few weeks since, calling attention to the inevitable demolition of certain ancient trackways on the Heath which interfere with the plans of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The writer of the paragraph in question observes—

"The ancient tracks which run parallel to the Dover Road over Blackheath, worn by the pilgrims to Canterbury and the travellers to France in past ages, will probably soon be entirely obliterated by the Board of Works. There was something in these old tracks, as one paced along them, which helped to call up the scenes told so well in Chaucer's Tales. Diverging from the top of Blackheath Hill, and corduroying the ground widely on the south side of the present road, they all converge again at the east end of the Heath, where the Board of Works are now forming a Rotten Row. At this part they are very strongly marked, and they are very deeply scored a little to the westward. Such vestiges of the past must, no doubt, yield to the necessities of a vast population, and be 'improved off the face of the earth.' Nevertheless, one sighs at the sight of the iron fence on land which, as Hookham Frere expresses it, 'God has always hitherto held in his own hands.'"

The "Rotten Row," or new drive, here spoken of has been in course of construction for some months, and is now being enclosed by an open fence. It was while erecting this fence on the road leading from Shooters' Hill to Blackheath village, and about thirty-three yards in a westerly direction from the wall at the corner of St. German's Place, that a workman on Thursday afternoon, May 16, came across some human bones which led to the discovery of two skeletons. The interment appears to have been made at a depth of about two feet below the natural surface of the heath, and in gravelly soil. One of the skulls was in a fair state of preservation, though discoloured by the gravel, some of the molar teeth being remarkably perfect, and, compared with other parts of the skull, of a pearly whiteness. Leg and thigh bones were also easily distinguishable among the heap of osseous remains that had been collected together by the workmen. The skulls and bones were, I believe, taken possession of by the police authorities.

On former occasions, ancient sepulchral remains, such as vessels of pottery and glass, as well as human bones, have been found on Blackheath and in Greenwich Park. The barrows in the park, of which only a few out of the original number remain, are probably of Saxon date, but they have not proved remarkably productive when examined;* some very valuable specimens of Roman pottery were, however, exhumed in 1802, in the kitchen garden belonging to the Earl of Dartmouth's mansion, adjoining the Heath, and were presented by him to the British Museum.† A curious glass urn was also found a great many years ago in a bed of hard gravel, but no particulars are known respecting it.‡ Brief and scattered notices of the discovery of other vestiges of sepulture on Blackheath might be collected from the works of our Kentish historians

* See Douglas's "Naxia Britannica," p. 89.

† "Archæologia," Vol. xv., p. 392, where the urns are engraved.

‡ Hasted's "Kent," Vol. i., p. 27.

and topographers, but in the absence of details it is difficult, if not impossible, to speak with certainty as to the era of such remains.

Much the same may be said as regards the exact antiquity of the skeletons recently exhumed, but it is possible they may have lain in their gravely bed for several centuries.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

*Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath,
May 21, 1872.*

P.S. Since the above was written, I have ascertained that Dr. Carr, of Lee, subsequently examined the bones when in the possession of the police, and expressed an opinion that they originally formed the skeletons of a young full-grown female and of a younger girl. It has been conjectured that since the place where they were found was formerly a gipsies' permanent encampment, the skeletons may be those of persons who have been murdered and interred clandestinely, or who have died naturally and been buried on the spot, to save the expense of a funeral. There appears, however, to be very little clue as to the length of time these human remains have been lying underground. E. H. W. D.

THE PENALTY OF GREATNESS.

THOMAS HOWARD, 5th Duke of Norfolk, died in 1677, and his distant cousin, Mr. Henry Howard, died in 1811—a difference of 134 years; both were seventh in descent from a common progenitor, namely, Thomas Howard, the victor at Flodden Field. Thus:—

THOMAS, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, <i>obit.</i> 1524.	
Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, <i>obit.</i> 1554.	William Lord Effingham, 5th son, <i>obit.</i> 1573.
Henry, Earl of Surrey, <i>obit.</i> 1547; beheaded.	Sir William Howard, <i>obit.</i> 1600.
Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, <i>obit.</i> 1572; beheaded.	Sir Francis Howard.
Philip, Earl of Arundel, <i>obit.</i> 1595; in prison.	Sir Charles Howard, <i>obit.</i> 1672.
Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, Arundel and Surrey; <i>obit.</i> 1646.	George Howard, Esq., <i>obit.</i> 1684.
Henry-Frederick, Earl of Arundel, &c.; <i>obit.</i> 1652.	Lieut.-Genl. Thomas Howard, <i>obit.</i> 1753.
Thomas, 5th Duke of Norfolk, <i>obit.</i> 1677.	Henry Howard, Esq., of Arundel; father of the 11th Baron Effingham, <i>obit.</i> 1811.

The Duke represented the oldest male line; the squire represented the youngest male line; the Ducal line averages twenty-two years to each generation; the Effingham line averages forty-one years to each generation; thus showing a difference that amounts to nearly a double span of life.

May 22, 1872.

A. H.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION AT TENBY.

THE remains of the fortifications at Tenby are an interesting feature, and should be carefully preserved by the inhabitants of the town, if for no higher reason than desire to maintain its attractiveness. Nevertheless, the best part of these, namely, the fine arched gateway, is threatened with immediate destruction, on the ground that it obstructs the traffic. The town council should look carefully into the matter, and think well over it before they take this step, as these records of the town's history should not be carelessly dealt with.

A QUESTIONABLE "RESTORATION."

THE old parish church of Winterton, in Lincolnshire, has recently undergone restoration, and grave complaints have been made as to the manner in which the work has been carried out. Plans were prepared by Mr. G. G. Scott, but the restoration was intrusted to a local committee, and it is alleged that the ancient remains of painting, plastering, &c., have been removed in an incompetent manner by "dragging" the stonework, and the whole of the surface of the masonry has been re-tooled.

These allegations were made by Mr. Fowler, of Louth, and are sustained by Mr. James Fowler, of Wakefield, the local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries for Yorkshire, and have not been refuted by the committee, although an attempt has been made to show that it was impossible to remove the paint from the stonework by the use of potash, and it was necessary to resort to tooling to effect it.

Mr. James Fowler, in a communication to a local paper, refers to the instructions issued by the Institute with regard to church restoration, one clause of which is that "in the restoration of decayed stonework, no scraping or tooling of the surface of the stonework should take place under any circumstances."

It is a matter of serious regret that churches should be interfered with without some competent supervision, and the clergy are to blame when such a proceeding is permitted.

ANTIQUARIAN GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Council of the West Suffolk Archæological Institution have decided to make an excursion to Butley Priory, Orford Church, and Orford Castle, and Tuesday, the 2nd July, is named as the next probable day, but this, with the arrangements, are to be duly advertised.

At the recent meeting of the Colchester National History Society, the Rev. C. L. Acland, head master of the Colchester Grammar School, and apparently no less a lover of antiquarian than of natural history pursuits, referring to fossils, mentioned the relation of geology to archæology, and said he believed this neighbourhood was rich, not only in Roman but in pre-historic remains. He had come across two flint instruments since he had been here, one of which was in the Colchester Museum, and the other was considered by Sir John Lubbock to be so good a specimen that he was glad to accept it for his own collection.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

THE trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington, state in their report on the past year that the donations have been increased to ninety-eight by the presentation of portraits or busts of Joseph Strutt, engraver and antiquary; General Sir Charles Napier, Sir Elijah Impey, Dr. Southwood Smith, James Wyatt, R.A., and Partridge's Meeting of the Royal Commission for Fine Arts at Gwydyr House, in 1846, containing twenty-eight portraits, presented by the artist.

The purchases now amount to 245, the following additions having been made in the year:—King Henry VIII., Princess, afterwards Queen Annie, with her son, the Duke of Gloucester; Prince George of Denmark, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Owen, George Earl of Macartney, and his secretary, Sir G. Staunton, in conference; Sir Philip Francis, Lord Chancellor Camden, W. Pulteney; Earl of Bath, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, purchased for 400*l.*; Dr. Isaac Barrow, Sophia, Electress of Hanover, mother of George I.; King Richard II., Annie of Bohemia (his Queen-Consort), King Edward III., King Henry III., and Philippa of Hainault.

Queen-Consort of Edward III., these last five being plaster casts from the effigies in Westminster Abbey, taken by permission of the Dean of Westminster. It is intended that these plaster re-productions shall be converted into bronze by electrolyting.

The number of visitors to the gallery in the year 1871 amounted to 63,195.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING of this society was held on Tuesday, 7th May, when R. CULL, Esq., F.S.A., was in the chair.

The following new members were proposed for election by the council:—Edward Chevalier, Esq., M.R.A.S.; St. John Vincent Day, Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S.; Charles Fox, Esq.; Miss Charlotte Ifold; Thomas Jenner, Esq.; Rev. Arthur Jones, M.A., Master of Aske's Hospital; David Mocatta, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; William Nicholson, Esq., F.S.A.; Iltudus T. Prichard, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Mr. Cattley; Mr. Ranyerd; Rev. Canon Northcote.

A paper was read by William Simpson, Esq., F.R.G.S., "On Underground Jerusalem; more particularly in reference to the Plateau of the Harem es Shereef."

In this interesting paper Mr. Simpson gave an introduction to the subject of Jerusalem as one of the important subjects connected with Biblical archæology which must come often before the society. The paper described Omar's search, under the guidance of Sophronius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, for the site of the Temple, as one of the first explorations into the topography and archæology of the Holy City. The transference of holy places from one point to another was explained as involving confusion and adding to the difficulties of arriving at reliable facts. The principal theories respecting the site of the Temple and the Holy Sepulchre were defined and their merits touched upon so far as to indicate the progress of the questions connected with them. The importance of a careful study of the various styles of building in the Haram Wall was pointed out so as to get a date, if possible, as a ground upon which to start. A most interesting part of the paper was a description of the Great Sea, excavated out of the solid rock, under the Temple site, and the supply of water to it from the pools of Solomon, near Bethlehem. The great importance of the water system for the Temple uses having an essential bearing on the question of the topography, and the question was still one which required further knowledge and study to arrive at a definite result.

A paper was also read by B. G. Jenkins, Esq., "On the so-called New Moabite Stone," described in a late letter to the *Times*.

Mr. Jenkins considered that the letter and the inscription bore their own condemnation; for the stone could not be Moses' memento of the conquest of a land he never attacked. He, however, utterly defeated Sihon, king of the Amorites, at Jahaz, the modern Jazaza, two miles from the Arnon, and therefore the inscription ought rather to have been, "We drove them away—the people of Heshbon at Jahaz," instead of "the people of Ar Moab at the marsh ground." In regard to a supposed identification of "Ar Moab at the marsh ground" with "the city that is in the midst of the river," of the 13th of Joshua, Mr. Jenkins showed that the latter should be "the city that is in the midst of the valley," the word *nachal* meaning both a river and a valley; the same expression occurring in the 24th of 2 Samuel. He

further expressed his belief that Ar Moab, the city or metropolis of Moab, was not on the Arnon, but identical with Rabbath Moab.

At the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing papers the Sepher Torah from Aden, lately presented to the society by Captain F. W. Prideaux, was exhibited, and a report by Rabbi Dr. Schiller Szinessy was read, and would, the president stated, in due course be published. The result of the learned Rabbins' examination was, that the roll was written on eighty-one skins of various dates, containing in 237 columns the entire Pentateuch, with the exception of two or three verses. The dates of the different sections averaged, some from the tenth and the remainder from that period to the fifteenth century. There were also many philological peculiarities and details of archæological interest in the arrangement of the roll itself, which followed the rules prescribed by the Babylonian Talmud. On the whole, the MS. was one of the most valuable, and further, one of the earliest copies of the sacred books in this or any other country as far as has yet been discovered.

A MEETING of this society will be held on Tuesday next, when the following papers will be read:—

1. "On the Political Condition of Egypt before the Reign of Ramses III., probably in connection with the Establishment of the Jewish Religion, from the Harris Papyrus," by Dr. August Eissenlohr, of Heidelberg.

2. "Some Mathematical Observations on the Dimensions of the Base of the Great Pyramid, and the Royal Coffin," by Solomon M. Drach, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

3. "The XXXVII. Aamu in the Tomb of Chnum-Hotep, at Beni Hassan, identified with the Family of Israel," by Daniel H. Haigh, D.D.

After which several new members will be balloted for.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday, May 22, when H. SYER CUMING, Esq., Vice-President, was in the chair.

Exhibitions were made by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew and Mr. E. Roberts, of some Roman and mediæval objects lately discovered in Old Broad-street, City.

Papers were read by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, "On the Great Seals of William II. (Rufus);" by the Chairman, "On some Painted Glass Windows at Westhall, co. Suffolk;" and by Mr. G. R. Wright, "On the Origin and Early Use of Envelopes."

Mr. Wright sought to trace from certain passages in Holy Writ and elsewhere, the use of covers and cases to royal decrees and letters in the days of the Egyptians, in classics and also in mediæval times, when knights and ladies enclosed their epistles to one another in leather and silken wrappers or envelopes, bound with ribbands (ribbed bands) tied in love-knots, with seals attached or impressed upon them, thus proving that the use of envelopes was not so modern a practice as is generally supposed.

Mr. E. Levein announced to the meeting that the congress of the Association would be held on the 5th of August to the 10th inclusive, at Wolverhampton, under the presidency of the Earl of Dartmouth.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, May 9, when Earl STANHOPE, President, was in the chair.

The Rev. M. E. C. Walcott laid before the society transcripts of the most important portions of certain inventories of Westminster, Waltham, and St. Albans. Mr. Walcott showed, in the course of his remarks, that the inventories threw valuable light on the arrangement of the conventual buildings of the three great abbeys, which he proceeded to illustrate with the aid of plans which he had drawn up for that purpose.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of the Archæological Institute, at Southampton, will begin on Thursday, August 1, and terminate on Thursday, August 8. The Bishop of Winchester is to be president of the meeting, and the presidents of sections will be—Antiquities, Sir Edward Smirke, A.M.; Architecture, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P.; and History, Lord Henry Scott, M.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

ON Thursday last a lecture was given at Conduit street, by Mr. George Browning, on "The Poetry of Germany." Sir M. DIGBY WYATT presided. The lecturer, who is widely known by his own poems, translated and original, was warmly cheered throughout his very excellent and thoughtful lecture, which was succeeded by an interesting discussion. This Society has rendered important service to art, and it is gratifying to mark the deserved success which has rewarded its distinguished support and good management by its council and officers. Mr. George Browning holds the office of Hon. Secretary to the Society.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of this society was held on Thursday, the 16th ultimo, in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey. In the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the society, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER occupied the chair.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, numbering upwards of 400, amongst whom were—Sir E. Pearson, Messrs. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., J. Williams, F.S.A., J. W. Butterworth, F.S.A., A. White, F.R.S., J. Frankling, G. Lambert, F.S.A., J. G. Waller, T. Wright, F.S.A., J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., Professor Tennant, F.G.S., W. H. Overan, F.S.A., G. Harris, F.S.A., Mr. J. O. Hall, treasurer, and Messrs. E. W. Brabrooke, F.S.A., and J. E. Price, F.S.A., the hon. secretaries of the society.

The Very Rev. the Dean, on opening the proceedings, congratulated the members of the society on their presence to inaugurate, not the last, but another stage in the restoration of the noble building. The first stage in the completion of the Chapter-house, he said, was when the Society of Antiquaries met there some eight or ten years ago, to stimulate the Government to undertake the duty of restoring it. The second stage was when the same society met there on the earliest occasion after that completion had taken place. This, the third stage, was owing to the kindness of the First Commissioner of Works, who had thrown the building open to the public, and the present was the first meeting which had taken place within its walls since that step had been taken. He felt that he need not say anything respecting the building itself, but there were one or two points to which he wished to call their attention. One of the few defects in the Chapter-house was the difficulty of hearing. How, in ancient times, the Chapter of Westminster and the ancient House of Commons contrived to make themselves heard remained still a mystery. The Chapter had endeavoured, to the best of their power, to remedy the defects of the acoustic, by hanging tapestry on the walls, and he should be obliged if any person who was experienced in these matters would pay attention to this difficulty and communicate the result to the public. There was another defect which was noticed when the Society of Antiquaries met there before, namely, that the great windows, which in their framework had been so beautifully restored, still needed to be filled with stained glass, necessary to break the effect of the glare which, in the height of summer or the more congenial spring, rendered the building anything but agreeable. Besides, stained glass was one of the absolute requisites for restoring the Chapter-house to the state in which it was in former times. With regard to

the objects of curiosity within the precincts, the Dean observed that the ancient Roman sarcophagus which was discovered outside the northern walls of the Abbey, had been removed from its temporary position, in the north-west corner of the nave, to a spot near to the entrance to the Chapter-house, where it would be much more accessible and safe from injury. Several relics, including columns, had been recently discovered in the Abbey, many of them having been brought to light during the rebuilding of the Receiver's house, close to the cloisters. It was well known that on this spot stood the great chapel of St. Catherine, the infirmary of the monastery, which was used partly as a place in which the ancient Councils of Westminster assembled, and partly as a place in which the consecration of most of the bishops in London, in the Middle Ages, occurred. It seemed to have answered the purpose that Henry VII.'s chapel did in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Many interesting Council meetings had been held within the building. It was there that the famous Council sat when the struggle took place between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, at the close of the twelfth century. The rebuilding of the house had been arrested in order that the remains might be better seen. Although it was impossible to keep them in their present condition, yet some facility would always be given for access to them, so that the remains of the ancient chapel would not be lost altogether. With regard to the Abbey itself, he had nothing to say, except that since the society last visited it the cleansing of the tombs, especially those of the Tudor and Plantagenet kings, had been effected.

Mr. John Green Waller then read an interesting paper "On the Paintings in the Chapter-house." He said that they consisted of a very large number of paintings, illustrating the history of St. John and scenes from the Apocalypse. Those on the east and the north side were of the middle of the fourteenth century, those nearer the door being about a hundred years later, and Mr. Waller stated that, in his opinion, the earlier pictures were amongst the most precious works of the Middle Ages that we possessed.

Mr. John Franklin's paper, "On the Tombs and Monumental Brasses," was read by Mr. White. He said that for a long time he had been of opinion that they possessed an indigenous school of art in this country quite distinct from and independent of Italy, and the revival of art in this country. This was a bold announcement, but nevertheless he believed it to be true. It had been the generally received opinion that the Pisani were the cause of the great revolution in the art of sculpture. Kugler says that until the Pontificate of Innocent III., in the early part of the thirteenth century, the lean and rigid type of Byzantine art was predominant, and Mrs. Jameson and others give Nicholo Pisano the honour of being the first to break through those rigid bonds and to return to the study of nature. Many of them were aware of the story—which he believed—of Nicholo having corrected his style by the study of a Greek sarcophagus in the Campo Santo of his native city. He was said to have thus drawn inspiration from classic art, and the classics drew theirs from the fountain-head—nature. He believed that our school had the same derivative; he acknowledged the effect of Nicholo on the art of his country, but surely he could not have influenced art anterior to his own time. According to Vasari, Nicholo was born between the years 1205 and 1206, and the cathedral of Lincoln dates from 1190. It was clear, then, that he could not have had any influence on the sculpture of that building, and it was also clear in other ways, for they were infinitely superior to his far-famed pulpit in the baptistry of Pisa. But this was not the place to criticise the respective merits of the artists of Lincoln, of Wells, and of the cathedral of Pisa. He next drew attention to the incomparable tombs of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey, which were marvellously beautiful, and it was a difficult question as to what period

of art or to whom they ought to be referred. They had been attributed to many—to Pietro Cavallini, for instance; but he was not born till 1304, and both effigies were said to have been finished in 1282. They were also said to have been executed by an artist named Torrell, probably Turrell, or Tyrrell, both Norman names. Why should not Master Torrell be a disciple of the Lincoln school of art rather than that of Pisani? Between the chapels of Benedict and St. Edmund was a monument of mosaic work for the children of Henry III. and Edward I. There was in the Tower an order to allow Master Simon de Wells 5½ marks to defray his expenses in graving a brass image to set on this tomb. Also to Simon de Gloucester, the king's goldsmith, several marks for a silver image for the same purpose. In many other rolls of the same period they would find were the names of John of Carlisle, Roger of Winchester, Roger of Ireland, &c., proving that there were British artists at that time. Mr. Franklin promised a more elaborate paper on the subject.

Mr. White conducted the party through the cloisters and the Abbey. The former, he said, contain the graves of some of the earliest dignitaries connected with the Abbey. Sebert, its supposed Saxon founder, was interred there; also Edwin, its first abbot; Suleard, first historian; and Lugolin, the chamberlain and treasurer of Edward the Confessor. Adjoining to the Chapter-house on the south is the ancient Treasury of England, of which the door can only be opened by the Lords of the Treasury or their representatives. It was a chapel at the time of the Confessor, and used to contain the royal regalia.

The first Abbey, he said, erected by Edward the Confessor, was entirely destroyed, but there were some remains of a portion of the domestic buildings. The chapels in the Abbey were built on the Chevet arrangement, round the choir. There were several cathedrals on the Continent with chapels arranged in a similar way.

On arriving at the Chapel of Henry VII., Mr. Gilbert Scott addressed the party. This chapel stood on the site of the old Lady Chapel, and was built by the monarch whose name it bears as a monumental edifice. It still continued for some time after to be the Lady Chapel. It was the richest specimen of the architecture of the style to be seen anywhere, and it was a form of Gothic which came in vogue in the reign of Henry VI. The roof was most beautiful, and the more it was looked into the more it must be admired. Its tracery was very complicated, and consisted of a series of inverted hollow cones, as it were, dropping down on pendants. The work itself was wonderfully perfect, and formed a regular tissue of ribs, as delicately made as lace. The screen round the tomb was originally filled up with beautiful carved work, and the niches had all contained statues. The bronze gates were the same kind of work as the screen round the tomb. The tomb is said to be the work of a pupil of Michael Angelo, of the name of Torrigiano. The knights' stalls also deserved attention, in each were placed brass plates of their arms, &c., and over them hang their banners, swords, and helmets. Under the stalls were seats for the esquires—each knight had three—whose names were also engraven on brass plates let into the woodwork of the seats.

On returning to the Chapter-house, Mr. Joseph Burt read an interesting paper, "On the Records and Muniments of Westminster Abbey," which, he said, were so numerous and complete that there was scarcely a square foot of mediæval Westminster that might not be illustrated from them.

On its conclusion, Mr. Edward W. Bradbrook, one of the hon. secretaries, proposed, in appropriate terms, a vote of thanks to the Dean for his courtesy and kindness.

The Dean briefly replied, and the tired archæologists adjourned to the Westminster Palace Hotel, where a cold collation was served, under the presidency of Mr. Hall, the treasurer of the association.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, May 16, when W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, was in the chair.

Mr. Henfrey exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Simkiss, of Wolverhampton, a pattern for a sixpence (commonly called a ninepence) of Oliver Cromwell, dated 1658, and reading on the *obv.*, ANG. SCO. HIB. PRO.; weight, 86.5 grains; a forgery cast from one of the preceding, with the following curious additions made in the mould: *obv.*, under the bust, a cap of Liberty and an anchor; *rev.*, on either side of the shield, the numerals I.—X.; weight 99 grains; also a cast from the usual shilling of 1658.

Major Hay exhibited two copper coins of Aesernia, in Magna Græcia, one of Dyrrhachium, and one of Samos.

Mr. Golding exhibited a coin of Neapolis, in Campania, and a Roman silver coin of the Cæsia family.

Mr. C. Patrick communicated a paper "On the Annals of the Coinage of Scotland, from the Death of Alexander III., in 1286, to that of James I., in 1437." From 1286 to the beginning of the reign of David II. no mention of coinage is made in the annals of the country, although coins exist in abundance struck during this period. The primitive custom for the moneyers to accompany the king from place to place striking coins where necessary, seems to have been discontinued during the reign of Alexander III. The various Acts and Statutes in which the coinage of Scotland is alluded to between 1357 and 1437 were noticed in their order by Mr. Patrick. In 1358, King David II. (Bruce) petitioned Edward III. of England to allow the money of England and Scotland to be interchangeably current in both countries, which request, according to Knyghton, was granted by the English king, "in consideration of the great humility of the King of Scots;" but as there is no statute authorizing this interchange, Mr. Patrick doubted both the fact and the reason given. In 1372, a proclamation was issued in England which mentions for the first time the existence of a Scottish gold coinage, and forbids its currency in England. This would imply that gold coins must have been current in Scotland much earlier than has hitherto been supposed; the first extant Scotch Act ordering a coinage in gold bearing date October, 1393.

[PROVINCIAL.]

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ON the 4th ult. the first excursion of this society for the term, took place to Begbrook, Bladon, Northleigh, Freeland, and Church Handborough, and was attended by over fifty of its members and friends. On reaching Begbrook, a halt was called to inspect

BEGBROOK CHURCH,

where the society were received by the rector, the Rev. F. W. Waldron.

Mr. James Parker gave an account of the architecture and history of the church. He believed the walls (which were three feet and in the tower four feet thick) to be of the 12th century. The edifice exhibited the most simple plan of a Norman church—a tower at the west end, a nave and chancel. The best part of the Norman portion of the building which remained was the chancel arch, which was a very good example of late 12th century carving, and was cut deeply and richly. There had apparently not been many alterations in the church. The east windows had taken the place of an older Norman one, as had probably the little window above. The other windows were quite modern, but were pretty good imitations of Gothic ones, and were put in when the church was thoroughly restored, about 1820. The abacus of the chancel arch might have gone round the walls, but did not at present; still that was no proof that the walls had been rebuilt. The name of the church was probably derived from "Bige Brook." It was mentioned in Domesday, but there were very few records respecting it; he

had found one dated at the close of Henry III.'s reign. Mr. Parker showed a plan of the edifice, which was variously coloured, to show the ages of the different portions.

On passing through

BLADON,

a good example of a 15th-century house, the exceedingly pretty modern school-house, and behind it the very ugly church (built about 1510, but which was entirely rebuilt in 1804), were glanced at.

The sight of the day was that which was next arrived at, *i.e.*,

THE ROMAN VILLA AT NORTHLEIGH,

which, by the permission of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the society were allowed to visit.

Mr. J. P. Earwaker (secretary) gave a description of the villa, which was of a quadrangular form. Mr. Hakewill, son of the gentleman of that name who had discovered the villa in 1815 or 1816, had kindly given the society a copy of the original plan drawn to scale, which he exhibited. The tessellated pavements found in very many of the rooms, showed that it had been the habitation of a very wealthy Roman. The majority of the rooms could easily be traced. A portion of the villa had never been explored, but if funds were provided, and the Duke of Marlborough gave permission for the work, some very interesting and valuable discoveries would doubtless be made. The quadrangle, as they could see, was larger than any in Oxford, with the exception of Christ Church, being about 212 feet by 187 feet. Round the interior of this large quadrangle there ran a covered corridor, called the *cryptoportus*, which Mr. Earwaker stated had very probably given the idea of the cloisters in mediæval buildings of a later date. From this corridor the rooms diverged, but it was not possible to assign to each its particular use. There were about sixty rooms, in all of which the foundation walls were traced and their dimensions taken. The most important was the one in the north-west corner, over which a shed had been erected, and which contained a very large and perfect tessellated pavement, and at the end a still quite perfect hypocaust, with its flues and pillars made of tiles. This room was 33 feet long by about 20 feet wide at its widest part. The shed was now in good state of repair, as was the smaller one on the other side (over the baths), and they would probably last a great many years. The society deserved some credit for taking the matter in hand as they had, and they felt obliged to the Duke of Marlborough for what he had done. Coloured drawings of two other interesting tessellated pavements found at Northleigh were exhibited, and special attention was called to the hot and cold baths in a very perfect condition, with the leaden pipe in which the water was brought. Beyond these baths was found another tessellated pavement in a room, probably used as a "sweating-chamber," where the Romans took vapour baths. A room had been found opposite the large shed, on the other side of the quadrangle, which contained by far the finest pavement of all; but the country people came over the Sunday after it was discovered and carried it away piecemeal, which was a great pity. A coloured drawing by Mr. Hakewill was shown. It was said that a shed had been erected over the portions saved, but no traces now remained. On that side were a great number of rooms, and another hypocaust. The entrance was probably opposite the room he had just mentioned, which might have been the atrium itself. As they would observe, the villa was situate on a gentle slope, with the river Evenlode running below, which seemed to have been the favourite position for such villas. Several villas had been discovered in the neighbourhood. An even finer one than that they were inspecting was found near Stonesfield, in 1711, four original drawings of the pavements of which Mr. Earwaker said he had discovered in the Ashmolean Museum, one of which—representing a pavement 35 feet by 20 feet, of very elaborate and rich design—he showed. It was commonly considered one of the most beautiful ever found in England.

It was described by Hearne at the time, but appeared to have been covered up soon after, and no interest taken in it till 1780, when it was again partially explored; after which it was again covered up, but exhumed once more, in 1811, and another drawing made. What had become of it since he could not tell nor could he even point to its site, but hoped to be able to find it in the summer. It might not be quite destroyed, but it was desirable to know what had become of it, and have some portion removed if possible either to the Duke of Marlborough's, at Blenheim, or to the Ashmolean Museum. A villa was thought to exist at Dyttchley, and another was found in making the railway, at Fawler. The occupiers of these extensive villas were most probably Romans of high military rank, and they were probably built in the 3rd or 4th century, the country then being comparatively settled. A very large camp was situate at Alcester, near Bicester, about ten miles away; one at Stonesfield, about two miles off, and several others in this part of Oxon and Berks. The Akeman Street, which runs from Alcester right into Gloucester, passes within half of a mile of the villa, which exemplified their plan of having their villas and camps near the roads. He might mention that when the villa was first found, it was apparent that it had been burnt down, either by the Britons or Saxons, and a great quantity of burnt corn was found in one of the rooms.

NORTHLEIGH CHURCH

was next inspected, where the party were received by the Rev. R. W. Fiske, vicar, who said that before 1865 the church was in a very different state, but in that year it was restored. Mr. Street, who restored it, had intended to carry the beautiful chancel arch to the top, but in the preparations to do so the very curious wall paintings (four in number) were discovered, and rather than destroy them he substituted a stone screen for the arching. The handsome tomb on the northern side of the chancel was supposed to be erected to Sir William Wilcot, of Wilcote, who was sheriff in Henry IV.'s time, by his wife. He drew the attention of the society to the fact that the lady on the tomb had an S S collar, which he had heard was found on but three female figures beside in the country. The north aisle was erected by a branch of the Perrott family, in 1724.

Mr. James Parker said the first thing that struck them on the outside was the massive tower, which had four windows, one on each side. Those windows were referred to by Rickman as of the style preceding the Norman, though they might have been put in as late as the reign of Henry I. The tower had a large gable moulding on the outside, showing that it must have been originally intended to erect the nave farther to the westward, and there should have been an arch at that end. The date of the church he thought was just anterior to the reign of Henry I. The arches and capitals were, undoubtedly, of about the end of the 12th century; they had just that sort of springing which preceded the 13th century, and though pointed, had all the massiveness of Norman style. They showed the transitional style from the Norman to the Early English. It was probable that the chancel was added at the close of the 12th century, the west arch opened a century later, the work and distinct capitals of which were not quite so late as the work of the windows. He found by the patent roll of Henry III., that the chantry aisle was founded by Elizabeth, wife of John Blackett, knight, of Northleigh, in 1440 to 1441, who died in 1442. There were a few difficulties about it, she having probably married Blackett after Sir William Wilcot died, so that it was a question whether the tomb was placed there to her first or second husband. What he would particularly call their attention to was the charming little chantry chapel; he did not know another of the size so elaborate in workmanship.

From here the society proceeded to

FREELAND CHURCH,

which is well described on the society's programme as "one

of the most successful of Gothic edifices in the neighbourhood," and were welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. F. H. Bennett, who showed them over the church. The church was erected in 1868-69 and opened in July of the latter year, and was the gift of the family of W. E. Taunton, Esq., who resides in the immediate neighbourhood. The architect was Mr. J. L. Pearson, of Harley street, London; and the very finely carved reredos was erected by Phillip, of London, and is about 9 feet high, divided into three compartments, with six panels in each, containing angels bearing on shields the instruments of the Passion.

Mr. Bennett had very kindly provided tea and coffee for the party, of which some of them gladly availed themselves, whilst the rest walked on to

HANDBOROUGH CHURCH,

where the Rev. D. Higgs had also in the same kind manner opened his house to the party, and provided suitable refreshments. When all were after a little time again together, and had proceeded to the church, the rector gave a short description of it, stating that the principal object of interest in the handsome church was undoubtedly the remains of the fine-painted and delicately carved rood-screen.

Mr. Parker did not think any of the existing walls belonged to the 12th-century church given to the Abbey of Reading, as they did not seem thick enough. The north and south doorways were the remains of an earlier church; and the chancel arch was possibly late 13th, but more likely early 14th century. The tower was a rather late 14th-century style, and the arches, with the exception of the chancel arch, late 15th century. They were evidently inserted, as could be seen by the gable moulding which marked the original height of the nave. He could not very well say the age of the walls of the aisles; but the probability was that the original edifice was a small Norman one, with nave, chancel, and tower, such as had been seen at Begbrook. The gem of the church was undoubtedly, the rood-screen; a similar one existed at Charlton-on-Otmoor, which a committee of the society had been asked to inspect with a view to its ultimate restoration. They were so extremely rare in their original colouring that it would be a great pity if they were lost entirely. The Tudor flower was very marked on the screen, and everything about it pointed to the reign of Henry VII.

This concluded the day's very pleasant excursion.

READING ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE first excursion of this newly-formed society took place on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th of May, when the members visited the church of St. Andrew, at Sonning. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable. About thirty members were present, and were conducted over the church by the vicar, the Rev. H. Pearson.

It appears that there has been a church at Sonning since the ninth century. Saxon bishops resided there before A.D. 900; but no remains of Saxon, and very few of Norman work are to be found at the present time. The beautiful south aisle is in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century; the nave and chancel were built about 1400, the north chancel-aisle about 1500, and the south one in 1620. The tower is in the Late Perpendicular style.

There formerly existed at the east end of the church a chapel dedicated to St. Sarac, which was noted in the Middle Ages as a place of pilgrimage for persons afflicted with madness. The south porch is new, but the north porch is of the same date as the north aisle—1500. A modern figure of St. Andrew (the old one being beyond restoration) is inserted over the door of the north porch. The most remarkable feature in the interior of the church is the richly-sculptured stone arch on the north side of the sacristy. It is surmised that it might have been raised over an Easter sepulchre, or have belonged to the chapel of St. Sarac.

Many monuments and other features of interest were also pointed out by the vicar.

There is a fine peal of bells. All bear inscriptions, but the following is of singular historical interest:—"Ecclesie, Regine, Sacheverelisque cano laudes" ("of the church, of the Queen, and of Dr. Sacheverell, I sing the praises"), and bears date "1711, R. Phelps fecit."

A vote of thanks to the Rev. H. Pearson was proposed by the president (Mr. Charles Smith), and seconded by the Rev. Lewin G. Maine, and the members then dispersed—many of them to take sketches of parts of the church.

The society, which was founded in October last, is under the patronage of the Rev. Canon Kingsley and Messrs. Higford Burr, St. Aubyn, and Alfred Waterhouse. Mr. Fred. W. Albury is the vice-president, and Mr. E. J. Shrewsbury the honorary secretary.

BRASS IN HORTON KIRBY CHURCH, KENT.

THE accompanying illustration, representing the head of the female effigy in Horton Kirby church, described in our last number (p. 113), will give our readers some idea of the "horned" head-dress which was frequently worn by ladies in the fifteenth century. It consisted of a large veil, carefully arranged across the forehead, and falling on the shoulders, the horned appearance being given to it by the manner in which the hair was confined within a caul or net. This kind of coiffure appears to have been of a far more simple and modest style than that of the ordinary crespine head-dress, of which it may be said to be a variety, but occasionally it takes a very grotesque form, an example of which may be seen on the brass of Jane Kerell, at Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, *temp.* Henry VI.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

THE OLD STONE CHAIR OF HULL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

"AMONG the many objects presented to the society during the year, one seemed to claim especial notice on account of its local interest. It was the remains of the stone chair, referred to in Mr. Hadley's 'History of Hull,' pp. 687, 688. The stone chair, he observes, 'was intended to mark the boundaries of Hull, the county of York commencing beyond the end of Charter House-lane.' The stone chair is the starting point in several of Mr. Hadley's tables of measurements. What the origin and other uses of the stone might have been were problems for the local antiquary to solve."—*Hull Literary and Philosophical Society's Report.*

SIR,—I am glad to find the recently-exhumed stone chair has found a suitable resting-place in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society, but much disappointed at not seeing any public information as to the reasons why that mouldering fragment was placed where found; for it is evident that it had been fixed at the end of Charter House-lane for some useful purpose, or why should the old historian make such special mention of it. I am sure there must be several gentlemen in Hull and its neighbourhood who could say something to throw some light on the subject.

In my last I quoted Mr. Chambers's allusion to the "stone chair at the end of the Charter House-lane." Hadley states "that the stone chair, in 1773, was intended to mark the boundaries of Hull, the county of York commencing at the

end of the Charter House-lane." But the question arises, what was its use antecedent to that period? and not having seen anything in print since the discovery relating to this curious piece of antiquity, I venture to send the following surmise, which can be taken for what it is worth:—We all know that long before the situation of the town attracted the attention of King Edward I., the river Hull experienced a change in its course as it neared the Humber. The portion known as Limekiln Creek was the original outlet; the present old harbour being originally a drain, called Sayer's Creek. The course of the river was from Sculcoates Gote, which took a south-western direction through Manor House-street to the Limekiln Creek. When King Edward I. paid a visit to Lord Wake, of Bayard Castle, Cottingham, he conceived the idea of erecting a fortified town on the banks of the Hull, and of naming it "King's-town-upon-Hull." The king offered great freedom, privileges, and immunities to whoever pleased to build and inhabit any edifices therein. Edward likewise widened and deepened Sayer's Creek, from an open drain called Sculcoates Gote to the Humber, after which it became the new waterway, so as to float large vessels from its mouth, northward to the point called "Sudcoates Gote, near the Charter House." Subsequently, disputes and much litigation took place between the archbishops of York, as lords of the town of Beverley, respecting the right to prisages and other duties, in the river Hull. The archbishops claim the prescriptive right to the first levying of fines on victuals, clothes, and other saleable articles coming up on the river Hull between the Humber and Beverley. They preferred their claims on the ground that the archbishops' rights were founded on prescription, corroborated by a charter granted to Archbishop Gifford, in 1267, and also on the ground that the same privileges were enjoyed by Archbishop de Grey in 1216, and his predecessors in the see of York. The claim was contested by the inhabitants of Hull, on the ground that the archbishops' right in the river Hull extended no farther than the end of Old Hull, and their claims were ultimately disallowed so far as regarded the new river portion of Hull, known as Sayer's Creek, and in 1298, King Edward I. made the town a free borough, and the archbishops' claim to their prisage ceased. Although pleadings in litigation continued between the archbishops and the Hull corporation down to 1371, Sayer's Creek became the new water area, and was not the "Old Hull," then, but the "New Cut." The New Cut was from the harbour mouth to Sculcoates Gote, near the Charter House. Mr. Frost says, Sculcoates Gote ran into the river at some little distance to the north of the stone chair, and then he quotes from William Chambers, M.D., in the following words:—"How the part between Sculcoates Gote, which runs into the river Hull, and the chair opposite to the Charter House-lane, hath been added to the county of York, doth not appear now, 1766."

I think from the above evidence it is fair to presume that the stone chair recently discovered has been originally placed opposite the Sculcoates Gote to mark that part or the river widened and deepened by Edward, and when he exempted the inhabitants of Hull from the tolls, so far as regarded the harbour portion of the river Hull, that old stone relic was placed where found to show the boundary, which was declared free from prisage, and therefore must be nearly coeval with the foundation of Kingston-upon-Hull.

JOHN SYMONS, M.R.I.A.

72, Queen Street, Hull, May 7, 1872.

ON COSTUME ON ANCIENT STATUARY.

SIR,—Is there any description of those antiquities found in England that are in the First Græco-Roman Saloon of the British Museum? Several of them appear to be very interesting as illustrating, I imagine, the very early period of British costume. One of them, Atys, found in Bevis Marks,

London, is a small statue (a *torso*) of a man wearing a tunic girdled at the waist; a mantle hanging down his back and fastened on his right shoulder. Sufficient of his right arm remains to show that his sleeve reached very little below his shoulders, his hair is long and curled, and he wears a kind of hood-shaped cap on his head. This figure appears to me to depict the costume of a Briton of the more civilized parts of the island, as it answers so well to the descriptions of that costume compiled by Mr. Planché and Mr. Fairholt from the accounts of the classic authors, and it very much resembles (in costume) the two prints of Gaulish chieftains given in the latter gentleman's book.

The other objects of which I speak, are six altars, very rudely executed, and much damaged. On one of them, in a niche, is sculptured a female holding a cornucopia in her left hand. The head is but little injured, and shows the hair dressed in exactly the same fashion as that of the Empress Crispina, on the opposite side of the gallery. On another altar a man on horseback, with circular shield, brandishes a sword; but the whole work is so defaced that only the outline can be seen. On a third altar, beneath a circular arch, a man with a conical helmet, a mantle covering his breast, a double row of those vertical leather bands with which the Roman soldiers covered the skirts of their tunics, and what appears to be a bow in his left hand, holds up in his right something at which a dog is jumping. In the niche of each of the three remaining altars is a warrior, in a costume which seems to partake of both British and Roman characteristics. It is impossible to see anything more in the dress than that it is a tunic, a short, broad-bladed sword, with a round knob at the end of the handle, hangs on the left side, a circular shield with a boss in the centre is on the left arm, the right hand grasps a spear; the hair is long, reaching to the shoulders; there are marks of what appears to be a long moustache, and on the head is a close-fitting helmet, with a ridge at its top, and in one case (apparently) a feather.

J. P. EMSLIE.

DISCOVERY OF A LEADEN COFFIN.

SIR,—While some workmen were engaged a few days ago in digging the foundations of a new house in a field, at Heybridge, Essex, they came upon an ancient leaden coffin, which was carefully taken up and preserved. It was without a lid, and contained only pieces of decayed wood and a little dust. The coffin bears no inscription upon it whatever, whereby its date or the name of the occupant may be determined.

Heybridge was a place of some importance in very early times; the name anciently applied to it was "Tidwaldinton," used in records till the time of Edward I. The old bridge here, of five arches, is supposed to have been the occasion of its new name of "Highbridge" vulgarized to Heybridge. In some records it is called "Wallbridge."

It is more than probable that a person of some eminence was interred in this coffin, long anterior to the erection of the old parish church, which has stood for upwards of seven centuries. Subsequent observations (states the *Essex Weekly News*) have led to the discovery that the earth in the field has at some time or other been loosened in many places, but no further remains of bygone times have been brought to light.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

QUERIES.

THE PICTS.

SIR,—I should be glad to learn from any of your readers to what branch of the human family the Picts belonged, and to be directed to a recognised authority on the point.

W. S.

PORPOISE AND SALMON.

SIR.—Can any correspondent account for the porpoise being no longer in use as an article of food, seeing that in the reign of Edward I. it was the most costly fish in the market, as the following extract from the Billingsgate Market list will show—

"Best salmon, from Christmas to Easter ...	5s.
Ditto after Easter	3s.
Best porpoise	6s. 8d."

GEORGE ELLIS.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

ART RELICS IN WHITECROSS STREET.

In reference to the above, "G. E." has sent us the following, which he received from a correspondent who wishes his name not to appear:—

DEAR SIR,—I should be very much pleased if it were in my power to give you all the information you wish respecting the pictures removed from the Poultry and Giltspur wards of Whitecross Street prison, but so many years have passed since they were painted, that my memory does not retain all the particulars you desire.

It must, I think, be more than forty years since they were painted. I perfectly recollect the circumstance, and at the time was well acquainted with the painter; but now, unfortunately, I neither recollect his name, nor can I describe his personal appearance. He was prisoner for debt in the Poultry ward, and I saw the daily progress of the paintings until they were finished. I think the picture of the old Roman and child was first painted in the Poultry ward, and afterwards that of the old man and girl, with the bather and dog, in the Giltspur ward; and I think there was a subscription raised in each ward as some remuneration to the painter. His name might have been Morland: a reference to the books of the prison would show if there was any one of that name in the Poultry ward during the years from 1827 to '32 or '33.

I had not seen the pictures for nearly thirty years until a few weeks since, when the prison walls were being pulled down. I saw them, as I considered, for the last time, and regretted that they could not be saved.

I am sorry that I cannot give you any more satisfactory information. I believe there is no other person living who was then an officer of the prison.

BOKE—YNYS BENLAS.

SIR,—*Boke* (Vol II. p. 30) is merely another form of *balk*, or *bauk*, a term commonly applied to timber in the square, as usually imported. The peculiar spelling has probably arisen from a local pronunciation of the word. Confounding the sounds of *aw* as in *hawk*, and *o* as in *poke*, is a frequent defect in the speech of persons learning English late in life. It is often observable in Welshmen and Frenchmen imperfectly acquainted with English. With the latter the ordinary pronunciation of the digraph *au* in French words tends to confirm the habit. (Compare *faute* and *fault*.)

Ynys Benlas.—The writer of the interesting article on *Cytiau'r Gwyddelod* is in error in his conjecture (p. 107, note †) that *glass* is a misprint for *grass*. It is the Welsh word for *blue*; but it should be written with one *s*, and pronounced with the *a* long, as in *path*, *father*. Welsh words beginning with *g* are liable to lose that letter under certain conditions, of which *Ynys Benlas* is an illustration. Though *glas* strictly means *blue*, it is often used instead of *gwyrd* (*viridis*), green, especially when referring to herbage, as *cae glas*, green field; *pant glas*, green hollow; each of which is the name of a country house. The same may be said of *dolan gleision* (blue meadows), *dolan gwyrddon* (green meadows), which are equally expressive of the idea

intended. As colours pass from one class to another by imperceptible degrees, their names are in all languages used with considerable latitude. SIGMA.

HADLEIGH CASTLE.

SIR,—In reply to the query of your correspondent "R. E. W.," as to the dismantling of Hadleigh Castle by Cromwell, I recommend to his perusal the following opinion of Mr. H. W. King (Vol. II. of *Essex Archaeological Society's Transactions*):—"At what precise period the castle was dismantled there appears no evidence. Cruden, in his 'History of Gravesend,' states that in 1805 it was in the possession of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of the reigning King Henry IV., and was at that time 'replenished with arms and military stores,' but upon what authority I know not, for he rather singularly refers for the statement to a patent roll of 15th Henry III., which, in fact, is the document containing the licence to Hubert de Burgh to erect the castle. If Cruden's statement be correct, it must have been demolished subsequently to 1405. . . . In the absence of any direct evidence, perhaps the more probable conjecture is that it was demolished about the middle of the 15th century, or after the decease of Edmund of Hadham (to whom it had been granted), in 1456, before which, in fact, the destruction of castles had become general." F. E. SACH.

REVIEW.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, with the fifty-fourth Annual Report, No. XIII. April, 1872. (Truro: Netherton.)

THE literary productions of our local archaeological societies form a very important part of the labours of these useful institutions, and, as many of our readers are aware, some of the more successful have produced a yearly volume of sound, instructive, and reliable information, appertaining to the district over which they profess to exercise a certain amount of influence and control. We have now before us one of these publications, just issued by the Royal Institution of Cornwall, a society which, although not exclusively archaeological, is so in a very great degree, as the papers embodied in the volume of which we speak fully testify. The contents of the current number of the *Journal and Report* consist of extended notices of the meetings held last year, brief reports of which have already appeared in the *Antiquary*, with the addition of a goodly number of papers, printed *in extenso*, some being quite new, never having been read at any of the meetings of the Institution. Chief among these extra papers, if we may so term them, is a very valuable and at the same time interesting communication, by the Rev. W. Jago, "On Some Inscribed Stones in Cornwall." He gives illustrations of three of these stones: one at Phillack, near Hayle; the *Mên-Scryfa*, in Madron; and a stone at Nanscove, in the parish of St. Breock.

Of the Phillack stone, Mr. Jago observes—"The inscription hitherto undeciphered, on the rugged monolith at Phillack is, without doubt—

CLOTUALI

MOGRATTI

Mr. Blight, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Edmonds have both referred to it in their respective works on the antiquities of Cornwall, but no regular attempt to read it seems to have been made till now; for the former remarks that it is 'much worn,' though 'worthy of notice;' the latter describes it as 'apparently illegible.' Mr. A. Paul has rightly recorded that some of its letters are of the type or form usually denominated Saxon.

"The stone, Mr. Edmonds states, measures 7½ feet in length, and was discovered in 1856, during the rebuilding of

the church by the present rector, Rev. F. Hockin, amongst the foundations of the south-eastern corner of the chancel. With Mr. Hockin I have carefully examined it. From its general appearance and the position in which it was found, we may conclude that originally it stood somewhere in the vicinity, marking a place of early sepulture; that its massive proportions attracted the notice of those who were beginning to build the church, and they perceiving that it would be serviceable for the work, removed it from its site and embedded it in the base of the sacred structure. There, for centuries it lay forgotten; but now once more erect it stands, not far off, by a house in the churchyard, and despite the vicissitudes of a thousand years, its time-worn legend can still be traced.

"The letters are cut in two lines down the front of the stone.

"The inscribed portion is tolerably smooth, and stands forward beyond the adjacent parts, which are rough and uneven. The lettered surface (now 29 inches in length by 17 inches in breadth) was perhaps formerly more extensive. It appears to have been cribbed and broken away till only the central portion (on which the words Clotuali and Mogratti are inscribed) remains." Mr. Jago now commences a disquisition, six pages in length, as to the meaning of the words engraved on the stone, undoubtedly two proper names; and finally concludes by assigning the inscription to the period from the sixth to the ninth centuries.

The Mên-Scryfa is a better known stone, and is frequently visited by excursionists from Penzance. It bears the inscription—

RIALOBRAN
CVNOVAL FIL

Mr. Jago calls particular attention to the crosses which precede this inscription, and which seem to be ancient incisions, although they are not generally noticed in descriptions of the monolith. "I have sought to ascertain," says Mr. Jago, "whether the cross-markings could have been added since Dr. Borlase published his interesting account and engraving of the stone in 1754-69. I find that they must have existed in his time; for Martyn published (in his second-sized map), 20th April, 1749, in advance of Dr. Borlase, a sketch of the stone displaying these very marks." So much then for the antiquity of these cross-marks, the position of which, with reference to the inscription, Mr. Jago shows in a sketch accompanying his paper.

The third and last inscribed stone figured by Mr. Jago, is of the same ancient type, and may be seen at Nanscowe, St. Breock. It reads—

VLCAGNI FILI SEVER

the inscription occupying two faces of the stone.

We find on the plate opposite p. 70, a representation of the cromlech near Pawten, said by Mr. Christopher Cooke, in the *Antiquary*, Vol. II. p. 35, to have been destroyed, but we are glad to learn, on Mr. Jago's authority, that this is a mistake. Views are also given of the "Stone," and "Great Stone," in the same neighbourhood, as well as drawings of two ancient grave-slabs of coffin shape, found at St. Breock and Tintagel, the designs on each having a resemblance to one at Bitton, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Jago also appears in the present number of the *Journal* as the author of several exceedingly interesting communications on wall-paintings at Ludgvan, Mylor, Launceston, and Cardynham.

Had we sufficient space at our disposal we might refer to other articles of almost equal interest, notably those by the Rev. Prebendary Kinsman, "On Tintagel Castle;" by Mr. H. M. Whitley, "On Tintagel Church;" by Mr. W. Pengelly, "On the Insulation of St. Michael's Mount;" and by Sir John Maclean, who gives a "Pole-Tax Account for the County of Cornwall, A.D. 1377," with remarks thereon, from which it may be estimated that the population of the county at the date mentioned was 51,411.

We have perused these and other papers which are printed in the *Journal* with much pleasure, and we venture to express an opinion that the current number far exceeds the average merit of this invariably well "got up" periodical, both in the general readableness and instructive character of the articles which it contains. When we add that for the small sum of three shillings, this volume can be purchased by the public on application to the Curator of the Institution, at Truro, we are sure many of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity of placing on their own shelves a copy of this well-printed volume of more than two hundred pages.

SALE OF THE GILLOTT COLLECTION.

By Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS,

At their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square.

FIRST PORTION.—APRIL 19 AND 20, 1872.

LOT.

1. A Sea-piece, 31*l*. 2. A Shipwreck, 31*l*. 3. A View in Wales, 21*l*. 4. A Rocky Landscape, 22*l*. 5. The Lake of Geneva, 15*l*. 6. A Woody Landscape, 15*l*. 7. A Welsh Funeral, 25*l*. 8. A Sea-piece, 19*l*. 9. Sunset after a Storm, 24*l*; each 21 inches by 17 inches, all painted for Mr. Gillott, by J. Danby-Permain.
10. A Sea-piece, by Jonisse, 5 guineas.
11. An Interior, by Stidebeck, 21*l*.—*Agnew*.
12. A Summer Storm on the Roman Campagna, by F. Lee Bridg, from the artist's sale, 31*l*.
13. A Female Head, by C. Baxter, 22*l*.—*Agnew*.
14. On the River Wharfe, Yorkshire, by James Poole, from the artist, 18*l*.—*Grindlay*.
15. A Group of Three Sheep in a Meadow, by T. S. Cooper, R.A., 1860, 64*l*.
16. A River Scene in Wales, with a Castle, by J. P. Pettitt, from the artist, 36*l*.
17. A Cover Scene, with Pheasants—Early Spring, by C. J. Bartlett, 18. Preston, Lancashire, a Vignette, by J. Creswick, R.A., engraved, 71*l*.—*Agnew*.
19. Hereford, a Vignette, by J. Creswick, R.A., engraved, 84*l*.—*Agnew*.
20. A View in Wales, with a Boy fording a Stream, 3 feet by 5 feet, by J. Danby, painted for Mr. Gillott, 245 guineas.—*Colnaghi*.
21. Rustic Hospitality, by W. P. Frith, R.A., 86*l*.—*Rhodes*.
22. On the River Wharfe, near Burnsall, Yorkshire, by James Poole, from the artist, 63*l*.—*Grindlay*.
23. Pandly Mill, by J. P. Pettitt, from the artist, 36*l*.
24. A Scene in Brittany, by F. Goodall, R.A., 470 guineas.—*Majors*.
25. The Hills of Ossian, from Ballahulish, with Figures by M. Stone, by T. Creswick, R.A., 132*l*.—*Agnew*.
26. St. Maria del Miracoli, Venice, by James Holland, from the collection of T. Creswick, R.A., 86*l*.
27. A Fishing-boat making for Port, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 56*l*.
28. A River Scene, with an Angler, by James Poole, from the artist, 37*l*.—*Grindlay*.
29. Pandly Mill, North Wales, by J. P. Pettitt, painted for Mr. Gillott, 64*l*.
30. Vessels Hecalm'd off Ryde, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 64*l*.
31. The Breakfast, a Girl with two Dogs, by T. Webster, R.A., 57*l*.—*Agnew*.
32. A Calm, with Boats and Figures, by H. Koekkoek, 32*l*.—*Agnew*.
33. A Bit from Folkestone, by W. H. Knight, 35*l*.—*Agnew*.
34. Oyster Boats Becalm'd off the Mumbles, Swansea, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., 1870, painted for Mr. Gillott, 39*l*.—*Agnew*.
35. Lago Maggiore, by James Poole, from the artist, 45*l*.—*Grindlay*.
36. Sodom and Gomorrah, by J. P. Pettitt, 7*l*.
37. A Landscape, with Tobit and the Fish—Evening, by Danby, R.A., 53*l*.—*Agnew*.
38. "Hide and Seek," by E. Frere, 1865, 185*l*.—*Conway*.
39. The Merry Wives of Windsor, by W. P. Frith, R.A., 1865, 185*l*.—*Rhodes*.
40. Isle of Skye, by James Poole, from the artist, 64*l*.—*Grindlay*.
41. Stiff Breeze off Tantalion, Frith of Forth, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., 1870, painted for Mr. Gillott, 63*l*.—*Agnew*.
42. The Recruit, by F. Goodall, R.A., 215*l*.—*Lloyd*.
43. The Market Place, Rouen, by James Holland, from the collection of E. Bullock, Esq., 246*l*.
44. A Group of Fruit and Gold Plate on a Table, by G. White, 107*l*.—*White*.
45. On the Thames, with a Punt; and a Lady reclining, reading, by J. Lewis, 68*l*.
46. The Peep-Show, by T. Webster, R.A., 126*l*.—*Agnew*.
47. Morven Hills, near Oban, by James Poole, from the artist, 45*l*.—*Grindlay*.
48. Dutch Vessel Becalm'd—Scheldt, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 69*l*.

107. An Illustration—Telemachus, by F. Danby, A.R.A., exhibited, 71*l*.
 108. Prospero and Miranda, by D. Maclise, R.A., from the artist's sale, 80*l*.—*Earl*.
 109. Interior of an Irish Cabin, with Peasants at Breakfast, by Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., 1851, 210*l*.—*Mappin*.
 110. Russell Mill, by J. W. Oakes, 160*l*.—*Agnew*.
 111. "Going to School," by T. Webster, R.A., 64 in. by 10½ in., 126*l*.—*Agnew*.
 112. A Rocky Scene, with a Peasant Woman and Animals, by J. P. Pyne, 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 2½ in., 32*l*.
 113. The Launch, by G. B. O'Neill, 1857, 9½ in. by 6½ in., 75*l*.
 114. "Cosas d'Espana," by John Phillip, R.A., 1864, 913*l*.—*Wareham*.
 115. Claude Studying, by D. Maclise, R.A., 168*l*.—*Agnew*.
 116. "El acqua bendita," by John Phillip, R.A., 735*l*.—*Agnew*.
 117. Irish Peasants at a Roadside Shrine, by F. W. Topham, 77*l*.
 118. The Vivandiere, oval, by H. Schlessinger, 82*l*.
 119. A Group of Four Figures, Lamplight, by P. Vane Sghendel, 73*l*.
 120. The Duc de Guise compelling his Wife to write a Letter to entrap her former Lover, by E. M. Ward, R.A., 43*l*.
 121. A Party of Villagers looking at "Punch," by T. Webster, R.A., 35*l*.—*Agnew*.
 122. Sir Walter Scott surrounded by his Friends—Sir D. Wilkie, Sir W. Allan, T. Campbell, Tom Moore, Sir A. Ferguson, Wordsworth, Professor Wilson, Lord Byron, Sir A. Constable, Rev. G. Crabbe, H. Mackenzie, and Hogg, by T. Faed, R.A., 1850, engraved, 955*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 123. A Castanette Player of Seville, by John Phillip, R.A., 735*l*.—*Agnew*.
 124. "Hide and Seek," by P. F. Poole, R.A., 420*l*.
 125. Winding the Skein, by J. Linnell, sen., 267*l*.—*Agnew*.
 126. The Seasons, a set of four Subjects, with Figures, by T. Webster, R.A., 336*l*.—*Agnew*.
 127. Sea Uncinns, by J. C. Hook, R.A., 350*l*.—*Guthrie*.
 128. The Sailor's Holiday, the companion, by J. C. Hook, R.A., 215*l*.—*Lloyd*.
 129. Scene in the Pyrenees, by Rosa Bonheur, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1860*l*.—*Agnew*.
 130. The Fly Fisher, by Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., exhibited, 588*l*.—*Agnew*.
 131. The Mouth of the Thames, with Shipping and Boats, by C. Stanfield, R.A., 829*l*.—*Gibbs*.
 132. Barley Harvest—Evening, by J. Linnell, sen., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1852, 1711*l*.—*Cox*.
 133. "Checkmate: Next Move"—Haddon Hall in the Olden Time, by J. C. Horsley, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1862, 1711*l*.—*Cox*.
 134. A Scotch Deerhound, by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., 166*l*.—*Agnew*.
 135. Redstone Wood, by J. Linnell, sen., 630*l*.—*Agnew*.
 136. The Last Sleep of Duncan, by D. Maclise, R.A., bought at the artist's sale, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 393*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 137. A Hayfield, by David Cox, 472*l*.—*Agnew*.
 138. A Lane Scene, with Figures, by David Cox, from the collection of the late W. Roberts, Esq., 160*l*.—*Tooth*.
 139. In the Valley of Desolation, Bolton Park, 1842, by David Cox, 531*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 140. A Coast Scene, with Boats, by David Cox, 275*l*.—*Agnew*.
 141. A Cottage at Brixton, by David Cox, 215*l*.—*Agnew*.
 142. A Pass in Wales, by David Cox, from the collection of W. H. Dawes, Esq., 535*l*.—*Grindlay*.
 143. Peace and War, by David Cox, from the collection of W. H. Dawes, Esq., 560*l*.—*Cox*.
 144. The Outskirts of a Wood, with Gipsies, by David Cox, painted for the late W. Roberts, Esq., 2315*l*.—*Agnew*.
 145. The Old Mill at Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales, by David Cox, from the collection of Thomas Darby, Esq., 1575*l*.—*Agnew*.
 146. Washing Day—a Landscape, by David Cox, painted for Mr. Froggett, 945*l*.—*Agnew*.
 147. Going to the Mill, by David Cox, from the collection of Thomas Darby, Esq., 1575*l*.—*Agnew*.
 148. On the Lake of Killarney, with a Funeral Procession, by M. Anthony, 21*l*.
 149. Off the North Foreland, by J. P. Pettitt, from the artist, 13*l*.
 150. A Calm off the South Coast, by J. P. Pettitt, from the artist, 12*l*.
 151. A Shallow Stream, by H. Such, 39*l*.
 152. Trowlers Gill, Craven, Yorkshire, by James Poole, from the artist, 29*l*.—*Wagner*.
 153. On Lake Como, by F. Lee Bridell, from the artist's sale, 44*l*.—*Cox*.
 154. Granton Harbour, Firth of Forth, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 541*l*.—*Wagner*.
 155. "Beaming Eyes"—oval, by C. Baxter, 73*l*.—*Hooper*.
 156. A Meadow, with Horses near an old Cart-Shed, by C. F. Burt, 76 guineas.—*Cox*.
 157. A Woody Landscape, by F. Lee Bridell, 74*l*.—*Cox*.
 158. A Welsh River Scene, by James Poole, from the artist, 33*l*.—*Wagner*.
 159. The Trip to Margate, by E. C. Barnes, bought from the artist at the Birmingham Exhibition, 75*l*.—*Cox*.
 160. The Cottage Door, by Joseph Clark, 105*l*.—*White*.
 161. A Rocky Coast Scene—Sunrise, by T. Creswick, R.A., from the artist's sale, 105*l*.—*Grindlay*.
 162. Near Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales, by James Poole, 129*l*.—*Wagner*.
 163. A Lake Scene, by James Danby, 103*l*.—*Cox*.
 164. The Orphan's First Prayer, by E. Frère, 687*l*.—*Pilgeram and Lefevre*.
 165. A Swiss Lake Scene, by J. Poole, 661*l*.—*Wagner*.
 166. Sweet Anne Page, by W. P. Firth, R.A., 1051*l*.—*Permain*.
 167. The Poet's Retroat, by T. Danby, painted for Mr. Gillott, 210*l*.—*Walker*.
 168. Irish Peasants at a Roadside Cross, by F. Goodall, R.A., 152*l*.—*Palmer*.
 169. A River Scene in a Park, by James Poole, 291*l*.—*Wagner*.
 170. A Scene off Dover, by T. Creswick, R.A., 731*l*.—*Palmer*.
 171. S. Giorgio, Venice, by J. Holland, 421*l*.—*Philpott*.
 172. A Coast Scene, by T. Creswick, R.A., 631*l*.—*Palmer*.
 173. Piazzetta S. Michele a Porta Verona, by J. Holland, 1031*l*.—*Philpott*.
 174. Dutch Boats on the Scheldt, by E. Hayes, painted for Mr. Gillott, 681*l*.—*Wagner*.
 175. Near Capel Curig, North Wales, by J. Poole, 501*l*.—*Wagner*.
 176. A View Near a Village, by T. Creswick, R.A., 2251*l*.—*Earl*.
 177. "Spring Time," by J. P. Pettitt, painted for Mr. Gillott, 661*l*.—*Cox*.
 178. Winter, by J. P. Pettitt, painted for Mr. Gillott, 901*l*.—*Cox*.
 179. The Lifeboat, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., 2151*l*.—*Grindlay*.
 180. The Carrier Pigeon, by D. Maclise, R.A., engraved, 841*l*.—*Agnew*.
 181. The Dogana, Venice, after Rain, by James Holland, from the collection of James Coles, Esq., for whom it was painted, 951*l*.—*White*.
 182. H. R. H. the late Prince Consort in Highland Dress, with a deerhound at his side—Balmoral in the distance, by John Phillip, R.A., 3621*l*.—*Permain*.
 183. The Author's Introduction to the Players, by D. Maclise, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 7871*l*.—*Cox*.
 184. The Arrival of Aeneas, by F. Danby, A.R.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 1361*l*.—*Colonel Stedail*.
 185. The Departure of Aeneas, by F. Danby, A.R.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 1101*l*.—*Colonel Stedail*.
 186. "A Passing Cloud," by J. C. Hook, R.A., 6301*l*.—*Agnew*.
 187. The Travelling Jeweller, by T. Webster, R.A., 556*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 188. Hampstead Heath, by J. Linnell, sen., painted for Mr. Gillott, exhibited, 17431*l*.—*Agnew*.
 189. "Both Puzzled," by Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., 7501*l*.—*Wagner*.
 190. The Cowherd's Mischief, by J. C. Hook, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1868, 7351*l*.—*Agnew*.
 191. "Seeing them off," by T. Faed, R.A., 7351*l*.—*Agnew*.
 192. A Country Booking-Office, by Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1867, 11551*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 193. Dolly Varden with the Bracelet, by W. P. Frith, R.A., 7351*l*.—*Agnew*.
 194. Lady Rachel Russell Reading, by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., 2831*l*.—*Agnew*.
 195. The Eve of the Deluge, by J. Linnell, sen., painted for Mr. Gillott, 19021*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 196. The Bohemian Gipsies, by D. Maclise, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1837, 9341*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 197. The Woodlands—a Party of Woodcutters and a Man on Horseback, &c., by John Linnell, sen., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1851, from the collection of E. Bullock, Esq., 26251*l*.—*Agnew*.
 198. Grace Darling, by John Phillip, R.A., from the artist's sale, 1901*l*.—*Colnaghi*.
 199. "On the way to the Cattle Tryst," by Peter Graham, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1869, and at the International Exhibition, 1871, 15541*l*.—*Cox*.
 200. "Roast Pig," by T. Webster, R.A., painted for Mr. Gillott, 1862, 37221*l*.—*Agnew*.
 201. The Wooden Walls of Old England—Hulks on the Medway, by C. Stanfield, R.A., bought from the artist, exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1854, 28351*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 202. A Monk, by W. Muller, 541*l*.
 203. The Port of Rhodes, by W. Muller, from the collection of E. Bullock, Esq., 3671*l*.—*White*.
 (To be continued.)

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—Messrs. Lawson Brothers, of Dundee, will shortly publish, in one volume, by subscription, "The Antiquities of Dundee." The work, which will be issued in a large and attractive form, will be illustrated by a series of chromo-lithographs in the highest style of art. These will consist of drawings of all the ancient buildings to which any architectural or historical interest is attached. Among the illustrations will be those of Slegger, drawn in 1650; a very old view of St. Mary's Tower and churches; Pennent's interesting view of the Tower; and the sculptured stones in Whitehall-close, the whole comprising nearly eighty drawings. The subscription is one guinea, and intending subscribers are solicited to forward their names early, as only 200 copies of this splendid work will be printed, after which the plates will be destroyed.

TRIBUTARY BIRTHDAY LINES,
TO
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
PATRON OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

May 24, 1872.

Charge the cannon! bid it bellow
Wheresoe'er our sails are seen,
Great Britannia hails them, gladden'd
On this birthday of her Queen.

Rouse the belfries! let the steeples
Carry on the journeying joy,
Till their raptur'd walls stand rocking
With their jubilant employ.

This the burden of their chorus,
Thrilling through the throbbing air,
Caught and echo'd by the quicken'd
Tongues of millions everywhere.

Not one loyal lip may slumber;
Half the round world wakes to pay
To our Queen its hearty homage,
On this cherish'd morn of May.

Let each old man, bent and hoary,
Catch the chant with tears of joy,
Calling o'er the social changes
Since the time he was a boy.

Let the young rejoicing children,
Knowing what the anthems mean,
Dance delighted at the pealing,
And respond "God save the Queen!"

In our unexcell'd Victoria
Every virtue shined we trace,
Flinging forth a rainbow glory,
Spanning o'er her empire's space.

And our blest though widowed Sovereign,
With maternal pleasure sees
All her royal offspring round her,
Like a banded Pleiades.

Burden'd flood and laden river,
Tramp of hoof and heel proclaim,
Riches guarded by HER sceptre
Rival all of Eastern fame.

Regal Rome's Augustan glory,
Arts and Attic groves of Greece,
All the gems and ore of Babel,
Are our Queen's, with Salem's peace.

Mild yet resolute Victoria
Hath enthralld the ear of Time,
Made Antiquity deliver
At her feet his spoil sublime.

Awful Ninus, nigh forgotten,
From her lonely grave appears,
Where her sculptured stones were sunken
'Neath a triple-thousand years.

Lofty Knowledge stoops from heaven,
Bends her beaming brow on each;
Treasure infinite revealing,
She inviteth all to reach.

Potent, humanizing Science
Boreth hill and rock with ease,
Pierceth them with roads of iron,
Draws electric tongues through seas.

To the mind-awaking masses
Art unveils her marvels rare;
And to lowly homes she carries
Her creations, grand and fair.

True and hallowing Religion
Through Victoria's realm is heard,
To the simplest of her people,
Holding forth the Holy Word.

Lo! arise immortal worthies,
Doomed to faggot, rack, or blade,
And they whisper "Heir of Alfred,
Thou our agonies hast paid."

All the line of Kingly Spirits
Who have borne old England's crown,
Utter "Heiress of our glory,
Thou hast quenched our dim renown."

Listening History holds her volume,
Graving deeds in lines of gold,
That this Reign, in radiant letters,
Earth's far future may behold.

Burst, ye belfries! let your music
Upward waft an empire's prayer,
That long years, through peace and plenty,
God our gracious Queen may spare!

CHARLES BAKER STRUTT.

MISCELLANEA.

THE FREE MUSEUM, NOTTINGHAM.—The museum, now the property of the town, has been formally opened by the mayor, in the presence of an influential company. The greater portion of the objects of interest which the museum now contains was the property of the Nottingham Naturalists' Society, and a considerable number of valuable objects were from time to time added, until the museum assumed important dimensions. When the corporation resolved to adopt the Public Libraries Act, the society offered the museum, and a small but useful library, to the town, and the offer was accepted by the council. The cases occupy two good-sized rooms, and objects of interest and value are to be found therein, illustrative of many very important departments of natural history.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The trustees have just had printed Part III. of the "Bibliotheca Grenvilliana," completing the catalogue of the library bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, with a general index. This third part has been drawn up with great care by Mr. Rye, the keeper of the printed books. The general index to the entire library is a most valuable feature in the present publication. Mr. Grenville, it may be mentioned, died on the 17th of December, 1846, and his magnificent library was received in the British Museum in January of the following year. The first part of the catalogue of his library, drawn up by Messrs. Payne and Foss, was published in 1842, and the second in 1848.

THE collection of the late Marquis of Hertford is about to be removed from Paris to London.

THE Royal Archaeological Institute is preparing a general index to the first twenty volumes of its *Journal*.

MR. CHARLES HEMANS is about to publish a second volume of his "History of Mediæval Christians, and Sacred Art in Italy."

AN exhibition of pictures, selected from the South Kensington and private galleries, as well as of ancient and modern lace, pottery, ivory, &c., has been opened at Nottingham.

WE have much pleasure in mentioning that Sir William Sterling Maxwell, Bart., has been elected a trustee of the British Museum.

RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS.—With a view to preserve accurate copies of the cartoons of Raphael, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, acting through a committee, proposed to select nine artists to make preliminary studies of given parts of three of the cartoons.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

RESTORATIONS, OR VANDALISM.

THE number and magnitude of cathedral and church restorations now in progress or in contemplation throughout the kingdom make it opportune to say a few words thereon.

The antiquary, it is true, would at once declare that restoration was simply impossible; and it must readily be admitted that such is indeed the fact. Take, for instance, a *torso*, say of ancient Greek or Roman production, and what additional value would be given to the peerless fragment by affixing thereto a new head and new limbs by a modern artist, whose work, however well executed, would be only the result of guessing? At best, it would be purely imitating the original, and lacking the inspiration and the thought guiding the old master, would injure his grand sculpture by uniting thereto some merely pretty feebleness. Besides, no sentiment, no reverential feeling could possibly be awakened in gazing on and contemplating the noble ruin disfigured and debased by such bastard accretions. Or, suppose an ancient coin, of utmost rarity, defective on its obverse or reverse, were to be foolishly submitted to a clever artist to be tooled up by him into pristine sharpness, would not the coin or medal be destroyed, and its interest lost, by ceasing to be a faithful representative of its age, and, by no longer reflecting from its disc the eyes that were familiar with it centuries since?

But however much the true antiquary would deplore and deprecate this foolish treatment towards such antiquities as those just mentioned, there are certain venerable memorials of the past, for the preservation of which he would willingly seek the aid of modern skill, mindful that no ignorant or rash hand be intrusted with the task. The exceptional memorials alluded to are ancient structures, domestic and ecclesiastical. Of hoary cathedrals and churches, of various periods and styles of architecture, our mother country is remarkably rich. Most of them have suffered greatly by time, but many much more so through wantonness, neglect, and error. For some years past a reaction has set in, and now, partly through an increase of worshippers, and partly through an elevation of the public mind, our old churches are everywhere being given up to masons, and the so-called restorers' chisels are busily resounding within their hallowed walls. These universal operations are being very jealously watched by antiquaries and archæologists, for too much of this restoration activity is causing them dismay and grief—grief because the sacred edifices are being denuded of their distinctive and interesting features. The old work, externally and internally, every portion of which is more or less full of beauty and expression, uttered in its own peculiar way, is wofully supplanted by new work, which is painfully offensive through its lifelessness, and unpleasing through its mechanical regularity.

That this is so can be proved in numberless instances, and the recent example of incompetent supervision in the restoration of the old parish church

of Winterton, in Lincolnshire, recorded in our last number, is a case in point.

When any church restoration is determined upon by clergymen or parochial authorities, it is desirable that they get the advice of well-qualified archæologists, and invite them to co-operate with the architect and the clerk of the works. Where the safety of the fabric or the total decay of any part necessitates the substitution of new work, there can be no reasonable objection to supply it; but it cannot be too much impressed upon all who have charge of these important church restorations that it is highly desirable to refrain from meddling with any portion, however worn away by years, where soundness is evident. To remove, without just cause, any part bearing the impress, the invention, the genius, of men of bygone generations, is to destroy a veritable mark of their age, and to rob a building of its spirit and meaning.

Probably the growing fashion for a showy ritual in our churches has begotten the carnal desire to see their quiet and sober walls bedizened with garishness, to obtain which vulgarity their most expressive features have been ruthlessly obliterated. We conclude these brief remarks with an apt quotation from a spirited article on "Modern Architecture," in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*:—

"It is quite time that the public should understand what is really going on under the name of church and cathedral restorations. The architects of the present day are not at all reticent about the 'improvements' done by their equally eminent predecessors, and the ghosts of Wyatt and Nash must have a sad time of it. But never has there been such wanton destruction of the historic associations, and genuine artistic character and expression of our ancient buildings, as they have suffered during the last thirty years. The game began with the Temple Church, and, as an historical and venerable relic, the building is destroyed. The exterior is new, the interior is scraped and polished, and painted and glazed, until it would puzzle an archæologist to put his finger on anything that the Knight Templar actually saw. Then there came the inevitable reredos, and the 'consistently designed' pewing, which we were told was in good taste, and exhorted to imitate. Would it not have been better, if the Benchers must need have a showy and luxurious chapel, that they should have built one for themselves, and have left the old Templars and their historic chapel quietly alone? As it is, we have lost an interesting monument, and have merely obtained a fashionable church."

It is to be hoped that attention being now more frequently drawn to the conduct of church restorations, they will henceforth be carried out in a tender and conscientious spirit, with a loving regard to the conservation of details which awaken emotion. Our ancient churches, no longer reproaching us, will then continue to be the real representatives of bygone thought, and remain worthy of the lofty purpose for which they were founded by our forefathers' munificence and piety.

Apud the subject, the *Guardian* lately observed:—

"If anything were wanting to condemn the 'restoration' mania which has for some years devastated our country, it might be found in the following passage, which is not meant for more than the announcement of an approaching literary sale. Among the items is 'a collection of 213 coloured tracings from ancient glass windows, many of which are now restored, and therefore cease to be authorities of ancient art.'"

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[*Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.*]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on 30th of May, when J. WINTER JONES, Esq., Vice-president, was in the chair; but this being an evening for the ballot for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

At the close of the ballot, the following were found to be elected: Sir J. J. Chalk, Prof. G. Rolleston, Revs. J. M. Cox and G. H. Hodson, Messrs. G. W. Marshall, F. I. Nicholl, H. J. Moorhouse, F. E. Hulme, J. W. Bone, and C. J. Knight.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on June 3, when Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., President, was in the chair. Capt. F. Lukis, and Messrs. R. F. St. A. St. John and C. M. Grant were elected members. Amongst the papers the following were read:—

"Description of Tumuli at Sapolia, Ardaschevo, Russia," by Baron Nicholas de Bogushefsky.

"On Ogham Pillar-stones in Ireland," by Mr. H. Westropp; and,

"The Westerly Drifting of Nomades from the Fifth to the Nineteenth Century, Part IX.: The Finns and some of their Allies," by Mr. H. H. Howorth.

The object of the last-mentioned paper was, primarily, to discriminate between the Finns and the Lapps, whose history, physical features, customs, and other idiosyncrasies are entirely different; in the second place, to show that the Ethonians belong to the Finn rather than the Lapp stock; then, to adduce the evidence for making both Finns and Esths very recent emigrants into their respective modern habitats, and to trace them to their former country beyond the Dwyna, where they were known to the Norsemen as Biarmians, and to the early Russian chroniclers as Sarvalokian Tchudes. The main position that was new in the paper was the deriving the Ethonians from the same area as the old Finns, and making them also to be recent emigrants, and not autochthones, as they have been frequently described.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, 4th June, when Dr. BIRCH, F.R.S., President, was in the chair.

The following members were duly elected:—Rev. Cators Chamberlain, M.A.; Rev. J. T. Fowler; Dr. Ch. Ginsberg; Rev. A. H. Jonson, M.A. Oxford; Rev. S. Savage Lewis, M.A., Librarian C. C. C., Cambridge; Rev. S. Sole; Rev. John Walker; John Eliot Howard; Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool.

The following papers were then read:—

By Dr. August Eisenlohr, of Heidelberg, "On a Religious and Political Revolution which took place in Egypt prior to the Reign of Rameses III., having a probable connection with the rise of the Jewish Religion."

After a short mention of this magnificent papyrus, the property of Miss Harris, of Alexandria, the learned Egyptologist stated that it contained an account of the reign of Rameses III., and the events preceding his accession to the throne. Among these we find a most marvellous account of a politico-theological revolution made by a Syrian hero, who, after a period of general disorder, made himself chief of the whole country, and abolished the existing religion and the sacrifices then in use. The father of

Rameses III., King Seti-nekht, suppressed this revolution, and restored the country to its former religious institutions. The striking resemblance of this story with the narrative of the return of the Hykshos, which was extracted by Josephus from Manetho's work, and was held by nearly all authorities to be connected with the establishment of the Jewish religion, is very remarkable. Dr. Eisenlohr considered these passages in the Harris papyrus, as representing the Egyptian view of this and other great events which were the immediate cause of the exodus, in which case the papyrus would constitute the first old Egyptian document hitherto discovered to bear upon the subjects treated of in the book of Exodus. And it is, therefore, an additional gratification to learn that the trustees of the British Museum have recommended to the Treasury the purchase of this invaluable document.

By Solomon M. Drach, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., "Observations on the Dimensions of the Great Pyramid and the Royal Coffer."

In this paper, which consists of a series of mathematical tables, the learned author produced some further curious and remarkable results, illustrative of the geometrical ratios of the oldest structure in the world.

By the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh M.A., "The XXXVII. Aamu in the Tomb of Chnum-Hotep, at Beni-Hassan, identified with the Family of Israel."

In this elaborate paper the learned author maintained that the said group, representing thirty-seven Aamu or Mestemmu from the land of Shu, depicted no other than the patriarch Jacob and the thirty-six legitimate members of his family (the offspring of his wives Leah and Rachel), who entered Egypt at Joseph's invitation; the concubines and their children, holding a decidedly inferior rank, and regarded as slaves and slave-born, not being counted, reducing the legitimate family of Jacob to that number. Shu he supposed to be "the East;" Mestemmu he compared with Beto-Mestham (Judith iv. 6), in the territory of Dothan, conquered by Jacob (Gen. xlviii. 22). In a supplement to this paper, Mr. Haigh described a Babylonian cylinder brought from Hildah, engraved by Mr. Layard in his travels, and translated the cuneiform inscription as representing Terah and his children, Abraham, &c. The names Ischah and Milcah (Queen) he considered might perhaps be one name in duplicate, the result of a marginal gloss (one sign in the cuneiform writing representing the sounds *is* and *mi*).

The following gentlemen took part in the subsequent discussion:—Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Charles Nicholson, Professor Rawlinson, Dr. Birch, W. R. A. Boyle, Rev. B. H. Cooper.

[PROVINCIAL.]

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

THE members of the above Institution held their spring meeting on Saturday, May 18, at the Museum, Truro; Mr. JOHN ST. AUBYN, the President, in the chair.

The President opened the proceedings with an address, in the course of which he spoke of Sir John Lubbock's proposed Bill for the Preservation of our Historical Monuments, remarking that in Cornwall the objects liable to be scheduled in such a Bill were extremely numerous—in fact, he did not suppose there was a single parish in the county in which there were not the remains of a cross, a holy well, a clif-chaple, or something of that sort.

Mr. H. M. Whitley read a list of the donations to the library and museum, which were laid on the table, the principal donors being Sir Henry James, Mr. W. J. Henwood, Messrs. C. Fox, N. Whitley, J. G. Collins, G. Remfry, and Captain Provis. Mr. H. M. Whitley observed that those who attended the excursion to the Cheesewring, in the year 1868, would remember that they paid a visit to the house of Daniel Gumb, who lived in the early part of the last century. As they all knew, he made a sort of hut in a large stone on

the moors, in which he lived and died. On that stone several of Euclid's diagrams were cut, but he (Mr. Whitley) now regretted to say that the workmen employed in the neighbourhood had destroyed the whole of it, and that the rock was one of those things which they would never see again.

Mr. Henwood asked if there had not been a definite promise from Mr. Warrington Smyth, on behalf of the Duchy, that this very interesting memorial should not be injured. Was this a surreptitious proceeding, or did it arise from an additional grant?

Mr. Whitley replied that it was quite true that Mr. Smyth had given them to understand that the house would be respected. It had not been destroyed mischievously, but simply to extend the quarry in that direction for which, as he believed, there was no additional grant.

In the absence of the author, Mr. A. Paull read the following paper by Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin, "On the Original Use of the Mên-an-tol, or Holed Stone, in the parish of Madron, Cornwall."

"The curious perforated stone, called the Mên-an-tol, which lies on the moors about a mile north of the Lanyon cromlech, near Penzance, has been frequently described, but no one appears to have satisfactorily explained the use to which it was originally applied.

"It will be admitted, I presume, *nemine dissente*, that the superstitious practice of crawling through the orifice, to ensure the removal of rheumatic pains and spinal diseases, though commonly believed to be an effectual remedy in Borlase's days, and even in the present century by some of the more credulous, has no connection whatever with the primary object for which this stone was erected. Various theories have, therefore, been started from time to time, in endeavouring to explain the real use of the Mên-an-tol. Some have conceived it to be a kind of dial for determining the times of recurrence of certain festive seasons; others, that it was a place where victims intended for Druidic sacrifices were bound, before they were led to the holocaust; and others again, that it was used in the performance of public games.

"It seems, however, far more reasonable to suppose that the Mên-an-tol is nothing more than a remnant of some ancient *sepulchral* monument. This was evidently the opinion of Mr. J. Y. Akerman, who, in his *Archæological Index*, says it may possibly be the remains of a very large cromlech; and more recently Mr. J. O. Halliwell has expressed his belief in the sepulchral character of this and similar stones. Of the correctness of this opinion I think there can be little or no doubt, but it yet remains to be decided to what part of the sepulchral monument this perforated stone belonged, and for what purpose it was there placed. These are points I shall now endeavour to explain; but before doing so, it will be well, for the sake of those who cannot call to mind what the Mên-an-tol is like, to say a few words descriptive of its appearance.

"It consists of an octangular-fashioned stone, of a laminar shape, standing upright on its edge. The part above the surface measures about three feet five inches in height, and it is on the average about ten inches thick. The broad face of the stone is perforated by a large circular hole, one foot seven inches in diameter on the west side, and splayed outwardly so as to measure two feet three inches on the opposite face. On each side of this orifice, at a distance of about eight feet, stand two upright stones, and a few other stones may be seen lying in the vicinity. The whole group presents the appearance of the remains of some dilapidated structure.

"The examination of the contents and construction of ancient grave-mounds by some of our leading antiquaries has made known two or three instances of *tolmên-entrances* in connection with chambered tumuli. These entrances are formed by stones either placed together with the inner edges of each cut away in the centre, or by a large perforation in a single stone. It will not be necessary to speak

here in detail of the circular holes which sometimes appear on the side stones of cromlechs, as these orifices, with a few exceptions, cannot be called entrance holes, inasmuch as their size prevents the passage of anything larger than a man's arm through them. Some holes in cromlech slabs have, however, a greater diameter, and in such cases they no doubt illustrate the subject in hand. But the *tolmên-entrances*, to which I would particularly refer, are those which have been noticed during the examination of certain chambered long barrows at Avening and Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, and at Kerlescant, in Brittany. In each barrow an entrance had been formed by cutting away a portion of two contiguous walling stones, so as to make an oval orifice sufficiently large to enable a man to creep through. The object of these apertures was evidently to facilitate the deposit of successive interments within the respective chambers without disturbing, to any great extent, the covering earthen mounds.* The same idea seems to be exemplified in the Trethevy cromlech, near Liskeard, a square-shaped opening having been cut in one of the side stones, by means of which the chamber could be easily entered before the interior was blocked up by a stone which has fallen inwards.†

"Now, with regard to the Mên-an-tol, I believe it had a similar use to the stones at Avening and Rodmarton, and that it served as an entrance-stone to a sepulchral chamber that once stood on its present site; and further, that the hole was made solely for the purpose of enabling any one to enter the kist or chamber when fresh burials took place, without interfering with the general stability of the structure. Unfortunately the greater number of the stones composing the original kist must have been removed many centuries ago; and hence it is impossible, at the present time, to form a correct estimation of the dimensions, or plan of this chamber mound. But, on the other hand, there are sufficient traces of the original structure remaining to enable the archæologist to comprehend how the Mên-an-tol could have been used as a *tolmên-entrance*, in the same way as the stones which have been found as integral parts of ancient chambered barrows. The position and shape of the Mên-an-tol, it should be remembered, does not resemble the smaller holed stones in the same district; but the hole is close to the ground, a convenient and suitable position for an orifice intended to serve as a means of access into an interior compartment."

The Rev. W. Iago read an abstract of, and selections from, a paper by Mr. G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., "On the Similarity of some of the Cornish Names and Miners' Terms to Irish Words."

Mr. N. Whitley explained a sketch which he produced of an inscribed stone discovered by him a few evenings since, on the fence of a public road, about a quarter of a mile south of Burnt House, Mabe. He stated that it was a broken stone, but he thought that in all probability the remaining half of it might be found in the neighbourhood. He had not yet attempted to decipher the inscription.

Mr. R. N. Worth then read a paper "On Two Old Mining Patents," in which he gave an account of two manuscripts of the 16th century, in the British Museum, relating to Cornish mining. The first, from the Lansdowne MSS., is dated 1575, and is entitled, "Articles for the Mining Corporation."

"It sets out by authorizing Thomas Shurland and his company to 'bryng into this realm at divers tymes so many Dutch arts (artificers) and workmen for mynes, not exceeding in all the number of 300,' as they may require; and with them and English workmen to 'serch and dig all manner of myndes as they shall find' in the several counties of the

* [Another example of a *tolmên-entrance* may still be seen in a tumulus in Plas Newydd Park, Anglesea, described by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, vol. i., p. 51.]

† The circular hole in the capstone of the Trethevy cromlech must obviously have been made for an entirely different purpose.

kingdom, including 'Cornwall.' Authority is also given to them to take as many English apprentices as they may desire, with the consent of their parents; and to make 'ordnances' to keep their workmen in subjection, so that these 'ordnances' be not against the laws of the realm. It was likewise agreed that Shurland and Spedel might have all manner of tools, necessities, and victuals, at fair and reasonable prices, and that they should bring into the country what they required, and their workmen without paying custom or subsidy. They are further to have liberty to take such wood as they required for building and like purposes, from the Queen's woods, free of charge. Wood for 'melting and burning' they were to buy, paying for the same at a price fixed by four honest men, such price not exceeding the ordinary figure. Surface drainage was provided for by declaring that land which belonged to private lords should be 'prayed by foure honeste men, two appointed by the ternaunte, and two by the myners, not being of their company or straungers, and to paye out of hand only so much as they shall say,' conditionally that none shall be valued double the price that corn, meadow, or wood ground be worth about the same place.

"In return for these concessions the miners agreed to pay the twentieth dish of ore to the Queen, but not before the expiration of three years from the commencement of the works, in order to give time for their development. To this there was a qualification, which curiously illustrates at once the shrewdness, and what we may call the scientific innocence, of the Queen's advisers, and the equal innocence of the miners themselves. 'But yf,' say the latter, 'we fynde any myne of precyous stones, perle, golde, and silver, to begin to pay presently after finding the same.' The Queen's share of these matters was to be a tenth, and the remaining nine-tenths of the precyous stones and perles—when they got them—the Queen was either to buy at a fair valuation, or let them carry away. The nine-tenths of the gold and silver were to be bought by her Majesty at Mint prices.

"The Queen's dish of the ordinary metals was to be 'molten and purged for her Majestie by our workmen at our charges and travaille, on condition that her Majesty finds the wode and coles and heade, as moche as we shall nede the same, and all that we may compound with her Majestie to bye the same at a reasonable price.' As to the rest of the copper the Queen was to have as much as she wanted, at the price any other person would give, and to let the patentees carry away the remainder at a reasonable custom. All other metals they were to be at liberty to carry away on paying only the ordinary custom.

"The concluding clauses of the articles are strictly in the nature of an ordinary patent of modern days, and show what importance Shurland and Spedel attached to their technical knowledge. The Queen agrees with them 'that within 20 years after date hereof no man or person of this realm shall make or cause to be made in any country such instrument' as they should devise for the use of the corporation, 'if the like have not beforehand been made in this realm,' on penalty of a fine of 200*l.*, of which half was to go to the Queen and half to the corporation. For imitating any of their smelting or roasting processes, the fine was to be 500*l.*

"There is another manuscript relating to Cornish mining, of nearly the same date, contained in the Cottonian collection [Titus. B. III.], to which I may also briefly direct attention. It is headed 'Order with regard to Blok Tinne;' but might, with stricter propriety, be called 'Caution to Smelters.' The occasion of the order was the prevalent adulteration of the white tin; 'for that there was oftentimes putt into the same many pece of iron, with cinders, stone, and such like, to the great slaunder and discredit of the said realme, and to the manifeste deceipte of straungers beyond the seas.' In order to avoid this, it was first suggested that the blocks should be re-melted into 'stratte or barres.' However, it was found that this led 'to a far greater

decept.' 'The merchaunts do melt the same, supposing thereby to avoid the slaunder and to blind the world; and to every hundredweight of tin put 30 lbs. of lead—sometimes more.' Therefore it was ordered that Sir Francis Walsingham should have a twenty-one years' lease for trying, melting, and casting, in order that either kind of fraud might be prevented. It is only fair to the Elizabethan smelters, however, to state that they were not the only black sheep in the tin trade in those days. Another of the Cottonian MSS. [Julius, F. 6], on the 'Pre-emption of tin,' bitterly assails the tin farmers, declaring that they themselves became merchants, 'and pretend a scarcity of tinn, and themselves stopp the vent of purpose to keep up the price in forraigne countries.' So much for interfering with the national course of trade."

The Rev. W. Iago read two papers by the Rev. J. Adams, of Stockcross, Berks, full of curious research, and in continuation of his "Chronicles of Cornish Saints," which have already appeared in the *Journal* of the Institution. The papers had reference to the life and work of St. Crantock and St. Buryan.

Dr. Barham read an interesting paper by Dr. Drake, illustrative of the important historical information to be derived from a study of armoury, especially in the Cornish churches. He instanced the existence in St. Austell church of the arms of L'Ercedeckne, with the entire shield of Fitz Stephen de Hacombe, one of the well-known Carew quarterings, on the vestry partition which had been built from the old bench ends. These had been sold about forty years ago, and distributed throughout the town to make way for new pews; but the present rector, on hearing of the fact, had all he could collected—some from pig-sties! L'Ercedeckne family had estates in the Pentewan valley, where streaming had been so extensively carried on, and perhaps the fact of the produce of those estates being applied to the fabric of St. Austell church would account for the presence there of so many miners' emblems. Behind a gargoyle in the tower he discovered the arms of Courtenay; and in a corresponding position, a shield, bearing the lilies of France. This would indicate that that portion of the tower was erected while the Courtenays were advancing their claim to be considered of the French blood royal. So, too, over the parvise, were the arms of Bishop Fox, who succeeded Courtenay in 1488. Reference was likewise made to the arms in other neighbouring churches.

A few other communications having been brought before the meeting, mostly of a purely scientific character, it was announced that the next annual excursion would be held at Newquay and its neighbourhood, on the 19th and 20th of August.

On the motion of Mr. Augustus Smith, seconded by the Rev. H. S. Slight, thanks were voted to the donors to the library and museum, and the contributors of papers; and on the motion of the Rev. T. Phillpotts, seconded by Mr. G. Remfry, a similar compliment was paid to Mr. St. Aubyn for presiding.

The President returned thanks, and the proceedings then terminated.

The members of the Institution afterwards dined together at the Red Lion Hotel.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE first meeting for the year of this society has just been held, at the Town Hall, Kendal, under the presidency of the Rev. JAMES SIMPSON, of Kirkby Stephen.

The objects of the meeting were the visiting and inspecting of Kendal parish church, and hearing a paper upon it read by Mr. J. S. Crowther, architect; visiting Heversham church and hall, and Beetham church and hall, and hearing a paper on Beetham Church read by Mr. J. Bintley.

VESUVIUS, AND ITS ERUPTIONS.

THE volcanic outbursts of this mountain, which has lately occupied much public attention, has been for ages past well known to historians and travellers.

The first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius is that which happened in August, A.D. 79, during the reign of Vespasian. On this occasion, remarks an early writer, great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt. How far this is correct I will not venture to say, but that it overwhelmed Pompeii, Stabizæ and Herculaneum, is beyond a doubt. While Herculaneum, which adjoins the modern towns of Resina and Portici, halfway between Naples and Pompeii, was filled and covered with volcanic mud, since hardened to a bed of tufa 70 feet thick, Pompeii was simply buried underneath a shower of ashes, pumice, and scoriæ. No lava has ever reached this place, and the task of uncovering the ruins has been comparatively light.

The lava of Vesuvius forms one or two feet of mould in a thousand years; this bed of mould being afterwards covered with fresh lava, and this, after moulderling by means of that of still later eruptions, affords some data for calculating the age of the volcano, at least within certain limits. The effect which the first eruption of Vesuvius produced on the neighbourhood was wonderful. Birds, it is said, were suffocated in the air, and fell dead to the ground; the fish perished in the surrounding waters, which were made hot, and thus became infected by it. Vesuvius, like Mount *Ætna*, is supposed to have periodical eruptions, of which there are two kinds. The one less violent than the other, happening once in the course of a few months, and lasting only a few days; the other more furious and of longer continuance, which, in the case of Vesuvius, happens once in about eighty years. The eruptions of *Ætna*, as described by Thucydides, were known nearly four hundred years before Vesuvius. It is pretty generally understood that the cognomen of the old heathen deity Vulcan, the god of fire, gave rise to the word volcano, hence says Garth—

"When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the volcanos gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies."

One of the most violent outbursts of Vesuvius was that which took place in 1632, when, according to St. Peccacio, "it cast rocks three miles into the air." The eruption of 1737, as stated by Cassano, threw out its contents like molten lead, and flowed on at the rate of about half a mile an hour, which was an unusual velocity. The trees touched by the lava immediately took fire and fell; "glass in houses melted into paste." There was a terrific outburst in 1717, an account of which is given by Bishop Berkeley. Sir William Hamilton reckons that the eruption in 1767 was the twenty-seventh from that which occurred in the time of Titus; and nine from 1767 to 1779. The last named was particularly violent and alarming. Gehard computes that Vesuvius has ejected, from the year 1779 to 1783, no less than 309,658,161 cubic feet of matter. The general symptoms of an approaching eruption is well known to the surrounding inhabitants. Loud rumbling noises are heard from within the bowels of the volcano, attended with violent emissions of red-hot scoriæ and ashes, and accompanied by a quantity of smoke, sometimes white and at other times black, within which smoke is perceived a bright electrical fire, vividly playing about in zigzag lines. The lava is mostly mixed with stones and scoriæ, which (says Sir W. Hamilton), after having mounted at least ten thousand feet, in part perpendicularly, and joined to that which issued from the crater (in 1779), formed one complete body of fire not less than two miles and a half in breadth, casting a heat to the distance of at least six miles around. Many small volcanic stones and cinders were sometimes found to have fallen after an eruption to the distance of more than thirty miles from Vesu-

vius. The writer also states that, in 1779, a stream of lava of an immense magnitude was projected to the height of at least 10,000 feet above the top of the mountain. It is reported, that the mountain called Montagno Novo, near Puzzoli, which is 150 feet high, and three miles round, rose in one night out of the Lucrine Lake, in 1538; this being the case, it is not more extraordinary that Vesuvius itself should in many ages rise above 2000 feet. Whitehurst, a writer of last century, apprehends that subterraneous fire must at different times have existed universally in the heart of the earth, and that—in union with water, or by the expansive power of steam, it has produced the immense continents, as well as the mountains of our globe, and also the universal deluge. When these fires were first kindled, by what sort of fuel they are still maintained, at what depths below the surface of the earth they are placed, whether they have a mutual communication, of what exact dimensions they consist, and how long they may continue, are questions which do not admit of easy decision.

It is observed, with regard to the utility of volcanoes, that however terrible their eruptions may be, they answer very important purposes in nature, by giving vent to such quantities of electric matter as might otherwise render the earth totally uninhabitable, if not endanger its frame altogether; being a kind of spiracles, or tunnels, whereby to vent the fire and vapour that would otherwise make a more dreadful havoc, by convulsions and earthquakes. According to Dr. Woodward, there is scarce any country much subjected to earthquakes but has one of these fiery vents, which is constantly observed to be in flames whenever an earthquake happens, by which means it soon disgorges that fire which, while it was underneath, was the cause of the disaster; and there are not wanting instances of countries that have been wholly freed from earthquakes by the eruption of a new volcano. The number of volcanoes known to have been in activity within the last 160 years, according to Humboldt, amounts to 225, and the total number of volcanic vents, extinct and active, to 407. To hear of volcanic eruptions taking place in the moon appears to be nothing new.

Waltham Abbey, June 4.

W. WINTERS.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE Chapter-house, which has been recently restored by the Government, is an octagonal building, with a lofty groined roof sustained by a clustered pillar in the centre. It was originally built in 1250 by Henry III., on the site of the earlier Chapter-house belonging to the Abbey, and founded by Edward the Confessor. It was called for its beauty "the incomparable Chapter-house." It was the chamber in which the abbot and the monks in the times of the ancient monastery held their "chapters" or meetings for discussion and business, once a week. The abbot and the four chief officers of the convent sat in the ornamented stalls opposite the entrance; the monks sat on the stone seats round the building. The culprits (if there were any) knelt to receive judgment before the abbot's seat, and were scourged before the pillar in the centre.

Almost from the time of its first erection it was used for the sitting of the House of Commons. The House of Commons came into existence in 1265, and at first sat in Westminster Hall with the lords, but in 1342 they parted, and from that time for nearly 300 years its meetings were held in the precincts of Westminster, sometimes in the refectory, now destroyed, but usually in the Chapter-house. The speaker probably sat in the abbot's stall, and the members sat round and occupied the floor. To the centre pillar were attached placards and notices relating to the business or the conduct of the house. The last Parliament which was known to have sat here was that which was assembled in the last days of the

reign of Henry VIII. In 1547, the first year of Edward VI., the House of Commons was transferred to the chapel of St. Stephen, until that was burnt down in 1834. On the dissolution of the ancient monastery in 1540, the Chapter-house passed into the possession of the Crown, and from that time the dean and chapter of Westminster held their meetings in the Jerusalem Chamber.

From 1547 to 1863, the Chapter-house was used as the depository of the public records. During this period it was fitted up with bookshelves, which disfigured and concealed its beauty. Its ceiling was taken down, its windows filled up, and it was divided into two stories. In 1865, after the removal of the records to the Rolls House, in Fetter-lane, its restoration was undertaken by the Government and the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Gilbert Scott had restored it as nearly as possible to its original state. The roof has been entirely rebuilt, and the mural paintings, which were concealed by the bookshelves, are now disclosed. Those at the east end, over the abbot's stall, are of the 14th century, and represent the seraphs round the throne of the Saviour. The others were painted in the 15th century by one of the monks of the convent, and represented scenes from the Apocalypse, with pictures of fishes, birds, and beasts underneath. The figures at the entrance representing an angel and the Blessed Virgin are ancient, except the central figure, which is modern, which, however, represents what was formerly there. The tiles on the floor were covered with curious heraldic emblems. The tracery on the windows has been restored after the model of one which had been least injured on the north-east side, but it still remains for them to be filled with stained glass according to the original design. The Chapter-house is entered by a vestibule from the south cloister, with a fine groined roof.

ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, POULTRY.

THIS City church is now in course of removal, and will soon disappear, when the Poultry will lose one of its ancient landmarks. The accompanying sketch of the building is from a rather bald drawing, taken about a century since, when the tower was apparently devoid of any adornment, excepting that of a clock "whose dial projected about half way over the street;" but for some years past a gilt ship in full trim has floated in the breeze above the tower. The length of the fabric is 56 feet, the width 42 feet, and the height 36 feet; the tower is 75 feet in height. This church was built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1676, ten years after the Great Fire. The cost of the structure was upwards of £4654.

The foundation of this sacred edifice appears to date back as early as 1324, when it had the chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary de Coney-hope annexed to it. This chapel was suppressed by Henry VIII. "on account of a fraternity found therein," and it was afterwards purchased by one Thomas Hobson, who converted it into a warehouse.

Previous to the first re-erection of the church, Thomas Morsted, surgeon to the Kings Henry IV., V., and VI., gave a piece of land adjoining the church, 45 feet long and 35 feet wide, for a burial ground. Morsted himself was interred at St. Olave's, Jewry, hard by. The incorporation of the surgeons of London, at first under the title of barbers in 1461, and afterwards as barbers and surgeons in the reign of Henry VIII., is said to have been mainly owing to a previous agitation of the question by Morsted. Among other persons of note buried in the old church of St. Mildred was Thomas Tusser, born in 1515, who wrote the book called "Points of Husbandrie," which passed through

twelve editions in fifty years. He is said to have led a wandering and unsettled life, being at one time a chorister, then a farmer, and afterwards a singing master. A quaint epitaph in verse commemorated his name and services.

The patronage of St. Mildred's, before the Reformation, was in the convent and prior of St. Mary Overy; but on its suppression it fell to the Crown. Some writers have recorded that the two archbishops, St. Edmund and St. Thomas à Becket, were both registered in the parish of St. Mildred. It is conjectured that the impropriation anciently belonged to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Thomas de Acon, martyr (since called Mercers' chapel), the site of which, together with the advowson of St. Mary Colechurch, was granted by Henry VIII. in 1542, to the Company of Mercers, with whom it remained as a donative for a long period. On the north side of the

Poultry, a little to the west of St. Mildred's church, stood the old Poultry Compter.

The church of St. Mary Colechurch, with which the parish of St. Mildred was united after the Fire of London, stood at the south end of the Old Jewry. Its chaplain was "Peter of Colechurch," who in part built old London-bridge.

Many of the buildings which for centuries constituted the renown and antiquity of London, have shared a similar fate to that of St. Mildred's; and it is hard to say which is most to be feared, the modern restorer or the destroyer.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.—Mr. Heron has laid before the House of Commons a Bill for vesting the Rock of Cashel in trustees—the Duke of Norfolk and other noblemen and gentlemen—for the purpose of the restoration of the Cathedral and the preservation of the historic ruins. The trustees are to be a body corporate, with perpetual succession, vacancies to be filled up by the survivors. All the property in and rights over the Rock and the buildings and ruins thereon, now possessed by the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners of Public Works, are to cease. The Bill expressly saves all burial vaults, tombs, and private rights of sepulchre on the Rock of Cashel belonging to individuals, and all other private rights of property, if any.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The letter that follows, if it is not too long, taken from the *Church Times*, of May 24, is well worth preserving in the *Antiquary*.
H. B.

"Sir,—A rather singular thing has happened here. About half a mile from the church, in a pretty old thatched cottage, standing in its apple orchard, at the bottom of the valley on the Witney road, lives an aged couple, named Allen. The man is a respectable labouring man, and rather above the average of his class in intelligence. He and his wife are highly spoken of by their employers. They are serious people, Methodists, but attend our services. The story is this, which I have taken down from their lips.

"Twelve years ago Michael Allen was digging a drain in his orchard. Being anxious to get it done, he was working after dark, and his little girl held a lantern for him to see by. After a while he left off work and went to his supper, and so to bed. That night his wife had a dream. She seemed to be watching her husband as he was digging the drain, and noticed a small hole opening in the excavation, to which she called his attention; that he put his spade in and found that the more he dug the larger it got. Finally the passage got large enough for her to enter, and then she descended into the earth. After her descent she found herself in a chamber of great beauty, with many ornaments. That what most struck her attention were two square pedestals, about four feet high, covered with frosted silver, like hoar frost on a hedge in winter. That she was struck with the idea that it was something mysterious and sacred, which made her exclaim, 'The Lord's works are past all knowing.' That looking round on the costly ornaments she was then filled with desire for them, and shouted out aloud, 'Lord, Michael! you don't know half what we are worth.' This woke her husband, who roused her from sleep, after which she dreamed no more.

"Next morning he went to his work on the farmer's land, and returned to his dinner. The dream preyed on his wife's mind, and she persuaded her husband, before sitting down, to take his spade and examine the place indicated in the dream. He did so, and immediately, in the spot which she pointed out, he dug up an ancient crucifix. This he took into his house, and the wooden cross on which the figure had been fastened being gone, he hung it up on his wall. All his friends and neighbours came to see it, but after a while his co-religionists persuaded him that the figure of our Lord was not what a good Methodist ought to have in his house, and therefore, on a dealer in curiosities coming round from Abingdon, two years after the discovery, he sold it to him for half-a-crown. I was vexed when I heard this; for after a lapse of ten years I had small hope of recovering it. However, I gave Allen a sovereign, and started him off to Abingdon to try and get it back. In the evening back he came, to my intense satisfaction, with the crucifix. This I have now in my possession. It dates from about the 14th century, is made of ancient bronze, and the figure is about 4 inches high. It is very rude; and one's first impression is, 'How very ugly!' But the expression of the face is full of divine agony, which excites a certain indescribable awe. The hair is long, and falls forward over the shoulders; the feet are fastened with one nail. The crown of thorns is the most unusual thing about it. It is like a linen diadem, twisted in thick folds round the head.

"There is a head on one of the corbels supporting the roof in the north aisle of the church in which this treatment

is so exactly identical that I have little doubt that it is a copy of my crucifix, and that this latter is in all probability the old crucifix of the high altar. The north aisle was built in the 16th century.

"I am going to have the figure mounted on wood, after which it will be photographed, and any of your readers whom it may interest will have an opportunity of seeing what it is like. It is certainly very curious: especially as being recovered during the complete restoration of the church.

"GERARD MOULTRIE.

"South Leigh Vicarage, Oxford, May 18."

INTERESTING ANTIQUES.

SIR,—The mention of the discovery of a stone coffin, near Anadol Keui, given in the *Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 124, puts me in mind of a similar find at Kertch, in 1835, the particulars of which, from *The New Monthly Magazine*, 1835, p. 393, I here subjoin.

Notwithstanding that the coffin (or coffins) found at Kertch, lacks special interest by being devoid of inscription, yet the account given of the valuable objects contained within, does in a certain measure counterbalance that deficiency *i.e.* :—

"In digging lately at Kertch, in order to make a new pavement, a coffin was discovered of rather an ordinary description, made of free stone, about two archimes long, one wide, and one thick. On opening the coffin, a superb black urn was found, of the Etruscan form, and of large dimensions, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and gilt in some part. It was placed at the feet of the corpse, upon whose head was a golden laurel crown, beautifully executed, and weighing 36 zolotniks, or about 13 ounces of the purest gold. Near to one of the shoulders a round piece of gold was found, bearing some resemblance to a medal, having on one side the figure of a woman in relief, and on the other that of Mercury clothed as a shepherd. There was also in the tomb an iron strigil, and another object of the same metal surrounded by copper rings. Upon the coffin-lid there was a common urn of potter's clay, full of the bones of birds, which had probably been sacrificed to the manes of the deceased. These discoveries were made under the superintendence of M. Karricha, who is occupied in making archaeological researches for the Emperor of Russia. This gentleman caused the ground in the neighbourhood to be examined; and after some hours' research, a second coffin was discovered similar to the first; but it contained a much greater number of objects and of very superior workmanship to the first.—*Journal d'Odessa*."

It is to be regretted, that a minute description was not given of the various "antiques" found in the second coffin.

J. PERRY.

A PASSAGE IN SHAKESPEARE.

"I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a handsaw."—*Hamlet*, act ii. sc. 2.

SIR,—Much has been written to explain this passage, but it has never, to my knowledge, been treated literally.

It is generally assumed that the word "handsaw" is a misprint, or a corruption of *hernshaw*, which would mean a "heron;" and that the whole was a common proverb, but no authority is given. But beyond all this, the assumed "heronshaw," is itself mythical; the nearest words quoted by Mr. Halliwell being *hernsue* and *hearnesew*, both apparently the French "heronneau," or *heronneau*, anciently a young heron. A "shaw" was a secluded recess in a wood, consequently, a *hernshaw* should be a breeding-place for herons, *i.e.*, a heronry, not the bird itself; but further, it appears that a shaw-bird was a sham-bird, *i.e.*, a scarecrow, or decoy; and a *hernshaw*, if we really met with the word, would be a stuffed heron, or dummy.

All this is very wild; still it has been deemed plausible,

and should, perhaps, satisfy us if we cannot do better; but it is always more satisfactory to take a writer literally, and accept his words in their obvious meaning, if able to trace it out, rather than to imagine that he means a something different from what he writes.

Shakespeare's first folio has the words "hawke" and "handsaw," printed plainly enough. The latter is a common implement of carpentry, well-known to most frequenters of playhouses; the word "hawke" may be explained as a plasterer's palette, or mortar-board: it is a quadrangular bit of wood, with a handle beneath it. There is sufficient analogy between the carpenter's and plasterer's occupations to bring these terms fairly into connexion; and while we may admit the implied pun, inasmuch as the bird called a "hawk" can fly, which the implement called a "hawke" cannot do, yet this connexion will serve to explain the quotation without needing any reference to the equivocal "hernshaw."

A. H.

June 5, 1872.

IRISH RELICS.

SIR,—In Wilkinson's "Ancient Architecture of Ireland," it is stated, that "pillar stones are numerous throughout the country. Stones arranged in circles, but less than Stonehenge, are common, and stones arranged in a straight line, generally three or five, having an area of a rude oval shape, composed of smaller stones, forming an enclosure in front of them, are also met with, and from their arrangement convey the idea of an enclosure before the altar, and the position of the stones supports such a conclusion. Of this latter form are the altar-stones at Kerry" (illustrated on p. 49 of this work). In Leitrim is "another kind of structure," which "differs from that near Fermoy in extent and arrangement, the enclosure being in front. The stones are of limestone, of the flat-bedded calp formation, and are from the upper beds water worn. They are still (A.D. 1845) in good preservation." An engraving of a cromlech, near Boyle, is given in this work. Wilkinson believed that cromlechs "were chiefly sepulchral," although "that some of them were used as altars and human sacrifices is very probable." This volume contains a plan and section of New Grange and Tumulus, in the county of Meath. Wilkinson, however, has not pointed out the *precise position* of the relics in Kerry, Leitrim, or near Boyle. Hence, it might be difficult or impossible to find them without a guide. I shall be glad to have their exact locality pointed out by any of your readers.

CHR. COOKE.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, the 6th instant, the New Library and Museum Committee reported through their chairman, Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders, that the building for the library was now approaching completion, and that the committee had considered the most appropriate way of opening it. They recommended that a *conversation* should be held, and an exhibition, which will include works of ancient and modern art belonging to the Corporation, a valuable collection of portraits of British and foreign sovereigns, princes, ecclesiastics, statesmen, naval and military commanders, philosophers, discoverers, poets, literary men, &c., besides numerous etchings by Rembrandt, Albert Dürer, Messrs. Whistler, Legros, and others, selected by Mr. J. A. Rose, a series of engravings of the Italian, German, Dutch, and French schools, the property of Mr. C. Morrison, these collections being so arranged as to illustrate the history and progress of the art of engraving. They further reported that Mr. J. E. Gardner had kindly consented to display his unique collection of water-colour drawings and prints, illustrating the topography of old London, Westminster,

and Southwark. They have been promised the co-operation of several other gentlemen having collections of antiquities, coins, gems, &c. It has been determined to publish a catalogue *raisonné*, for distribution to the guests.

The Court after some discussion agreed to the report, and directed that the ceremony of opening should take place in the month of July next; and that subsequently the exhibition should be opened to the public.

THE Library Committee of the Corporation of London have received from the Company of Clockmakers an offer to deposit their library and collection of ancient watches and watch-movements in the library. The library consists of about 300 volumes of works relating to the theory and practice of the art of clock and watch making. The specimens of watches, watch movements, clocks, &c., are of considerable value and rarity, and show the vast improvements that have been made in this branch of manufacture.

ROME, AND THE DREDGING OF THE TIBER.

THE Roman and foreign committee has sent a memoir to the municipal authorities of Rome, inviting their aid in the proposed examination of the bed of the Tiber; and this document, as well as the opinion of archæologists, seems to give fair promise of important results.

It is only the other day that some fishermen found a number of ancient casques under the Milvian Bridge, and some magnificent engraved stones at the mouth of the Cloaca Maxima.

Still more lately, two antique statues have been found in the cemetery of San Lorenzo, outside the city walls; one representing the Earth or Ceres, the other Cupid disguised as Hercules. These statues were both found at the end of March and the beginning of April, in a bank of earth thrown up, and which is supposed to cover ancient tombs. The statuette of Ceres, or Tellus, was found in a square niche formed by three large stones. It is about forty inches in height, represents the personage in a sitting position, and is nearly intact. The head of the figure is veiled, and surrounded by a diadem; in the left hand is a sceptre finely modelled. The seat represents one of those well-known hieratic bronze stools upon which cushions were laid, which are to be seen in the museum of Naples and all great cities, and one of which has been reproduced faithfully for the South Kensington Museum.

The statue of Cupid is life-size, and was also found in a niche formed with a vaulted top, the sides being covered with painted stucco, and framed with mouldings of cinabar, as is seen everywhere in Rome and Pompeii. The attitude of the figure is that of the Farnese Hercules, so often copied from the Greeks by the Romans; the skin of the Nemean Lion drapes the shoulders, while the mask of the brute, with eyes and teeth, serves Cupid as a casque; beneath this the mischievous little god's hair falls in curls, parted in front, over his forehead. The right hand rests on the hip, and, with the exception of the points of the fore and little fingers, is perfect. The left leg is in advance, the weight of the body being supported entirely on the other leg, a fact which Pliny said was true of all Greek statues, but which, however, is not precisely the case. Cupid, while adopting the pose and the attributes of Hercules, has not laid aside all his own; the usual smile illuminates his lips, and the quiver is suspended from his shoulder, and seems to have been held in the left hand; but, unfortunately, this and the forearm are missing.

If the careful examination of the mud of the Tiber should only prove half as fruitful as that of the Roman ruins, the museum of the holy city will be greatly enriched by the modern dredgers.

RESTORATIONS.

ARBROATH.—The old parish church of St. Vigeans, near Arbroath, has lately undergone thorough repair. This church is one of the oldest in Scotland, and is mentioned in several ecclesiastical documents dating from 1178. It was reconstructed in 1485.

CHESTER.—At a meeting lately held in St. Helen's, the Dean of Chester (Dr. Howson) gave some interesting information respecting the restoration of the cathedral. The work was begun in 1867, with under-pinning some of the dangerous walls. The great central tower was now complete, as well as nearly the whole of the south side of the nave and choir, and the Lady Chapel. In the course of the autumn the work in the choir would be commenced. Already 40,000*l.* had been subscribed, but at least 30,000*l.* more was required to complete the work, which it was expected would not occupy more than three years. Negotiations are in progress for obtaining a part of St. Werburghs Street, so as to allow a more perfect view of the west end of the cathedral.

ORMSIDE, NEAR APPLEBY.—It is proposed to rebuild the parish church, the present structure being unsafe. The only part of the old building worth preserving is a small Norman arcade, and this it is intended to have repaired and re-erected. The new building will be Early English in style.

OXFORD.—The Hall of Merton College is undergoing a restoration by Mr. Scott, and the whole of the work that Mr. Wyatt executed in 1790 has been cleared away. The design now prepared by Mr. Scott is in accordance with the original construction of the Hall, which is of 14th century date. A new open-timber oak roof will be substituted for the present one, and the music-gallery and screens will be replaced at the west end, whilst at the east end there will be canopied seats raised upon a dais. The windows will be completely restored from the fragments which have been discovered of the original designs, and they will have seats in them the thickness of the wall. Mr. Scott has also designed new furniture, tables, and benches, to suit the period. The whole of the exterior of the hall will be renovated, and the sham buttresses have all been taken down, and new ones have taken their place. The Headington ashlar will be removed, and the walls will be refaced with Taynton stone. The porch will have new archways, with new steps and wing walls. The whole of the work is to be completed by the commencement of next Michaelmas Term.

SALTASH.—The fine old church of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, built in the early part of the fourteenth century, has undergone complete restoration. In the chancel there are new screens of oak, and Minton's tiles are laid down. The ceiling of the chancel is of oak. The western gallery has been removed, and the western door opened out. The font is a very excellent and interesting Norman one. Scattered up and down, amidst most out-of-the-way places in Cornwall, are many churches, containing Norman fonts of the highest interest. The one just referred to stands upon five columns, and is curiously ornamented with sculpture. It has been taken from the south aisle, and placed in the tower. The granite pillars of the church have been re-dressed, as well as the granite work of the windows.

THELNETHAM.—The parish church has been restored at the expense of the rector, the Rev. J. C. Sawbridge. The original structure is supposed to have been erected in the 14th century. The unsightly high pews have been removed, and replaced by English oak benches, which are elaborately moulded. A new altar-rail has been fixed on four elaborate brass standards. On removing the pews from the nave the old altar stone was discovered, which has been placed in its original position. On the north side of the chancel the

original vestry doorway was discovered, the jambs and head of which have been taken down and fixed 4 feet from the original position. The tower-floor has been lowered to within 6 inches of that of the nave, and the old monumental slabs relaid, two of which are of a very early date, and are supposed to be those of the two first priests that officiated in the church. These slabs are saddle-backed with floreated crosses, and bear the date of the 14th century. The walls of the nave have been rough stuccoed. The arches, columns, and ancient font have been restored and refaced, the latter being raised on a step 5 inches high. Mr. M. R. Phipson, of Norwich, was the architect.

ULCOMB.—This church, which dates from the 12th to the 15th century, has been completely restored. The tower is of the Kentish type, with an octangular turret rising above it. The materials of the church are flint and ragstone. The restoration has been carried out in a very conservative manner, and the old examples followed in the reproduction of windows, doorways, and other restorations. The new works comprise new roofs throughout, reseating and repaving with Minton's tiles, made from the designs of the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton. The chancel is fitted up with handsome oak stalls, and a good organ has been presented.

WIRKSWORTH.—The parish church of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, has been thoroughly restored. It has portions of great antiquity, but the principal part is of the 12th century. It is a cruciform structure with a nave of three bays, and a total of 52 feet long only. The central tower is supported by massive pillars; the chancel is very fine, and the transepts equally so. It has at various periods undergone great mutilation and strange transformations. At one period it had a finely arcaded tower, the bases of the shafts of which are plainly visible. The richness and variety of the various remains of sculpture, wall paintings, and tiling discovered during the recent restoration of the chancel and transepts, all point to its having been a place of great richness and beauty. It suffered much during the civil wars, but it suffered still more by the barbarisms committed by a gentleman from Southwell, in 1818—21. Under the baneful judgment of that worthy, entire pillars were taken away, and others nearly so; large additions were taken in from the churchyard and added to the chancel aisles; a gallery was placed in the transept from north to south, the floor was raised a yard above its ordinary level, the whole area being occupied with inconvenient pews of every conceivable size. The fabric, too, was at that time supposed to be thoroughly repaired; but it has been found during the recent restoration that wherever there had been a crack in the walls it had only been filled with mortar and then whitewashed over. In 1867 two local builders reported to the churchwardens that the church was in a seriously dilapidated condition. It was thereupon resolved to call in Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., who prepared plans for the restoration. The contract was divided into two parts: the tower, transepts, and chancel being the first part undertaken, and this was the portion of the work completed. The second portion, being the restoration of the nave, is now in hand, and Mr. Gilbert Scott advises the elongation of this part of the edifice.

DISCOVERIES.

OMAGH.—An exceedingly interesting discovery of four or five funeral urns has just been made by some workmen on a farm near Omagh. They turned up several ancient funeral urns, containing human bones. Several have been recognised as belonging to the skull, vertebrae, pelvis, &c. They were all calcined. The urns in which they were contained were made of reddish-coloured earthenware. They were found each overturned on a slab, and surrounded by a pile of loose stones, on a hill; the soil was of a slight, sandy nature.

CENTENARIANS.

THERE is in Huddersfield a hawker, named John Roseberry, born in April, 1769, who is 103 years of age. He is the father of twenty-two children, all of whom are buried in Leeds, the last being eighty-one years of age when he died. The old man was born at Whitby, and it is said that all the inhabitants in possession at the present time of the name of Roseberry are his lineal descendants. He is short in stature, but remarkably hearty for his age. A few years ago he was quite blind, but is now able to see with the aid of spectacles, though his blindness comes over him at night. He seeks no charity, but obtains a livelihood by selling writing paper.

ON Sunday, March 24, the remains of Mrs. Moxham, the oldest person in Dundry, Somersetshire, were interred in the parish churchyard. She was in her 100th year.

ACCORDING to the *City Press*, a person named Sarah Skelton, 104 years of age, is in the receipt of relief from the City of London Union. She was excused attendance, when her allowance was renewed in consequence of the severity of the weather. She did attend, however, last Michaelmas at the union offices. It appears that she gained her settlement in one of the City parishes by living as cook with Alderman Sir William Curtis, of three R's renown, who was sheriff in 1788, and Lord Mayor in 1795. Skelton lives at 10, Bond-court, Walbrook.

THERE is in Surman's almshouses, Isleworth, an inmate named Ann Slocomb, who completed her hundredth year in April last. She was from 1828 to 1839 matron of the old Isleworth workhouse. Mrs. Slocomb was born at Send, near Guildford, April 17, 1772, and at present is hale and hearty. On her last birthday she planted a tree in the garden of the almshouses to commemorate the event. Since then a local subscription has been set on foot to provide her with some additional comforts now that she has entered on her second century. Some few months since a female pauper died in the Isleworth Union workhouse at the age of 104.

AN old woman, named Ann Gilchrist, died at Canterbury, on the 18th ult., at the age of 102 years. She retained her mental faculties up to the last.

FOREIGN.

THE LOUVRE.—The directors of the Museum of the Louvre have taken possession of all the galleries on the river-side of the building. A new gallery is to be constructed, to receive the Byzantine pictures of the Campana collection. Two new pictures have been exhibited in the Louvre: one, a superb Rogier van der Weyden, representing Christ Descending from the Cross, in perfect preservation, and was bequeathed to the Louvre by M. Monge Misbach, in 1871. The other picture, bequeathed by M. Jules Valle, in 1870, represents the Denial of Christ by Peter, by Lenain. This is placed in the second saloon of French pictures.

THE Louvre has purchased a portrait, in crayon, of Ingres, engraved by Calamatta.

ALL the sculptures, vases, and bronzes from the châteaux of the Tuileries, Meudon, and St. Cloud, have been temporarily brought together in the Pavilion Daru of the Louvre. The fine statue of Phætausa, one of the Heliades, sister of Phæton, which formerly enriched the parterre in the garden of the Tuileries, has been placed in the Salle des Coustons.

Two drawings by Raphael were bequeathed, in 1870, by the late M. J. Canonge to the Louvre. They are in red, and represent Psyche, and Jupiter kissing Cupid. They have now been placed in the Salle Louis XIV. of the gallery of drawings, Louvre.

LILLE.—The Museum of Lille has acquired new and important works: the sketch by Poussin, for his "Temps

enlevant la Verité;" two superb portraits by Van der Helst; and a portrait of a woman by Frank Hals.

BRUGES.—It is proposed to form a museum at Bruges, and there to receive in one collection all the works of art which are dispersed in various buildings in that city.

M. DEMETRIO SALAZARO, the inspector of the National Museum at Naples, is about to publish, in thirty parts, at 15s. each, a series of photographs and chromo-lithographs of the Art-Monuments of Southern Italy, from the fourth to the thirteenth century. This is the first great attempt of its kind, and is intended to show the growth and development of Italian art from its earliest rise.

ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—In the French Academy, M. d'Haussonville recently enumerated some interesting facts on the origin of the French press. "The first newspaper," said the President of the Academy, "was founded by Renandot, physician of Louis XIII, and took for title *La Gazette de France*. Renandot coming from Loudun, which was the native town of Cardinal Richelieu, obtained chiefly on that account the extraordinary privilege of founding the *Gazette de France*, which has existed ever since as a kind of court circular. In his first number Renandot announced that he did not intend to meddle, in the least, with what was going on in France; he published regular news from Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg; but the prudent doctor seemed to ignore what was going on at the Court of Saint Germain, where he was. Cardinal Richelieu often sent articles to the *Gazette*, and these specimens can still be seen in the old copies of the paper. Richelieu, however, often suppressed the numbers which displeased him. Louis XIII., himself, wrote occasionally in Renandot's paper on 'The Art of Taking Citadels.'" M. d'Haussonville said that he had seen one of the manuscript articles of the king journalist.

"ETUDES Pré-Historiques, Anthropologiques, et Archéologiques dans le Département de la Charente," by M. A. Trémeau de Rochebrune, has recently been published by Savy, of Paris.

DISCOVERY OF PAINTINGS ON MARBLE AT POMPEII.—An important discovery, says the *Paris Artiste*, has been made at Pompeii in the presence of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia; a fine slab of Greek marble having been found and disinterred, on which are painted scenes from the tragedy of "Niobe." This is said to be the first painting on marble found at Pompeii, though several examples from Herculaneum may be seen in the Museum at Naples. At the same time were found some fine vases; the rudder of a ship in bronze, detached from a statue of Fortune, which appears to have been carried away by some of the inhabitants at the time the town was destroyed; and a silver *tego* representing a myth of Apollo, a beautiful and unique object.

POLISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM.—The Polish Historical Museum, founded at Rapperswyl, in Switzerland, in 1870, has rapidly extended, thanks to the contributions sent to it, more especially by the French, Swiss, and American Governments. The numerous documents collected in the library with reference to the Polish and Swedish wars possess historical importance. Among the manuscripts is that of Pietraszewski, of which a large part is devoted to Turkish history. The collection of geographical and ethnographic maps, and that of Slavonian antiquities, are of special interest. The ancient Castle of Habsburg, on the shores of the Lake of Zurich, in which the museum is placed, has been partly restored, and the upper stories will admit of twenty additional halls being added. The custodian of the museum is Professor Duchinski, of Kiew, the vice-president of the Ethnographic Society of Paris.

A SWORD about two yards long has been found near Lützen, in Prussia. The guard or hilt is protected by a serpentine bar twenty inches in length, and on the blade there are hooks, probably for dragging the enemy off his horse.

SALE OF THE GILLOTT COLLECTION.

By Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS,
At their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square.

FIRST PORTION—APRIL 19 AND 20, 1872.

(Continued from p. 135.)

107. A Landscape, with a Peasant on a Grey Pony; and a Rain-bow, by W. Muller, 168*l.*—*Holloway*.
146. Interior of a Cottage in North Wales, by W. Muller, 210*l.*—*Agnew*.
148. The Turkish Burial Ground at Pera, by W. Muller, from Mr. D. R. Blaine's collection, 283*l.*—*Agnew*.
149. The Dogana and Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, by W. Muller, from the collection of E. Bullock, Esq., 146*l.*—*Agnew*.
150. Fruit, Vegetables, and Still Life on a Table, by W. Muller, 94*l.*—*White*.
151. A Landscape, with Hagar and Ishmael, by W. Muller, 294*l.*—*McLean*.
152. The Memmons, by W. Muller, bought from the artist, exhibited at Manchester, 1857, 330*l.*—*Palmer*.
153. The Treasure Finders, by W. Muller, painted for Mr. Gillott, 430*l.*—*Permain*.
154. A Landscape after a Shower, with a Rainbow—a Boy with White Mice, and Two Children in the Foreground by W. Collins, R.A.—by W. Muller, from the collection of Mr. Proudfoot, of Manchester, 808*l.*—*Agnew*.
155. The Slave Market, Egypt, by W. Muller, from the collection of C. Birch, Esq., 158*l.*—*Agnew*.
156. The Bay of Naples, by W. Muller, 2100*l.*—*Agnew*.
157. The Chess Players, by W. Muller, from the collection of C. Birch, Esq., exhibited at Leeds, 1868, 3950*l.*—*Agnew*.
* * This lot excited the keenest competition between Messrs. Agnew and Mr. Addington. The latter gave in, and Messrs. Agnew carried off the prize amid great applause.
158. Dolgarrog Mill, near Conway, by W. Muller, bought from the artist, 1312*l.*—*Agnew*.
159. "Going to the Ball," San Martino, Venice, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1846, 1785*l.*—*Taylor*.
160. "Returning from the Ball," St. Martha, Venice, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1846, 1575*l.*—*Taylor*.
161. Calais Sands, Low Water, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., bought from the artist, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1830, 1785*l.*—*Agnew*.
162. Rosenau, the Seat of H.R.H. the Late Prince Consort, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., bought from the artist, 1942*l.*—*Agnew*.

SECOND PORTION—APRIL 26 AND 27.

163. A Woody River Scene, by B. Barker, 63*l.*
164. A View near a Farm, by G. Lambert, 16*l.*
165. A Landscape, after J. Linnell, sen., by J. Thor, 13*l.*
166. Portrait of Miss Stanfield, by R. Rothwell, 12*l.*
167. Portrait of Canova, by J. Jackson, R.A., 63*l.*
168. A Sunny Landscape, by J. P. Ommeganck, 42*l.*
169. A Sunny Landscape, by J. P. Ommeganck, 60*l.*
170. Bayswater in 1813—a rustic landscape, with boys angling in a river—effect of evening sun, by J. Linnell, sen., 1818, from the collection of Serjeant Thomas, who bought it from the painter, 315*l.*—*Agnew*.
171. A Norman Peasant Girl in Church, by G. S. Newton, R.A., 420*l.*—*Agnew*.
172. The Duke and Duchess Reading "Don Quixote," by C. R. Leslie, R.A., mentioned in the "Life of Leslie," 194*l.*—*Grundy*.
173. The Birthday: a child with a doll, by C. R. Leslie, R.A., 105*l.*—*Woodcock*.
174. Charles II. and Lady Margaret Bollanden, by C. R. Leslie, R.A., a finished sketch for the picture at Petworth, 204*l.*—*Fuller*.
175. The Infant Princes in the Tower, by C. R. Leslie, R.A., from the collection of the poet Rogers, for whom it was painted, 87*l.*—*Permain*.
176. The Entrance to a Harbour, by R. P. Bonington, 105*l.*—*Agnew*.
177. A View on the South Coast, by R. P. Bonington, 81*l.*—*Palmer*.
178. A Landscape, by R. P. Bonington, 210*l.*—*Agnew*.
179. A View on the French Coast, by R. P. Bonington, 131*l.*—*White*.
180. A Coast Scene, by R. P. Bonington, from the collection of Mr. Constable, of Arundel, 63*l.*—*Palmer*.
181. View of Chateau, by R. P. Bonington, 131*l.*—*Agnew*.
182. On the Seine, by R. P. Bonington, 315*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
183. A Landscape, by R. P. Bonington, engraved by C. Lewis, 546*l.*—*Tooth*.
184. An Italian River Scene, by W. Linton, 30*l.*—*Herring*.
185. The Temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, by W. Linton, 63*l.*—*Herring*.
186. A Grand River Scene, by W. Linton, 141*l.*—*Agnew*.
187. The Bay of Baize, by W. Linton, 54*l.*—*Pocock*.
188. An Italian Coast Scene, by W. Linton, 110*l.*—*Pocock*.
189. The Campagna of Rome, by W. Linton, 80*l.*—*Lloyd*.
190. The Campagna of Rome, by W. Linton, 52*l.*—*Lloyd*.

- LOT
191. Halton Forge, on the Lune, by W. Linton, 105*l.*—*Henry*.
192. A Woody Scene, by J. Constable, R.A., 168*l.*—*Addington*.
193. Approach to London from Hampstead, by J. Constable, R.A., 404*l.*—*Addington*.
194. A View on the Stour, by J. Constable, R.A., 105*l.*—*Earl*.
195. A Rustic Landscape, by J. Constable, R.A., 367*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
196. On the Stour, with Dedham Church in the background, by John Constable, R.A., 681*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
197. A View on the Stour, by J. Constable, R.A., 682*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
198. Weymouth Bay, by J. Constable, R.A., 735*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
199. A Venetian Lady, by Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., 126*l.*—*Agnew*.
200. A Woody Landscape, by J. Crome, sen., 52*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
201. An Upright Wooded Landscape, by John Crome, sen., 105*l.*—*Agnew*.
202. A Park Scene with Deer, by John Crome, sen., 84*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
203. An Upright Landscape, by John Crome, sen., 178*l.*—*Addington*.
204. An Upright Landscape, with ruins, by John Crome, sen., 136*l.*—*Muirhead*.
205. A Rocky River Scene, by John Crome, sen., 320*l.*—*Grundy*.
206. A Windmill on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, by John Crome sen., from the collection of Mr. Churchyard, 378*l.*—*Thomas*.
207. A Richly-wooded Scene, by John Crome, sen., 735*l.*—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.

By PATRICK NASMYTH.

208. On the Hampshire Coast, 174*l.*—*Agnew*.
209. A Rustic Landscape, 126*l.*—*Price*.
210. A View on the Avon, near Clifton, 148*l.*—*Earl*.
211. Firth of Forth—Crammond, near Edinburgh, 1123*l.*—*Agnew*.
212. A Landscape, 102*l.*—*Price*.
213. A Landscape, 220*l.*—*Lloyd*.
214. A River Scene, 390*l.*—*Tooth*.
215. A Landscape—near Chislehurst, Kent, 365 guineas.—*Agnew*.
216. A Landscape, 168*l.*—*Earl*.
217. A Richly-wooded Landscape, 388*l.*—*Agnew*.
218. An Open Meadow, with peasants, cows, &c., 180*l.*—*Agnew*.
219. A Landscape, with figures in a farmyard, 409*l.*—*Annot*.

By SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

220. A Landscape, with a monk proceeding to his cell—an illustration to Sir W. Scott, 175 guineas.—*Cox*.
221. A View in Scotland, with a ruined abbey, from the late Duchess of Bedford's collection, 110*l.*—*Woodcock*.
222. "Waiting for the Deer to Rise," engraved, 1412*l.*—*Agnew*.
223. St. Bernard Dogs, engraved, 1827*l.*—*Addington*.
224. The Pointers—"To Ho!" exhibited at the British Institution, 1821, 2016*l.*—*Agnew*.
225. Venus and Cupid, with nymphs, by T. Stothard, R.A., 128*l.*—*Taylor*.

By R. WILSON, R.A.

226. A River Scene, with a tower, bridge, and figures, from the collection of Sir R. W. Vaughan, 94*l.*—*Filder*.
227. An Italian Lake Scene—the companion—from the same collection, 131*l.*—*Filder*.
228. Kilgarren Castle, South Wales, with engraving by Elliott, from Sir R. W. Vaughan's collection.—*Cox*.
229. An Italian River Scene, with a ruined tower and figures, 21*l.*—*Cox*.
230. An Italian River Scene, with a square tower, and two figures in the foreground, 162*l.*—*Rutley*.
231. An Italian River Scene, with buildings on a rocky height, from the collection of Sir R. W. Vaughan, 105*l.*—*Cox*.
232. The Bridge at Rimini, from Mr. Gibbons' collection, 26*l.*—*Cox*.
233. An Italian River Scene, with a round tower on a height, 178*l.*—*Addington*.
234. An Italian Lake Scene, with castle and bridge, 60*l.*—*Cox*.
235. A Sunny Landscape, with a group of four figures, from Sir R. W. Vaughan's collection, 61*l.*—*Colnaghi*.
236. A View at Kew, with the Pagoda, from Mr. Winstanley's collection, 52*l.*—*Colnaghi*.
237. A View in Wales—approach to Snowdon, from the collection of Mrs. Gibbons, 178*l.*—*Agnew*.
238. A View near Rome—looking over the Campagna, with a palace on a height, 315*l.*—*Colnaghi*.
239. Meleager Hunting the Calydonian Boar, from the collection of the late Sir T. Baring, 220*l.*—*Cox*.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE.

245. A View in India, with a prince and attendants crossing a bridge formed of ropes, by W. Daniell, R.A., 24*l.*
246. A River Scene, with figures, by J. Linnell, sen., from the collection of J. Miller, Esq., 304*l.*—*Attenborough*.
247. Alpine Sportsmen, by Inskip, 52*l.*
248. Vessels at Spithhead—squally weather, by Copley Fielding, 157*l.*—*Vokins*.

By W. ETTY, R.A.

- LOT
249. A Monk Reading—in the style of Zurbaran, from the artist, 34l.
250. The Toilet—oval, 30l.
251. A Dead Pheasant, with Eggs, from the artist, 31l.
252. The Dancing Bacchante, from the artist, 111l.—*Permain*.
253. "The Backbiter," from the Novar Collection, 52l.—*Cox*.
254. The Dawn of Love—Two Nymphs with Cupid, painted for Mr. Gillott, 84l.—*Cox*.
255. A Group of Fruit in a Shell, 78l.—*Grundy*.
256. View from above Battersea Bridge, Chelsea side, 45l.—*Grundy*.
257. The Flowers of the Forest, from the artist, 225l.—*Edwards*.
258. The Bathing, painted for Gillott, 493l.—*Wigram*.
259. The Graces, from the artist, 315l.—*Cox*.
260. The Bathing, painted for Mr. Gillott, 430l.—*Cox*.
261. Circe—arched top, painted for Mr. Gillott; exhibited at the Royal Academy, 630l.—*Agnew*.
262. The Judgment of Paris, painted for Mr. Gillott, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1846, 850l.—*G. Attenborough*.
263. Pluto Carrying off Proserpine, painted for Lord Northwick, 1050l.—*Baron A. Grant*.
264. The Installation of Captain Rock, by D. Maclise, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1834, from the collection of John Miller, Esq., Liverpool, 404l.—*Earl*.
265. The Rattle, by W. Mulready, R.A., 1808, exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1862, 420l.—*Agnew*.
266. "Baiting Horses," by W. Mulready, R.A., exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1862, 651l.—*Agnew*.

By W. COLLINS, R.A.

267. A Coast Scene—the first sail, 173l.—*Cox*.
268. A Coast Scene, with stranded vessels and figures, 58l.—*Hodgson*.
269. The Cherry Seller—a sketch, 94l.—*Hodgson*.
270. A Coast Scene, with cottage and children, 36l.—*Hodgson*.
271. A Cornfield with peasants, 25l.—*Hodgson*.
272. Cromer Sands—a sketch for the large picture, 320l.—*Pilgeran and Lefevre*.
273. Barmouth Sands—Welsh peasants crossing the sand to market, engraved, painted for Mr. Gillott, 1785l.—*Agnew*.
274. Cromer Sands, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1845, and at Manchester, 1857, 3780l.—*Agnew*.

By Sir A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.

275. A Harvest Field, 290l.—*Price*.
276. A View near Tivoli, 105l.—*Fiedler*.
277. The Cow Boy, 410 guineas.—*Agnew*.
278. A Coast Scene, with a fishing-boat putting off, from the collection of Mr. Proudfoot, of Manchester, 1490l.—*White*.

By J. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

279. A Woody Landscape, with three figures, 60l.—*Permain*.
280. A Landscape, with a village church, 84l.—*Permain*.
281. View on the Brighton Road, 52l.—*White*.
282. A Landscape, with a peasant driving cows over a bridge, 52l.
283. Gleaners, 22l.—*White*.
284. A Grand Landscape, with a horseman at a brook and a flock of sheep descending a hilly road, from the collection of Mrs. Todd, of Inverness, 367l.—*Cox*.
285. The Bullock Waggon, signed and dated 1787, 525l.—*Agnew*.
286. Repose, from the collection of R. Briggs, Esq., and the Bicknell collection, 945l.—*Agnew*.
* * This fine picture was given by the artist to his daughter, as a wedding portion.
287. A Rustic Landscape, with a group of peasants before a cottage, evening, 1081l.—*Agnew*.
288. Morning—a rocky river scene in Scotland, from Lord Coventry's collection, 220l.—*Walker*.
289. Evening—a woody park scene, from the same collection, 320l.—*Walker*.
290. Portrait of the Artist, from the collection of C. Birch, Esq., 346l.—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.

By Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A.

291. Portraits of Gandon, Banks, and Paul Sandby, exhibited at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1867, 1411l.—*Woodcock*.
292. Anne Steward, Countess of Galloway, in a blue and white dress as a shepherdess, in a landscape, painted in May, 1704, engraved, from the collection of W. W. Burdon, Esq., of Newcastle, 315l.—*Martin Colnaghi*.
* * This lady survived her husband, who died November 14, 1806, until January 8, 1830, when she died at the age of 87, having lived to see 137 of her own descendants—namely, 16 children, 86 grandchildren, and 35 great-grandchildren.
293. Whole-length Portrait of Mrs. Yates. "Anna Maria Graham was born in London, of Scotch parentage, in 1737. She was introduced at an early age to the tuition of the celebrated comedian, Richard Yates, by David Garrick. Such were her natural talents, perfected by the most unwearied study, that before the end of her first season she took her place in the great dramatic constellation of that day. Beautiful to perfection, tall, finely proportioned, and to the utmost degree graceful, like Homer's Helen—
" 'She looked like a goddess, and she moved a queen.' "
Painted in November, 1771; exhibited at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1867, 300 guineas.—*Palmer*.

By Sir DAVID WILKIE, R.A.

- LOT
294. "Digging for Rats," a study for the picture, the property of the Royal Academy, 225l.—*Agnew*.
295. The Trumpeter's Departure, 147l.—*Agnew*.
296. A Supper Scene, an illustration of "Old Mortality" engraved by R. Graves, in Cadell's edition of the "Waverley Novels," 136l.—*White*.
297. The Penny Wedding, a sketch for the large picture in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen, 735l.—*Baron Grant*.
298. The Escape of Mary Queen of Scots from Lochleven Castle, from the collection of E. Rose Tunno, Esq., for whom it was painted, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 630l.—*Muirhead*.
* * George Douglas, the deviser of this enterprise, is here represented with the keys in one hand, obtained by stealth from his elder brother, the keeper, while with the other he is handing the Queen into the boat to be conveyed across the lake, where his horses were waiting to expedite her flight to Niddrie. Behind the Queen are the Lady Fleming, Catherine Seaton, and Ronald Grange, as described by Sir Walter Scott in his tale of the "Abbot."

By J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

299. A Coast Scene, with stranded boats & old capstan, 315l.—*Betts*.
300. A Sunny Landscape, with a woman kneeling before a roadside cross, 78l.—*Cox*.
301. A Sunny River Scene, with anglers, 120l.—*Cox*.
302. Early Morning on the Coast—the mist on the waters, from the collection of the late W. Roberts, Esq., 283l.—*Cowsey*.
303. Kilgarren Castle, with rocks and a figure in the foreground, 630l.—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
304. An Open Sea View, with an Indianman and two fishing boats, 840l.—*Betts*.
305. Kilgarren Castle, with bathers in the river, 2835l.—*Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York*.
306. The Junction of the Thames and Medway, from the Nore Buoys, with a distant view of Shoerness and the Isle of Sheppey, from the collection of the late John Newington Hughes, Esq., of Winchester, 1848, 4567l.—*Agnew*.
307. Walton Bridges, with boats and figures, cows and horses watering, bought from the artist, exhibited at Manchester, 1857, 5250l.—*Agnew*.

* * Lot 37 (*vide page 135*), "Checkmate: Next Move," was purchased by Mr. W. Cox, and not by Messrs. Agnew, 1630 guineas.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON MUSEUM.—A bookcase, made of old oak timber, found in Shakespeare's house, and carved by Mr. John Marshall, has been placed in the upper room of the Stratford Museum, where it is ready to receive the valuable collection of Shakespearian books, comprising about 300 volumes, liberally presented by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps. This collection has arrived at the birthplace, and is temporarily deposited in the record-room, but it will shortly be arranged in the bookcase. A main feature in it consists in voluminous unpublished annotations on the text of Shakespeare, illustrated by many thousand cuttings from old black-letter books, as well as by numerous early engravings. The collection will not be thrown absolutely open to the public during the lifetime of the donor, but permission to consult it for special objects will be freely granted.

THE ROMAN PAVEMENT AT BRAMDEAN.—Colonel Greenwood has assigned this interesting work to the corporation of Winchester, and it has been removed to a safe place until the new museum is ready to receive it. It is to be regretted that this was not done sooner, as, owing to the thefts of curiosity seekers, the pavement is less complete now than when it was discovered.

BOOKS WANTED.

By Mr. T. REET, Bookseller, 15, Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
Omerod's History of Cheshire, 3 vols.
Dugdale's History of Warwickshire.
Shaw's History of Staffordshire, 2 vols.
Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire.
Nichol's History of Leicester.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

OUR NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.

THE interest that has been slowly but surely awakened in regard to our national antiquities, presents itself to us in several forms of development. Church restoration may be regarded as the first indication of a growing taste for a purer and a better state of things in connection with our places of worship, a movement which has made steady progress for some forty years, and though not always wisely accomplished, is still a matter to be looked upon as a sign of improvement. Still more recently the Historical Records Commission has drawn attention to the vast mass of manuscripts in the possession of public bodies and in private hands, indicating that not only our national, but our local history is as yet unwritten, or at least, imperfectly understood. Archæological societies are springing up in all directions; our serial literature is verging on the same ground, and Sir John Lubbock's Bill coming so opportunely, all tend to illustrate the fact, that archæology will ere long cease to become an exclusive study, and occupy its right position as a popular mental pursuit.

We will take a few facts worthy of serious consideration. There is, in the first place, not a town or village in the British islands entirely barren of antiquarian or historical interest: some favoured spots are particularly rich. But owing to the fact that by far the larger portion of the relics of the past are private property, and the desire to preserve them a long way from being universal, acts of vandalism are frequent, and a long series of years of indifference and wanton mischief have made sad havoc among some of our ancient monuments, and the work of spoliation still goes on. Another matter worthy of note is, that however energetic local associations may be in their efforts to preserve, they often prove powerless when opposed by some reckless proprietor, obstinate in his determination to destroy an object of no interest to him, though priceless to the historian and the antiquary: and again, mere local influence and even wealth cannot produce that amount of good which a legally authorized central organization can effect. Local societies may entreat, and in some instances, as at Avebury, purchase by the aid of generous assistance, but the law can compel. Local investigations, too, are only partial: a national movement would be as far as is possible complete.

Another point that should be established is, that although certain national antiquities may be in the possession of private individuals, yet they should be regarded as public property so far as their preservation is concerned, and that the accident of proprietorship should not permit of wanton destruction or indifferent neglect.

How to proceed is our first inquiry. A prudent tradesman would at once take stock, and this should be our first step. A commission, armed with Royal authority, either in continuance of, or in connection with, the Historical Records Commission, or, if more desirable, independent of it, should be empowered to inquire into the condition of all existing remains, and the sites of such as may have disappeared. Commissions are, as a rule, expensive affairs; but in a case of this kind need not be unnecessarily so. A small paid staff of competent officers, aided by the voluntary services that would be willingly rendered by local antiquaries, might be appointed for each county; or, in the case of minor counties, for several grouped together. The work could be simultaneously prosecuted, and in the course of a few years a very comprehensive and valuable mass of material might be accumulated, of the most reliable and interesting character. In the progress of this work, every town and village should be visited and thoroughly investigated; church deeds and registers examined; special entries extracted; notes and descriptive memoranda made of antiquities of every kind, existing, or ceasing to exist; evidence of old inhabitants taken; drawings made, and sites accurately marked on the Ordnance survey; collections in private hands, and under the care of public bodies duly recorded; and, in cases where necessary, explorations and excavations directed and encouraged.

The qualifications of each staff of officers, for a labour of this kind, should embrace an accurate knowledge of archæological matters; ability to compile, in a full and readable form, descriptive reports of the places visited; to sketch, where desirable, to illustrate the text; to take measurements, and draw plans; and a personal acquaintance with the county investigated.

A series of such reports would form a copious appendix to our national and local history, would stimulate local efforts in preserving what yet remains to us, after the iconoclasm of centuries, would afford to the student of history reliable sources of information, invest topography with additional interest, and be a means of correcting many popular and erroneous impressions on matters of fact.

Whatever may be the result of Sir John Lubbock's Bill, he is entitled to the thanks of every lover of antiquarian study, and we heartily wish him every success in the movement.

VIATOR.

REGAL AND HISTORICAL TOMBS OR MONUMENTS.

THE ill-fate of the Constantine Tolmën, in Cornwall, in the spring of 1869, was instrumental in bringing about the formation of a committee by the council of the Ethnological Society, for the purpose of investigating the pre-historic monuments in the British Isles, and for suggesting suitable means for their future preservation. The amalgamation of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies seems, however, to have put an end to the labours of that committee, as only two of the promised reports have made their appearance; the first, on the pre-historic remains in the Channel Isles, by Lieut. (now Captain) S. P. Oliver; and the second, on similar remains in Devonshire, by Mr. C. Spence Bate. It is much to be regretted that a set of reports which promised to be of great utility to archaeologists, even for simple reference, apart from any ulterior object, should have been brought to a close so soon after the subject was taken in hand. However, we hope that the Anthropological Institute will not lose sight of the great benefit that would accrue from a continuation of the series, and, in the event of this being done, we should advise some uniformity in the plan adopted, so that facility of reference might be increased, and the value of the reports in consequence extended twofold. It may be observed that similarity of arrangement—a feature so essential in such matters—does not mark the two reports already issued.

These remarks have been suggested by the perusal of the Report of the Sepulchral Monuments Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, recently presented to both Houses of Parliament, and issued as a Blue Book. The formation of this committee took place about three years since, on the occasion of Mr. Layard, then First Commissioner of Works, asking the Society of Antiquaries to furnish him with "a list of such regal and other historical tombs or monuments existing in cathedrals, churches, and other public places and buildings, as in their opinion it would be desirable to place under the protection and supervision of the Government, with a view to their proper custody and preservation." This was before the catastrophe to which we have referred took place; but soon after its occurrence, Mr. Layard announced to the House that the request to form such a list as that contemplated by him had been met in a most cordial spirit by the President of the Society, Earl Stanhope; and further, that if he found he could do something for the preservation of the historical monuments in cathedrals and churches, he then hoped he might extend that protection to monuments of a national and archaeological character. How far Mr. Ayrton intends to follow up the good intentions of his predecessor remains to be shown, but we fear to be too sanguine on this point.

As just observed, the Society willingly undertook the task of preparing the proposed list, a work of no small magnitude, and requiring much careful supervision. It was evident, however, that without such a list little progress could be made in the problem of conservation, and as the Society had "always considered it one of their highest functions to protect such monuments from the ravages of decay, and from the still more injurious processes known under the name of 'restoration,'" every effort was made to ensure both completeness and correctness in obtaining the desired information.

Nearly forty gentlemen, many of well-known attainments in county archaeology, assisted in collecting the materials, which were placed for arrangement in the hands of Mr. C. S. Perceval, the Director of the Society, who has produced, as might have been expected, a very valuable and interesting compilation.

The plan laid down by the committee in drawing up the present list was thus defined after due consideration.

I. That the inquiry be limited to monuments of persons who died not later than the year 1760.

II. That for defining the meaning of the terms "Regal and Historical Tombs or Monuments," the word "Regal" shall be held to comprise the following classes:—1. Kings and Queens Regnant of England or Scotland. 2. Queens Consort. 3. Princes Consort. 4. Parents of the Kings and Queens before mentioned. 5. Children and Grandchildren of such Kings and Queens. 6. Male descendants of Kings' sons in an unbroken male line. 7. Such other descendants of Kings as have transmitted a right of succession to the throne. 8. Such brothers and sisters of Kings and Queens before mentioned as are not included under the previous heads. And the word "Historical" shall be held to include the following classes:—1. All Archbishops of Canterbury and York. 2. All Lord High Chancellors and Lord Keepers. 3. All Lord High Treasurers. 4. All Chief Justices. 5. Eminent Statesmen and Ambassadors. 6. Persons eminent in Theology, Science, Literature, and Art. 7. Eminent Naval and Military Personages. 8. Eminent Merchants. 9. Other persons of note.

The various monuments have first been arranged under the above headings, and afterwards topographically under counties. The information given in the first section consists of the name of the person commemorated, the date of his death, the county and place where the monument is situate, and a brief description of it, with occasional remarks. In the topographical section the name of the place is first given, then particulars as to site, whether in chancel, nave, &c., followed by the name of the person commemorated, and the nature of the monument.

The committee observe that in drawing up the plan which guided them in their work, they had regard not to the value of the monuments as mere works of art, but to the importance of the persons commemorated, as actors in the great drama of our national history. They also express a belief, that in any scheme for the protection of these monuments, the object in view would be rather the conservation of the existing memorials of our more illustrious countrymen, than the mere gratification of artistic taste or antiquarian curiosity; and that in this respect the simple gravestone which marks the interment of John Locke was more worthy of record than any more sumptuous monument erected to a person who had left no trace behind him in the history of the country.

Cognizant of the great difficulty in selecting with proper judgment particular monuments for protection and supervision, the compilers of the list under consideration, have included *all* the regal and historical monuments which could be classed under the heads already given, although in some places, such, for instance, as Westminster Abbey—where much attention is already paid to the historic treasures within its precincts—it may be doubted whether at the present time any supervision as that contemplated is really needed. But the committee observe that "practically it is impossible to ascertain what particular monuments are specially exposed to danger from malicious injury, neglect, or mis-directed zeal for 'church restoration.' The custodians of these objects are constantly changing, and with a change of men comes a change of taste. A church which to-day seems liable to no molestation, may to-morrow, at the suggestion of an ambitious architect, an ignorant committee, or a speculator in glazed tiles, be turned inside out, chantry chapels destroyed, and tombs needlessly removed from the honoured graves which they once marked,* the modest slabs which recorded the burial of persons of historical importance, allowed to be broken and carried

* As in the case of the Hungerford Chapel, and several tombs in Salisbury Cathedral, in 1790.

away;* or even, as in cases frequently reported to the Society of Antiquaries, the whole floor of a country church, with all the inscribed flagstones, may be permanently concealed by a new encaustic-tile pavement.† These things being so, it would seem that any measure of protection must apply to the whole list of monuments deemed worthy of preservation, whatever their now existing state of repair, and whatever the immediate probability of their careful preservation by the local authorities, or of their liability to injury, whether from carelessness, ignorance, or malice."

In their report, the Sepulchral Monuments Committee make no suggestions as to the means that might be adopted for the due conservation of the monuments catalogued; on the contrary, the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, at a meeting held on February 23, 1869, expressed their belief that it is not within their province to commit themselves to any opinion as to the nature of the authority under which the supervision should be exercised. To put in train a scheme for the better preservation of historical monuments and other remains of antiquity in Great Britain and Ireland has been left for the archaeological zeal and ability of Sir John Lubbock, whose intention to bring before Parliament, as soon as practicable, a Bill for that purpose is already known to our readers. At present, we do not wish to make any observations on the merits or demerits of his scheme, for all will acknowledge that from what has taken place during the last few years, our ancient monuments require a more careful guardianship in the future, and this remark not only applies to the class coming under the head of "regal and historical tombs," but also to those landmarks of a pre-Norman antiquity scattered throughout the country, besides mediæval architectural remains, both ecclesiastical and domestic; all of which, generally speaking, are more exposed to wanton mutilation and destruction than those so ably catalogued under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries.

In conclusion, it may be stated that as the report of the Sepulchral Monuments Committee may be obtained for a mere nominal sum, there can be no excuse why every archaeologist should not have a copy ready at hand for constant reference.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE ETRUSCAN TOMBS AT PERUGIA.

PERUGIA, the ancient PERUSIA, seems to be an unusually rich field for antiquities. The Acropolis of ancient Perugia has lately been discovered, about four miles from Perugia, in the side of a hill said to contain from three to four hundred tombs (?). The principal of these is the tomb of the Volunii, situated on an ancient way leading from Asisi to Perugia.

A descent of about thirty steps leads to this underground tomb, which consists of nine vaults, cut in the tufa, each of which is so filled with urns and sarcophagi, that in all I counted ninety. The first, or largest room contains the urn of the chief of the family, in alabaster, which represents him in a reclining position on the top. On either side he is guarded by two soldiers, one holding a lance, the other a torch. The remaining tombs, though not so elaborate, are somewhat similar. One bears a bas-relief of a sacrifice, others of wars, triumphs, &c. They also show some signs of painting. The vaults are rather low, and open on either side of the larger one, which is decorated. Over the entrance

door in the wall is the remains of a large bas-relief of the sun, about two feet high. Out from the centre a wire projects, designed for suspending a lamp. At the side are the remains of a bronze snake, also projecting from the wall for the same purpose. Each of the rooms contains very similar ornaments. The urns, when opened, were found to contain only some wood, gold, and dust. The other rooms do not abound in marbles, but had many urns, made of pottery; and a great many things, such as coins, armour, statues, vases, jewellery, weapons, &c., have been found there.

The most curious are small bronze statues, with a ray-like crown, holding a sacrificial cup in one hand and a tazza in the other, which figures are conjectured to be statues of the deceased making offerings to the gods. Two or three I succeeded in procuring, one of which has a Celtic helmet. These excavations are still going on, and new discoveries are continually being made.

G. H. PEARSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, June 6, when C. S. PERCIVAL, Esq., LL.D., director, was in the chair.

An announcement was made from the chair, that Her Majesty's Government had laid before both Houses of Parliament, and caused to be printed as a Blue Book, the Report of the "Sepulchral Monuments Committee," prepared under the direction of the society, at the request of Mr. Layard, when First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. J. H. Parker laid before the society an account of recent excavations at Rome during the season 1871-72.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, June 13, when F. OUVRY, Esq., treasurer, was in the chair.

Mr. F. D. Hartland presented what he had already exhibited at the Society's Neolithic Exhibition last December, two ancient Egyptian arrow-heads, found at Gurabit-el-Khadem.

Mr. F. Ouvry exhibited a flint implement picked up by himself last winter on the Libyan Hills, above Thebes. In some remarks on this object, by Mr. J. Evans, it was observed that there could be little doubt it belonged to the Neolithic period, though entirely unpolished. Polished stone hatchet celts, it was added, were of rare occurrence in Egypt.

Mr. Byles exhibited, through Mr. Evans, a stone celt, found at Whaddon, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. R. Ferguson exhibited miscellaneous antiquities found with Roman remains in Cumberland.

Colonel Carew exhibited a very beautiful manuscript of the tenth century, on vellum, of the Evangelia according to St. Jerome. The manuscript contained some illuminations closely resembling in style those which occur in the Duke of Devonshire's Benedictional, as figured in the *Archæologia*. The manuscript has been fully described in the Second Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, by Sir T. D. Hardy.

Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum exhibited and read a paper "On some Antique Gold and other Finger Rings found at Palestrina." Among the subjects represented on these rings, which belong to the second or third century, B.C., were the following: Hercules and the Nemean Lion; Lycurgus, King of Thrace, killing his child; Hercules carrying back Alceste (?); Castor holding a rearing horse;

* "As lately at St. Mary's Lambeth, where—as Mr. Leveson Gower reports—the blue marble slab, the sole sepulchral monument of Archbishop Bancroft, was 'broken during the progress of the works at the church in 1851, and no trace of it now remains.' The removal, in 1868, of the remarkable monument called the tomb of King William Rufus, from its ancient position in front of the altar in Winchester Cathedral, is another case in point.

† "This appears to have been the case at Low Layton church, in Essex, where the gravestone of John Strype is reported to us to have been so treated. The monument is thus virtually, though not actually destroyed, and we have, therefore, retained the entry as an example of modern desecration."

Hercules reposing; the robber-king, Sinis Pityokamptes; Nemesis.

Mr. J. Brent communicated a paper on certain polychrome glass beads, with a chevron pattern. These beads have formed the subject of previous communications to the society (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., and *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, vol. ii. p. 334). Mr. Brent carefully recorded every instance known to him of the discovery of beads of this particular kind.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held on Friday, June 7, when Sir E. SMIRKE was in the chair.

It was announced that the excursion to Guildford would take place on Tuesday, July 2.

Mr. Greaves read "Remarks upon a Runic Comb, Jet and Glass Beads, Arrow Heads, and other objects of Flint, lately found near Whitby," which were exhibited by him. The inscription on the comb had been deciphered by Dr. Haigh, and was of the seventh century. It had, perhaps, belonged to Ethelburga, the wife of Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumberland, to whom Pope Boniface sent a silver mirror and a gilt ivory comb.

The Secretary read "Notes on Urns found in a Barrow at Dewlish, Dorsetshire," by Dr. Thurnam, who exhibited photographs of the urns. One of these was a globular urn, of unusual type, and having small knobs at intervals, which were pierced as if for the insertion of a cord or thong.

Mrs. Kerr sent photographs of keys of the thirteenth century, which had been found in the river Arno, at Pisa, and which were thought to have belonged to the Torre del Fame, in which the tragedy of "Count Ugolino" was enacted, and which Dante has immortalized. Upon this subject Mr. Fortnum sent some "Notes" relating to a bas-relief in terra-cotta, which had been attributed to Michael Angelo, and which represented a scene in that tragedy. Mr. Fortnum exhibited a photograph of the bas-reliefs, and considered it to be by Pierino da Vinci, the nephew of the great Leonardo. Mrs. Kerr also sent other photographs.

Miss Faringdon brought a matrix of a seal of Adam de la Pount, which had been lately found near Tewkesbury, and which was, perhaps, of late fourteenth-century work.

Sir J. Maclean sent a deed of the thirteenth century belonging to Mr. Helyar, of Coker Court, Somerset, to which was appended a seal, consisting of a gem in a mediæval setting, on which were inscribed some Arabic characters; but the letters were too faint to be read.

Mr. Henderson brought a matrix of a seal of the fourteenth century, consisting of an antique gem set in silver; and the Secretary read some notes of other similar seals, and upon the use of such antique entagli.

The Rev. G. Chester exhibited some vestments of ecclesiastics of the Coptic Church.

[PROVINCIAL.]

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE usual bi-monthly meeting of this society was held in the Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester, on Monday, May 27; the Rev. ASSHETON POWNALL, F.S.A., in the chair. Several resolutions were carried with reference to the summer meeting at Lutterworth, which it is proposed shall be held in September next. The following gentlemen were elected members of the society:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park; the Rev. A. M. Rendell, rector of Coston; the Rev. Canon Burfield, vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester; the Rev. Charles Fryer Eastburn, rector of Medbourne; Captain Worswick, Normanton Hall; and Captain Pearson, Walcott.

With reference to two mediæval glass vials found at Lutterworth and South Kilworth churches, and exhibited by

Mr. Pownall at the January meeting (1872) of this society, that gentleman remarked that a similar vessel had lately been found in a church in Hertfordshire. This, however, was apparently more modern than the Leicestershire vials.

The following antiquities were exhibited by Mr. John Hunt:—Two encaustic floor tiles from Beeby church, Leicestershire; a tradesman's token, issued in Leicestershire by David Deakin in 1657; a denarius of Gratian, and other Roman coins, found in Leicester.

By Mr. Traylen: A fine collection of Roman remains from Castor, Northamptonshire, including a mould for casting a small mask, two inches in height, vases of various sizes and patterns, bone pins and bodkins, an aurius of Vespasian, and other coins.

By the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A.: Pedigrees of the Wentworth and De Insula families, written by Biore, the historian of Rutland.

By the Rev. A. Pownall, F.S.A.:—A tetradrachm of Smyrna, with turreted head, the impersonation of the city. Mr. Pownall doubted the genuineness of this coin.

The Rev. A. Pownall also exhibited an object in bronze, found at East Farndon, almost on the surface of the soil. In form it is an elongated diamond shape, measuring 2½ inches long, by 1½ inches at the wide point, with a thickness of about ¼ of an inch. The sides are both of them ornamented; one with the figure of a bird, marked by incised lines, and displayed much as the spread eagle is in heraldry; the other with a pattern of a simple kind, which may be described as combining cross and circle, in variations. This pattern is in low relief, and the excised parts have been filled in with a pigment or enamel of a pale blue, the lines of the ornament on the other side having been likewise picked out with similar substance, only in colour not blue but white. There is reason for supposing it once formed the pommel of a sword or dagger, such as might be used on state occasions, and its date is probably that of the 13th century.

The following papers were read:—

Mr. North exhibited a portion of the ancient Leicester stained glass, lately purchased by this society, and read a paper descriptive of it. The portion produced represented the Birth of the Virgin. Mr. North pointed out how that event had been treated artistically in mediæval times, and later by Albert Dürer and others. He elaborately described the event as depicted on the Leicester glass, which in some points he considered superior in poetic feeling to many of the continental representations.

Mr. Traylen produced a reduced copy of this glass, which he has kindly made—to be followed by drawings of the other subjects—in order that each member of the society may possess, by means of lithography, a copy of the whole of this very interesting series.

Mr. Wing read the following paper, on

CHURCH VANDALISM.

It is a painful, but necessary, business which devolves on our society, to describe with exactness, and to register in the volumes of the *Transactions*, injuries perpetrated on ancient structures; for by this means, should better time arrive, reintegration may possibly be practicable. The following paper is written accordingly:—

At the west end of Melton Mowbray church there is a large Galilee porch, with its piscina and other relics. It is gorgeous with sculpture of the very best description of the periods of Henry III. and Edward II.; and precious as it is to the artist, it is equally so to the ecclesiologist and antiquary. It is a special object of interest, as having amongst other things the unusual number of *four* All Comers' Apertures. We give this name suggestively: for Lychoscope, Low Side Window, &c., is not satisfactory nomenclature; and as it may be proved that these mysterious openings were used for various purposes—such as witnessing mass-receiving the host, confession, doles, &c., in connection with solitarii, or lepers, or persons inadmissible to the interior: more comprehensive name is required. The unusual number

is accounted for by the existence of a spring a mile and a half off, which, in the 14th century, was more celebrated than any other for the cure of leprosy; a building that was formerly a residence for as many as fourteen priests is still standing, and is contiguous to the churchyard. Then, as to architectural merit, the inner doorway of the porch, which was originally the chief portal of the church, has its superior mouldings tastefully grouped in distinct orders, the capitals have the graceful conventional foliage of the period, and the proportions and arrangements are of the most exquisite design. On each side is discernible in the wall the outline of a niche, no doubt, of corresponding beauty. Upon the erection of the porch, the doorway was left untouched; but the niches were superseded by Decorated ones, the canopies of which are there, and though overhanging modern recesses, still exhibit much of their beautiful carving. On the outside there are six niches of the same date and character tolerably perfect, but the caps, the crowning ornaments of the octagonal buttresses that flank the front, have long disappeared. The outer doorway has a profusion of the vignette moulding most delicately undercut, and is enriched with ballflower, foliated capitals, finial, &c., all first rate. For antiquarian interest and art beauty it is difficult to conceive anything more worthy of protection against vandalism than this gem of architecture.

What, then, has been its fate in this century of restoration? Many years ago the Goths and Vandals invaded it; and finding the Early English doorway chipped in places, they worked down the mouldings of capitals and bases, leaving the beautifully carved foliage projecting and other parts out of place; the shafts, which were detached ornaments, they pushed back into a bed of mortar; and they introduced a head on each side where the label previously came down to the abacus. Moreover, as swine with pearls before them, they have all but ruined these intensely interesting four apertures; they have taken from them their special characteristics, by removing the mysterious blockings of masonry, introducing glazing, and making them and the whole interior of the porch as new as a coat fresh from the tailor. Windows were rudely opened in the front when the porch in the last century was used for a school: the recesses of these they have religiously preserved! converting them into a sort of aumbries! And earlier strings and bases, which had been exterior and were cut off upon this part becoming in the next century interior to the chapel, they have foolishly, and at considerable expense, put on again! Then, to complete their renovation of the stonework, with marvellous taste they surrounded the floor with a stone garret skirting, which would conveniently receive the epitaph of these little Wrens—"Si monumentum quaris circumspice." Hereupon they rested, as if their innovating strength were for a while exhausted. Being somewhat out of breath after their iconoclastic campaign, they found themselves too feeble, it may be, to attempt the roof; and this afterwards had the good fortune to be consigned to, and well executed under, a professional architect, which gave us hope for the future.

But, alas! for sublimary uncertainty, another campaign was commenced; and whilst Professor G. G. Scott was now doing battle with decay and effecting true restoration in other parts of the church, some *Black party*—not to say Hottentot—unfortunately begins anew the war of havoc at this aforesaid porch. So this rich and beautiful parish heirloom one morning made its appearance with something like a map of the Black Sea on the pavement in front of it, and upon entering it is found that his Sable Majesty has erected his throne and converted it into a coke store! By this means the walls and the new roof were to be blackened until they came up to the taste of their guardians. After some time this was arrested and the coke removed. But how about the further innovations? In another attack the pathway in front of the porch was lowered to improve the view, and cleverly enough they left the footprints of their march in—what they call a *tread*—a serious crack down this exquisitely beautiful front, throwing at the same time a great part

slightly out of its perpendicular, by unskilful underpinning. Heads, finial, &c., at this time they restored with Ancaster, instead of Barnack or Clipsham stone, making them look smooth like compost. The turrets are capped with a flat production of a time farther back; we hope they will eventually have gorgeous pinnacles to harmonize, as we conclude, they once did with the rest of the structure. The entrance to York chapter-house has a suitable guide to it. The new side parapets, like the roof, have been intelligently designed. But this year of grace, 1872, has arrived—and here they are again! the Goths and Vandals with their *axes and hammers*! Their present onslaught is made upon the doorway of the porch. In architectural beauty the first thing is proportion; and upon the examples under consideration, the most diligent lucubrations were spent with little calculation of present ruin. Our friends having previously arranged one step up and two steps down into the church at this entrance, have awaked to discover that one step down only would land them more conveniently. So they plough a lower passage through the porch floor, and lengthened the door jambs to meet it. Hereby the inner doorway loses the richness of its archivolt by disproportioned elevation, and what was a paragon, is thus made faulty. But hark! they break the legs of the outer doorway, that unique, as well as exquisite, gem! They lower the bases, and lengthen the jambs by inserting a cross-piece, six and a quarter inches deep, through the shafts and vertical mouldings. This destruction of proportion they think adds a grandeur, though it be a grandeur of folly only. The serious question is—Can nothing be done to restrain incompetency from acting without advice of the professional architect? This porch is probably the gift of an incumbent of yore, who was no ignoramus in architecture, but a prodigy as to the arts, and whose after celebrity casts preeminently a lustre on the long line of the pastorate of Melton Mowbray. We refer to that most illustrious of the natives of Melton, William de Melton, the builder of the nave of York Cathedral, archbishop, lord chancellor, &c. &c.—surely his ghost will haunt the bedsides of these faulty conservators of his memory! But even great men dishonour their cloth when they abandon their calling for illegitimate meddling. This doughty archbishop mustered an army of eight thousand men, and sallied forth to chastise the Scots for their incursions. He had with him the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Norwich, the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, the Abbot of Selby, the Dean of York, and clerks, monks, and canons very numerous. The Scotch commanders, however, understood war better than their mitred foemen. Melton, with his forces, crossed the river Swale near the village of Mitton, but before they could form, they were conquered, one half the number were slain or drowned, half the remainder were put where church destroyers deserve to be, and of the leaders but few returned with the fugitive archbishop to tell the story. This was called "The White Battle," from the number of ecclesiastics engaged in it. Having given the obverse of church matters, justice demands a glance at the reverse of them to the credit of those who have so tarnished their fair fame. Much of the money has been admirably spent, and the contractor's work is well done. Melton church was in a hazardous state, and at a great cost it has been made safe to a certain extent, but still with the exception of the south transept, which is originally built weaker, and all its pillars, with the south front, and the south-west pier of the tower—which partly has support from the transept—incline southwards. If Melton should ever be as lucky as other places, and obtain a gift of a thousand pounds, the donor would do well to stipulate for its expenditure on this transept. The roof here is much decayed also. He might hereby be the means of saving from a fall the whole edifice, which is one of the nation's proudest monuments. The restoration is a heavy work, and the financial success inadequate; many thousands are wanted to complete it. The district is unfavourable. The lay rector has liberally restored the chancel, but with this exception, only one subscription as much as £300 has been received, and that from a towns-

man. For a year or two the collection lingered at a forlorn modicum, when the ladies came to the rescue, and by a famous bazaar initiated the work, converting despair into sanguine expectation. The vicar since, with untiring energy, has chiefly helped to bring up the means to the present amount of more than £6000. A great portion of this has been expended on the nave and the basement of the tower; the decayed roofs, and the cracked and inclining walls have been wisely made right, and many great improvements have been effected. But, without tracking our restorers through all their aberrations in the church as well as the porch, it would seem blind, not less than negligent, to omit mention of the monstrosity of the floor of the nave and transepts. Instead of having one level, they have divided it unnecessarily, dangerously, and foolishly, into several platforms; this is an innovation so peculiar, that it ought to be made known that it has not been directed by Mr Scott, and can only be construed of "fancy bred" in the moon. We would offer them our sincere thanks for the laudable efforts to restore and beautify this magnificent edifice, and would not less thank them if they would undo all that they have done without Professor G. G. Scott's approbation.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE CHAPEL.

THE second walk of this term took place on 18th of May, when a large number of the members and their friends visited All Souls' College Chapel. When assembled in the Hall,

The President of Trinity (president of the society) briefly opened the proceedings, saying that through the kindness of the Warden and Fellows of the College they were met in that hall, to hear about and afterwards to see the chapel; it was the second time the society had visited the college, and he was sure that under the kind conductorship of Professor Burrows they would receive much benefit and pleasure that day. He would not detain them, but would call upon Professor Burrows to give them the history of the chapel.

Professor Burrows then delivered the following lecture on the history of the chapel:—

The recent discovery of the remains of a splendid reredos in All Souls' Chapel, which had been unknown to many generations, having been bricked up and covered, in successive centuries, with two frescoes, one above the other, has naturally excited great interest amongst antiquaries. But this discovery will surprise no one who has read in Anthony Wood and in Gutch's Notes to that work, as well as his *Collectanea Curiosa*, the facts which have come down to us respecting the foundation of the college and chapel. It may be well, however, to state at the outset of this sketch, that the researches I have been able as yet to make amongst the archives of the college, though full of interest with reference to persons and events in the history of past ages, and even, in relation to the chapel, giving some light as to the alterations of the original structure at and after the Restoration of the Stuarts, have added nothing to what is already known of the original architecture of the chapel; they afford, I am sorry to say, no help in our efforts to understand what was done by the Iconoclasts of the Reformation, what they found, or what they left. Gutch was a chaplain of All Souls in the last century and part of this; he had access to documents which are not now to be found; he examined them with loving care, and reported them with scrupulous accuracy: yet beyond the fact that this was, as the University Commissioners of 1852, say in their report, "a chantry of peculiar magnificence," and that there were two images of stone covered with silver at the east end, nothing will be found in his or any other pages that might have guided us to this particular discovery. What changes took place between the time of its erection and the Reformation we know not. It was

doubtless "defaced" at the latter period, but we have no record of it. In Elizabeth's reign the Lords High Commissioners took infinite pains to have such mass-books, vestments and other similar "monuments of superstition" as had been secretly preserved "defaced," but we have a list of these; they were all movables; there is not a word about the ornaments of the chapel itself. The work of iconoclasm had no doubt been too effectively performed in the reign of Edward VI. Of course, I am speaking architecturally, and by no means assuming that strong measures of some kind or other were not necessary under the circumstances. Nor do there seem to have been any steps taken to remove the unsightliness of the spectacle which this ruin must have presented—or at least we know of none—till the time of Charles I., and under the influence of the ecclesiastical revival of Laud. The first sign of movement in this direction, though it does not follow that others had not been previously taken, appears in the following entry, 1629: "The Communion Table in the Chapel was advanced from the middle of the Chancell to ye upper end above ye ascending steps."

The next fact we come across is the effort made by Dr. Duck, the author of the "Life of Chichele" and others, to collect funds for the restoration of the chapel. An entry of 1633 in the order books runs as follows:—"That the auni-ent Fellows should be spoken unto for their benevolence towards the providing of organs and a quire for the Chapel." And, in 1638, some hundreds of pounds were collected towards the work, but the troubles of the period put a stop to it, and we hear no more of it till 1664. The restoration of Church and King gave a fresh impulse to the college, but unfortunately not in a direction which the taste of this age can approve. Instead of restoring this beautiful work of the middle ages, it was determined to brick up the niches and canopies so as to bring the whole reredos from top to bottom to one absolute level, over which a fresco could be painted. We have reason to be thankful that the work was too deeply sunk to be wholly destroyed in the process. This was, however, bad enough; but the artist, Streater, who was the court painter, or serjeant-painter to Charles II., was not the man to make the best of even such a substitute. Nothing can be in worse taste than this painting of the Last Judgment, as far as can be gathered from the fragments which have been laid bare during the late operations,* except it may be the figures, apparently by the same hand, on the panelling which has lately been removed from under the roof, and which the taste of the Restoration period thought it proper to place so as to hide altogether from sight one of the most beautiful hammer-beam roofs in the kingdom.

The present existence of this fresco at the east end as well as of the above-mentioned ceiling was wholly unknown and unsuspected till last year, for the college had evidently become ashamed of them in less than fifty years after they were erected. In Queen Anne's reign, under the wardenship of Dr. Bernard Gardiner, who began collecting money for it in the first year of his office, and by the munificence of Dr. Clarke, Mr. Greville, Mr. Howard, Mr. Palmer, Sir William Portman, Mr. Portman, and others, the college resolved to make an entire transformation of the chapel. Their plan, consistent with the genius of the age, was to get rid of everything which could betray a Gothic origin, and to make the chapel a beautiful specimen of the Italian style. No paint or gilding was spared; costly marbles were provided for the east end; a new and far superior fresco was to cover the old one; a new ceiling of canvas, painted green and gold, was to obliterate all traces of Streater's work, which was, however, not removed. Sir James Thornhill was the presiding genius of this style in that day, and to him the work was entrusted. His was the fresco, the Assumption of

* Evelyn visited this fresco, and is followed by Walpole in ascribing it to "one Fuller," but this is a mistake. He says that "it seemed too full of naked for a chapel."

Chichele, which has just been removed by Signor Pinti, and which was not without merit, though unsuitable to modern taste. His was the plan which is to be found in the college order book, for taking out the mullions of the chapel windows (which, however, for some unknown reason, was happily never done), for "closing up the bottoms" of those windows "as high as the bottom slope," and for "altering the screen dividing the two chapels both in respect to beauty and convenience." How far Sir Christopher Wren had prepared the college for this or the earlier change we cannot say; but a drawing of a screen, which is not the same as the present one, still exists in the college under his hand, and his long life spans both periods. He was elected fellow of All Souls in 1654, and died in 1723. We know that the great sun-dial lately removed from the chapel front was his erection, and considering the enormous influence he exercised on the art and architecture of his day, it is impossible to disconnect him with the work which we, and our predecessors for 150 years past, have been familiar. The work was substantially completed in 1717, but the finishing stroke was not put to it till 1769, when the celebrated *Noli me tangere* was purchased from Raffael Mengs, who painted it at Rome, and transmitted it to England in that year. The college seems to have prided itself very highly on this transformation. Nor was it wrong, if the verdict of an impartial witness may be accepted. Chalmers, in his "History of the University of Oxford, 1810," tells us that "no chapel in Oxford is more admired by common spectators than this. It is usually observed that whatever visitor remembers anything of Oxford, remembers the beautiful chapel of All Souls, and joins in its praises; simplicity of decoration has seldom been exemplified with a more happy effect."

It was then still fresh in all its glory of green and gold, or at any rate it was far from presenting that sombre and dingy appearance which this generation has witnessed. When the time had come for a complete restoration of the fabric, when it was ascertained that neither walls nor roof could any longer hang together without being almost rebuilt, the transformation of Thornhill had no longer the charm of fashion which seemed to the last century to justify the concealment of the noblest Gothic erections. It had happily done its work; ancient and modern had decayed together. The process of necessary repair now going on has effected for the chapel what revived correctness of taste and the guesses of antiquaries, in the absence of history or tradition, might have failed to establish. The discovery of the Chichele reredos, defaced indeed, but with its gorgeous tracery and brilliant colouring still glorious, has given the *coup de grace* to the theories of the 18th century. It can scarcely be believed that either Wren or Thornhill, if now alive, would have a word to say against the process of faithful restoration which will from this time forward in all probability be commenced.

Having now noticed the modern history of the chapel, which has not been hitherto so fully depicted, let me conclude by gathering up in a few words what was already known of its general condition when it was in its early glory. It was commenced in 1437, and consecrated in 1442, by the aged founder himself, in his eighty-first year, assisted by several bishops. We have exact records of the expense of labourers, of all sorts of materials, of food, of hire of vehicles, price of horses, and, in short, all that is necessary to enable us to form correct notions of the comparative value of money. As this is nothing new, all that it is necessary to notice here is that the angels which are still to be seen in the roof of the chapel cost about 2s. apiece (and I may say in passing, that the probable cost of carving each of these which have to be replaced will be from 4*l.* to 5*l.*); that Massyngham and his servant were paid 8*s.* per week between them for the sculpture of the two "magnas ymagines lapideas situatas super summum altare;" that the glass for the chapel windows cost 1*s.* per square foot; and the bell, weighing 58*lbs.*, cost 15*s.*

The high altar was adorned with "the image of the Holy

Trinity's gilt and painted," and over it were placed the two great images just mentioned. Of all the other figures we know nothing, but the chapel was dedicated to the four fathers, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory, and they probably as well as Henry VI. and Chichele, found a place. There were no less than eight altars, six in the chapel, called *secunda altaria*, besides the high altar or *summum altare*, and one in the ante-chapel or vestibule. This is proved by the inventory of the furniture, which was of the most elaborate and magnificent kind, an inventory which still exists. The founder himself very richly endowed the chapel with vestments, plate, and other necessary ornaments, which were augmented by the first warden, Andrew, a rich and munificent man, and probably by many other benefactors. Bishop Goldwell, of Norwich, a former fellow, who died in 1498, left a legacy of 50*l.*, *circa adificationem summi altaris*. This was paid in 1503, and probably at this time the east end reached its highest point of grandeur, something having been left as yet uncompleted, or so large a sum would not have been left for the building of the high altar.* Bishop Goldwell was also commemorated in the screen, of which he was the builder, as appears by the verses given in Wood:—

"*Hunc Jacobum Goldwell, &c.*"

"*Ill Deo gratus molem hanc construxerat altam
Promptus collegii nam benefactor erat.*"

It is not improbable that some remains of this screen may be found under the wooden erection of the last century. This was also the period of the building of the old cloisters, which formed an oblong range to the northward, with the chapel as their base, and of which no trace now remains.

Much earlier than this, however, the attention of the devout had been called to Chichele's chapel; for Archbishop Stratford, the founder's successor in the primacy, had, in 1444, granted forty days' indulgence to "all Christians within the province of Canterbury, who would annually visit the chapel and devoutly say a prayer therein, *cum salutatione angelica*, for the souls of all faithful people rest in Christ." And as we discover that more than nine thousand wafers were consumed at one particular period in the chapel, we may conclude that the opportunity was widely used. Possibly, in addition to the reverence felt for Chichele's memory, and the peculiar nature of his chantry, Cardinal Stratford was influenced in this grant of an indulgence by the desire to call attention to the sanctity of the foundation derived from the special and elaborate bull of the Pope Eugenius IV., still preserved in our archives; for this was a period of renewed, or rather of novel, connection in so intimate a form with the Papacy. The system of national independence which the hereditary Plantagenets had so painfully and carefully established had been overthrown in the reign of the last Lancastrian, and the councils of the Western Church, which for a moment drew the claws of the Papacy, had been superseded by Popes far more despotic than ever. But of this I shall have to say something more in my future lecture upon the archives of the college. These hints may at least help us to understand what we are to see to-day, and aid our imaginations in the effort to realize, amidst the ruins of 440 years, the highest efforts of an expiring mediævalism. We are about to inspect the glorious inheritance which past ages have been unable to recover, but which has been so marvellously preserved for our own chastened experience, our own higher capacities for adaptation to the needs of a church not less glorious than it was in Chichele's time, not less the object of aggression, not less the envy of those whose lot has fallen in less "pleasant places."

The President of Trinity, on behalf of the society, tendered to Professor Burrows their best thanks for his inter-

*The "2*l.* left by Robert Eske, L.L.D. some time fellow in 1493, for making and setting up certain images over the high altar," was accidentally omitted in its proper place. It was afterwards mentioned by Mr. Parker.

esting and able paper, and asked him to convey to the warden and fellows their thanks for so kindly allowing them to see the chapel, and meet in the hall.

Professor Burrows should be very happy to do as requested. Mr. Parker would doubtless tell them something about its architecture when they were in the chapel.

The party then adjourned to the chapel, which is undergoing complete restoration, and saw the beautiful and richly carved and coloured stone reredos.

Mr. Parker said he had not come prepared to say much about the glorious east end of the chapel, but if he had had time to prepare he hardly knew where to go to obtain very much information, except to the documents in the hands of the college. The records quoted by Professor Burrows seemed only to go far enough to make them wish for more; but if they were carefully gone through they might yet find some account of the several figures which had adorned the beautiful reredos. It was impossible to guess as to what the figures were that had been in the niches of a reredos of that kind. He pointed out the Tau cross in the centre, which had probably had a small figure upon it. What the two large statues were on either side of the cross they had no means of knowing; but on the subject of the statues he might mention that in 1493, 217. was left for images over the high altar, just fifty years after the founder's death. He thought it very probable that in 1442, when Chichele and the four bishops met at its consecration, there were no figures there at all, but that they were gradually added from time to time, as funds were forthcoming, or the generosity of the members prompted them to add something to the glory of their chapel. If, as he really trusted would be the case, the college restored the splendid reredos, he hoped they would restore exactly its beautiful carving so that they would want no new design except for the lower portion, which was beyond restoration. Its beautiful colouring might also be copied, and made so like the original one, that could the bishops and Chichele see it again, they would see no difference. It would be a great thing to have in Oxford a chapel as it was left by the founder, especially of the age of All Souls—the 15th century, which marked the end of Gothic architecture. There were many differences between the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, and they all had their beauties, and as Oxford had no specimens of the earlier dates, he should much like the University to have preserved in it one of the last, if they could not one or the first specimens of Gothic architecture. It was difficult to describe the reredos without referring to the general history of Gothic architecture, but it seemed to him that its beauty depended entirely upon the great variety of small detail, which was brought into great uniformity. He contrasted the flat style of the reredos, with the lofty plain arches relieved by bold and prominent capitals of the 13th century; there were no deep lights and shades in the former, but a comparatively flat surface, which yet had its beauties. The designers of the 14th century seemed not to have had marked contrasts as their main object, but to have attempted to follow nature; but in the 15th century they reverted to the conventional style, and depended upon flat surfaces worked out in minute detail. A reredos of that kind could not have been attempted in the 13th century. Though it was shallow and flat, yet on account of the minute beauty of all the small and shallow carving he thought they could not but see in it a very great triumph of art. In Oxford two reredos stood out prominently; the one at New, and that at Magdalen College. That at New was said to be somewhat of a copy of the original; how far it was he could not tell, as no drawing or fragment of it remained, but they all knew it was placed in the hands of Mr. Wyatt, and as whenever he undertook a Gothic edifice he invariably spoiled it, he did not think it was likely to be a copy of the one the founders left. No one had ever attempted to suppose that there was a previous

screen like that at Magdalen. Consequently the reredos of All Souls stood out as the only one which was left by a founder at Oxford, and as a specimen of a very important feature of architecture. He trusted the fellows would not allow the screen to be covered up again, but would restore it to the state in which Chichele left it. In the present day a man might write history and do great service; he might search among ancient records and bring to light many hidden things, which threw light on the history of the country; but however great and valuable that history might be, it could not bear comparison with the work which the college might undertake, of uncovering and restoring an illustrated page of history such as that reredos, which illustrated not only the architecture, but the history and life of the period in which it was erected.

This concluded the proceedings, and the party proceeded to the cloisters, to inspect the pictures formerly on the ceiling, painted by Streeter, and to see the valuable and extensive library.

WOLVERHAMPTON CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Town Council, a letter having been received from the hon. secretary of the association announcing the intention of visiting Wolverhampton during the entire first week in August (5th to 10th), the following resolution was passed:—"That this council learns with pleasure that the members of the British Archæological Association have made arrangements to visit this borough in the month of August next, and that this council begs to assure the association of the interest and pleasure they take in the proposed visit, which they trust will be made one of pleasure and instruction."

The Mayor said he would ask every member of the council to assist him in the matter, so that he might be able to receive the members of this association with credit to the town. Personally, he would do all that he possibly could, and considering that it was a matter of great importance to the borough, he hoped that other members of the council would do the same.

[SCOTLAND.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE last meeting of this society for the present session was held in the Royal Institution, on the 10th instant; the Rev. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., in the chair.

A ballot having been taken, Edward Alexander Prentice Esq., Montreal, was admitted a fellow; Rev. J. G. Michie A.M., Migvie, Aberdeenshire, a corresponding member; George Stephens, Esq., F.S.A., Professor of the English Language and Literature, University of Copenhagen, author of "The Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England," an honorary member the society, on the recommendation of the council.

The following papers were read:—

I. *Notice of an Original Document, relating to a proposed Invasion of Scotland by King Henry VII. in the year 1497.* By David Laing, Esq., For. Sec. S.A. Scot.

This document, now in the possession of Mr Laing, exhibited to the meeting. It is dated 1497, and is connected with the history of Perkin Warbeck. It is a general form of requisition, with the names of persons and places left blank and filled up in a different hand, requiring the person to furnish 20*l.* for the purpose of carrying on a substantial war to be continued upon the Scots "until such time as we shall invade the realm of Scotland in our own person."

II. *Notice of a Third Inscribed Stone at Kirkmadrine, Wigtonshire.* By Arthur Mitchell, Esq., M.D. Sec. S.A. Scot.

In this communication, Dr. Mitchell described his manuscript description of the three stones, with copies

the inscriptions on them, "as they stand in the churchyard of Kirkmadrine," had come into his possession. The correctness of the descriptions given of the two stones, of which casts are now in the museum, gave a strong presumption in favour of the correctness of the description of the third stone, which could not now be found. Inscribed stones of that early Christian period were so rare in Scotland, that this record of one which was now lost was extremely interesting and valuable.

III. *Results of Excavations at the Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldshay, Orkney, during the Summers of 1870 and 1871.* By William Trail, M.D., of Woodwick, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

The mound in which these excavations were made, and which was locally known as "The Castle of Burrian," is situated at the southern extremity of the island of North Ronaldshay, the most northerly of the Orkney group. The mound was found to cover the ruins of one of the structures known as "Brochs or Pictish Towers," which measured thirty feet diameter internally, and had some parts of its walls still standing to the height of ten feet. In the enclosure there was a well six feet deep with steps cut in the rock leading down to it; and round the exterior of the tower were the foundations of a number of outbuildings. Distinct evidence was obtained of two periods of occupation of the principal structure, as a paved floor and various partition walls were found built upon the *détritus* that overlaid and concealed the original floor. The collection of objects found, which was exhibited at the meeting, and has been presented by Dr. Trail to the museum, is no less remarkable for the extraordinary number and variety of the implements, &c., which have thus been recovered, than for its archaeological value and interest as a whole. Among the articles of special interest which it contains are a slab of sandstone with a cross of a very early form and an Ogham inscription incised upon it; two metatarsal bones of the hog, with two of the "symbols" peculiar to the sculptured stones incised upon them, and a water-rolled stone having three intersecting triangles cut on both its faces. The collection comprises about seventy bone pins, needles, and bodkins. A number of the pins, though small, are made with much skill and taste. One has its head carved in imitation of two horses' heads. There are no fewer than twenty-three combs, eleven of which are combs for the hair, and finally ornamented; the other twelve being of the description known as long-handled combs. A number of bone implements, made from the bones of the whale, are of quite unusual forms, and their uses are somewhat uncertain. A large quantity of pottery, some of which is ornamented, a glass bead, and a small fragment of a glass vessel, three bronze pins, and spearheads, knife blades, &c., of iron were also found. The most curious object of iron was a small square-shaped bell, which had been coated with bronze, and is of the form usually connected with early ecclesiastical sites.

IV. *Notes on the Excavation of a Weem, or "Pict's House," at Tealing, Forfarshire.* By Andrew Jervise, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

This underground chamber, which was accidentally discovered during agricultural operations in 1871, has been cleared out, and surrounded with a railing, by Mrs Scrymgeour-Fotheringham, of Tealing. It is of the usual carved form, but larger than usual, being 80 feet in length, 8½ feet broad at the widest part, and over 6 feet high. Samian ware was found in it, among the ordinary coarse pottery. Several bronze rings, stone whorls, stone cups, querns, &c., were also found.

V. *Notes on the Evidence of Spinning and Weaving in the Brochs or Pictish Towers, supplied by the Whorls and Long-handled Combs found in them.* By Joseph Anderson, keeper of the Museum.

Abundant evidence of spinning is afforded by the large numbers of whorls for the distaff found in the brochs. A variety of conjectures had been made as to the probable use

of the long-handled combs, but the author had come to the conclusion that they were the implements used for driving the weft in the upright loom of ancient times. This was borne out both by the form of the implement and the peculiar marks of wear upon its teeth. In England these combs were usually found with Roman remains, and passages were cited from the works of Ovid, Virgil, Juvenal, &c., which showed that combs were used for this purpose by Roman and by Gaulish weavers. Alexander Neckham refers to its use in England in the 12th century. The only branch of manufacture in which the upright mode of weaving had been continued to modern times was that of carpet weaving, and a comb with a long handle was still used for that purpose. One of those used by Hindoo carpet-weavers was exhibited.

The other papers were as follows:—

VI. *Notice of Major-General William Roy, from the Parish Registers of Carlisle and other sources.* By W. Ranken Watson, Esq., Carlisle.

VII. *Descriptive Catalogue of the Roman Consular and Family Coins (Denarii) in the Cabinets of the Museum of the Society.* By George Sim, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Curator of Coins.

VIII. *Notes of the Occurrence of the small-sized Ox, Bos Longifrons (Owen), in Scotland.* By John Alexander Smith, Esq., M.D., V.P.S.A. Scot.

IX. *Note on a Bronze Patella, having an Anglo-Saxon Inscription on the Handle, found at Friar's Carse, Dumfriesshire.* By Ralph Carr, of Hedgely, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Chairman, in the name of the society, presented Mr. Thomas B. Johnston, the late treasurer, with a handsome piece of plate, bearing an appropriate inscription, in token of their grateful estimation of his services as treasurer for twenty-one years. Mr. Johnston suitably replied.

The following donations to the museum and library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the donors:—

1. Tortoise Brooch and Bronze Pin, found in the Island of Tiree—by Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Glasgow.
2. Finely Engraved Highland Powder Horn, with inscription and date 1694—by Mr. Jardine, Sciennes Hill.
3. Ring-Brooch of Silver, inscribed *Iesus Nazarens Rex*—by Mrs. Scott, Mansionhouse Road, through George Sim, Esq., Curator of Coins.
4. Portions of Two Urns finely ornamented, Pieces of a Bronze Dagger, and a Polished Stone Object pierced by holes at each end, found together at Callachally, Glenforsa, Island of Mull—by Colonel Greenhill Gardyne, of Glenforsa, through Captain T. P. Whyte, R.E. of H.M. Ordnance Survey.
5. Three large Vessels of Steatite, two with handles, found in a moss in the Island of Unst, Shetland—by Rev. Z. M. Hamilton, D.D., Bressay, Shetland.
6. Ring of Shale, found at West Calder—by Mr. Andrew Purdie, West Mains, West Calder.
7. Cast in Brass of an old Highland Brooch, 6 inches diameter—by Peter Reid, Esq., Glasgow.
8. "Trot-cosy" which belonged to the late John Berry, of Tayfield in the early part of the eighteenth century—by John Berry, Esq., of Tayfield, Dundee.
9. Double-margined Comb of Wood—by T. B. Johnston, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot.
10. Hardhead of Francis and Mary (1561), found in a garden at St. Andrews—by William Taap, Esq., Teviot Row.
11. Oval Medallion, Brass—Hercules and Omphale—by George Sim, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., Curator of Coins.
12. Forty Plans and Sections of Mounds, Cairns, Brochs, &c., in Caithness—by the representatives of the late Mr. R. J. Shearer, in corresponding member of the society.
13. The Funerals of Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen—the original edition. "Aberdene: Printed by Edward Raban, 1035. 4to"—by Mr. David Taylor, through David Laing, Esq., For. Sec.
14. Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, *via* Bhamo, Calcutta, 1871. 8vo—by the author, John Anderson, M.D., medical officer and naturalist to the expedition.
15. *Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France.* Tome trentedeuxieme—by the Society.
16. *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1871-72*—by the Society.
17. *The Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen from 1550 to 1658* By John Scot of Scotstarvet—by the Editor, Rev. Charles Rogers, L.L.D., F.S.A. Scot.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

ON Thursday, the 13th inst., a general meeting was held at the society's rooms, Conduit-street; Captain J. BRITTEN in the chair.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman congratulated the meeting on the large accession of new members, the Duke of Manchester, Earl Granville, K.G., Sir Henry Holland, Sir Richard Wallace, Viscount Newry, M.P., Sir Edward Belcher, Messrs. Warren de la Rue, F.R.S., William Spottiswoode, F.R.S., and Professor Sylvester, F.R.S., being among those elected during the present year.

After a satisfactory meeting, a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. George Browning, the honorary secretary, and to the chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

THE OLD STONE CHAIR OF HULL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The lump of stone which your correspondent, John Symons, M.R.I.A., of Hull, has designated a stone chair, and thence declared it to be the "stone chair at the end of the Charter House Lane,"* mentioned in the Chambers's MSS., is not and never has been a stone chair. Its very appearance, bevelled on all sides, with a defaced scroll at the corner, shows it to be what the finder (W. Sissons, Esq., architect) says it is, nothing but the base of some pillar or cross, which has at one time been near to the Charter House, in Hull. The quotations from the Chambers' MSS. are entirely fiction. The MSS. are in my possession, and there is not a word about the stone chair in them. Mr. Symons gets his quotations about Chambers from the work of Mr. C. Frost, who wrote the "Notices of Early Hull;" but Mr. Frost admitted to me that he had never seen the MSS., but the quotations were given by Mr. John Crosse, of Hull, in whose possession the MSS. were, and which, at his death, were purchased by me. I am rather surprised my friend Symons should put his communication in the *Antiquary*, after having his statement refuted in Hull.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

13, Savile Street, Hull, June 20.

SUN WORSHIPPERS.

SIR,—It is no slight inducement that will take a person into so exposed a situation as Salisbury Plain at the chilling hour of 3 o'clock in the morning; but unless bad weather prevails a group of visitors, more or less numerous, is sure to assemble at that hour of dawn on every 21st of June, there to watch for the rising sun. As the hour approaches, they gather to the circles of Stonehenge, from the centre of which, looking north-east, a block of stone, set at some distance from the ruin, is so seen as that its top coincides with the line of the horizon, and, if no mist or cloud prevent, the sun as it rises on this, the morning of the longest day in the year, will be seen coming up exactly over the centre of the stone, known, from this circumstance, as the Pointer. Our group of watchers yesterday morning numbered some thirty-five, assembled chiefly from the neighbouring towns—four of them, however, from London, who had walked from Salisbury through the night, for the chance of seeing this interesting proof of the solar arrangement of the circles of Stonehenge. As one who has now on several occasions been present and seen the sun thus come up over the Pointer and strike its

first rays through the central entrance on to the so-called Altar Stone of the ruin, I commend this obvious proof of solar worship in its constructors to those recent theorists who see in Stonehenge only a memorial of a battle or a victory. Let a visitor, also, on any day at noon, look to this Pointer, and see if the huge stone be not set at such a particular inclination as to be like the gnomon of a sundial.

WILLIAM BECK.

Stamford Hill, June 22.

QUERIES.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents inform me to whom Cowdry House, near Petworth, Sussex (destroyed by fire in 1793), belonged in the year 1694? Also, I wish to know whether the then possessor was married; and, if so, the Christian name (or names) of his lady? E. R.

June 13.

EXPLORATIONS IN ROME.

THE eminent archaeologist, Mr. J. H. Parker, B.C., who has been again prosecuting his researches during the winter at Rome, announced a few months since that he had passed through the subterranean passage from the vestibule of the great ancient Mamertine Prison under the church of the Crucifixion, near the arch of Septimius Severus, and the principal chambers of that prison called the *Lautumice*,—a passage about eighty yards in length, and constructed of large blocks of tufa.

Mr. Parker has since had another passage excavated, leading from the subterranean painted chambers of the time of the Emperor Hadrian, on the eastern side of the great central building of the *thermæ* of Antoninus Caracalla, to other painted chambers of the same period which had been exposed some ten years since. "All these chambers are from 20 to 30 feet below the level of the soil, and have only been very partially excavated for want of the necessary funds. They are, in all probability, all parts of one great house or palace, called in the *Regionary Catalogue* of the 4th century *Privata Hadriani*, or private house of the Emperor Hadrian, in the 12th regio."

Mr. Parker still appears to advocate the formation of a company to explore some of the more remarkable sites in Rome on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted, but up to the present time his endeavours to obtain the requisite support have not been successful, and his plans are consequently in abeyance.

Mr. Parker has already done so much for archaeology, that we cannot do otherwise than wish him every success in ultimately obtaining the needful funds for carrying on his proposed excavations.

A SUBMERGED CITY.—The *St. Augustine* (Florida) *Press* gives an account of the discovery of a submerged city in that State:—During heavy gales which prevailed last fall, it says, the tide was driven so low in the North River that a remarkable discovery was made. The remains of an ancient city were disclosed. Several wells, welled in with coquina, are now visible under water, but the foundations of the houses can only be felt with a pole. Further investigations have also brought to light a coquina quarry on this same site, but in the midst of a dense hammock. The rock is of a quality equal to any on Anastasia Island, and the quarry has been extensively used.

BELLE SAUVAGE.—Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in raking over their title-deeds, have discovered that the name of the inn upon which their premises stand was formerly the "Bell on the Hoop," or "Savage's Inn," and eventually became contracted to "Bell Savage's Inn," or, shorter still, "Bell Savage."

* See *Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 131.

SALE OF THE GILLOTT COLLECTION.

By MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS,

At their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square.

THIRD PORTION—MAY 3 AND 4, 1872.

(Concluded from p. 148.)

FIFTH AND SIXTH DAYS' SALE.

308. The Mandolin Player, by C. Bega, 29*l*.

By N. BERGHEN.

309. The Ferry Boat—moonlight, 28*l*.310. A Party of Muleteers, signed, 42*l*.311. The Prodigal Feeding the Swine, by Bloemart, 113*l*.—*Colnaghi*.312. SS. Peter and Paul, by M. A. Caravaggio, 27*l*.313. St. John, seated, by A. Caracci, from Lord Coventry's collection, 26*l*.

By A. CUYP.

314. Interior of a Farm Building, with Peasants, 14*l*.315. A Dutch Meadow, with woman milking a cow, &c., 54*l*.—*Colnaghi*.316. A Landscape, 17*l*.317. The Sleeping Herdsman, in a landscape, see Smith's Catalogue, 120*l*.—*Sedelmeyer*.318. Interior of a Shed, with a peasant and two cows, &c., 64*l*.—*Colnaghi*.319. A Grand Italian Landscape, with figures crossing a bridge, by Claude, 27*l*.320. A Grand Bird's Eye View in Holland, by P. De Koning, 603*l*.—*Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York*.321. Peasants, with animals at a fountain, in imitation of K. du Jardin, on copper, by Dietrich, 42*l*.322. Interior of a Cellar, with three figures, by G. Dow, 88*l*.—*Hicks*.

By K. DU JARDIN.

323. An Italian Landscape, with two peasants, signed, and dated 1675, 78*l*.324. A View in Rome, 42*l*.325. View off a Dutch Port, by Everdingen, 48*l*.326. The Madonna and Child, after Raffaele, by Sasso Ferrato, 183*l*.327. The Repose of the Holy Family, with St. Catherine, by Mazzolino di Ferrara, 78*l*.328. Domestic Felicity, by J. B. Greuze, 252*l*.—*Met. Mus., New York*.329. The Virgin and Child and St. John, by Giorgione, 10*l*.330. A Grand Forest Scene, by M. Hobbema, 231*l*.—*Captain Lowther*.331. A Rocky Landscape, by J. Huysman de Malines, 35*l*.

By J. MOUCHERON and A. VAN DE VELDE.

332. An Italian Landscape, 84*l*.333. An Italian Landscape, 84*l*.334. Interior of a Cathedral, by P. Noefs, 42*l*.

By ISAAC OSTADE.

335. A Party of Peasants, signed, 58*l*.—*Everard*.336. A Group of Peasants before a Charlatan, oval, 22*l*.337. Interior, with a hurdy-gurdy player, 32*l*.—*Everard*.338. Interior, with boors playing cards, by A. Ostade, 11*l*.339. A Classical Composition, with a ruined temple and figures, by P. Patel, signed and dated, 10*l*.

By PLATZER.

340. The Triumph of Bacchus, from Lord Northwick's collection, 84*l*.—*Everard*.341. A Fete Champetre, on copper, 29*l*.342. The Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, 73*l*.—*Everard*.343. A Landscape, with muleteers, &c., at a watering-place, signed, by A. Pynacker, 21*l*.344. The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Rembrandt, 22*l*.345. St. Joseph, by Joseph Ribera (Il Spagnoletto), signed, 33*l*.346. The Repose of the Holy Family, with St. Elizabeth, St. John, and Angels, by Rotenbaemer, Breughel, and Van Kessel, 168*l*.

By RUBENS.

347. The Assumption of the Virgin, 39*l*.

348. Two Angels Bearing a Festoon of Foliage and Flowers; and

349. The Companion, 26*l*.350. The Family of Rubens. The artist in the character of St. George, preceded by his three wives, presenting themselves to the Virgin, who receives them, holding the infant Christ in her arms, a group of four infant angels above, St. Jerome and an angel in front. From the Balbi Palace at Genoa, and the collection of Mr. Walsh Porter, 1810, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in., engraved, 1291*l*.—*Colnaghi*.

By JACOB RUYSDAEL.

351. A View in Holland, 66*l*.—*Jones*.352. A Road Through a Cornfield, 86*l*.—*Jones*.353. A View in Guelderland, with a church and a chateau in the foreground, signed, 315*l*.—*Jones*.354. A Group of Four Peasants before an inn, by Jan Steen, 33*l*.355. A Grand Naval Engagement between the Dutch and English Fleets, by Abraham Storck, from the collection of G. Gee, Esq., 84*l*.356. A Grand Coast Scene, with a shipwreck, by Tempesta, 16*l*.

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357. Interior, with an alchemist, attendant, &c., signed, from the collection of G. Gee, Esq., 399*l*.—*Betts*.358. Interior, with peasants, 84*l*.359. Peasants, with horses, a *pasticcio*, 31*l*.360. The Agony in the Garden, by Tintoretto, from the collection of Lord Northwick, 12*l*.361. A Grand Mediterranean Coast Scene, by J. Vernet, signed and dated, 117*l*.

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WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS.

366. A Classical Composition, by G. Barrett, 54*l*.

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367. Coming into Port, 17*l*.368. A Waterfall, 8*l*.369. A View in Wales, by R. S. Bond, 42*l*.370. Brittany Sheep, by Rosa Bonheur, 1868, engraved by Zobe 210*l*.—*Pilgeram and Lefevre*.

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371. Gamesters Quarrelling, 94*l*.—*Agnew*.372. The Brigands' Repast, 96*l*.—*Vokins*.373. The Falconer, 78*l*.—*Vokins*.374. The Farewell, 220*l*.—*Grundy*.375. A Landscape, with sheep; sunshine after a shower, by J. Constable, R.A., 44*l*.

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376. Rocks and Trees, in black chalk, 7*l*.377. A Ruined Abbey, in sepia, 21*l*.378. Windsor Castle, from the Thames, in sepia, 24*l*.379. Haddon Hall, with cows, in sepia, 28*l*.380. The Tuileries Gardens, in sepia, 23*l*.381. A Mountainous Lake Scene, 28*l*.382. Showery Weather, 12*l*.383. On the Thames, with hay barges and boats, 57*l*.—*Agnew*.384. A Valley in Wales, with horsemen and cattle, 21*l*.385. A Quiet Pool, 38*l*.—*Tooth*.386. A Welsh Valley, with drovers and cattle, 86*l*.—*Tooth*.387. Milking Time, 99*l*.—*Agnew*.388. A Coast Scene, with figures and boats, 34*l*.—*Tooth*.389. The New Inn, Lynnmouth, 19*l*.390. Old Cottages, 22*l*.391. An Overshot Mill in Wales, with figures, 85*l*.—*Permain*.392. Grassmere Church, 19*l*.393. Tintern Abbey, 30*l*.—*Permain*.394. Lancaster Sands, with a farmer on horseback and fishermen 120*l*.—*Tooth*.395. Val Crucis Abbey, 26*l*.396. A Mountainous Landscape—a sketch, 24*l*.397. Greenwich Hospital, 92*l*.—*Permain*.398. A Garden Terrace in North Wales, 48*l*.—*Hugh*.399. A Rocky River Scene, with angler, 189*l*.—*Betts*.400. Fort Rouge, Calais, 52*l*.—*Hugh*.401. Mountainous River Scene, 25*l*.—*Permain*.402. Ploughing, 168*l*.—*Agnew*.403. A Lake Scene, with sheep and figures, 278*l*.—*Agnew*.404. A Farm, with cows and ducks near a pool, 451*l*.—*Grundy*.

By E. W. COOKE, R.A.

405. Scheveling Shore, 131*l*.—*Tooth*.406. Fisherman in a Boat, in a chalk case, 31*l*.407. A Landscape (with figures, E. Verboeckhoven), by J. B. De Jonghe, 56*l*.408. A Bird's Eye View over a River, with boats, figures, and cattle, by P. De Wint, 315*l*.—*Agnew*.409. An Eastern Palace, by T. C. Dibden, 22*l*.

By COPLEY FIELDING.

410. A River Scene, with a windmill, 22*l*.411. A Mountainous River Scene, 63*l*.—*Bullock*.412. An Open Landscape, with a peasant and cows, 31*l*.—*Bullock*.413. View over a Valley, with a man on a road, 52*l*.—*Bullock*.414. A Mountainous Landscape, with cascade and two figures in the foreground, 42*l*.—*Bullock*.

415. The Stage Coach Incident, a sketch, by W. P. Frith, R.A.

By W. E. FROST, R.A.

416. Bacchantes Dancing—arched top, 67*l*.—*Vokins*.417. Venus, with Cupid and nymphs, 31*l*.—*Vokins*.418. Flora Crowned by Nymphs, 27*l*.—*Vokins*.419. "Bringing Home the Calf," by Birket Foster, 171*l*.—*Smith*.420. Two Peasants with Sheep, by T. Gainsborough, R.A., a sketch in chalk, 5*l*.

By J. D. HARDING.

420. Peasants in Conversation at a roadside cross, 46*l*.—*Permain*.
 422. A Market Place in an Italian town, 53*l*.—*Permain*.
 423. View in Italy, with figures, 43*l*.—*Permain*.

By H. H. HARRIS.

424. A Cornfield, 8*l*.
 425. A Road Scene, with herdsmen and cows, 7*l*.
 426. Via Crucis Abbey, 6*l*.
 427. Evening; boy driving sheep, 11*l*.
 428. A Road Scene, with mounted peasant and sheep.
 429. Old Street at Dinan, Brittany, 13*l*.
 430. A Summer's Evening; a landscape with cottage and cows, 16*l*.
 431. Interior of a Welsh Farmhouse, 16*l*.
 432. On the Hills above Bettws-y-Coed, 18*l*.
 433. Mountain Crag near Capel Curig, North Wales, 22*l*.

By JAMES HOLLAND.

434. The Convent, Batalha, 36*l*.
 435. Rouen; a street scene, 1*l*. 10*s*.
 436. Ponte del Cavallo, Venice, 16*l*.
 437. S. Tomaso, Genoa, 11*l*.
 438. A Canal Scene, Delft, 14*l*.
 439. The Thames at Greenwich, 4*l*.
 440. On the Grand Canal, Venice, 22*l*.
 441. Interior of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 7*l*.
 442. Rotterdam, 34*l*.
 443. Rotterdam, October, 1845, 4*l*.
 444. Lisbon, 34*l*.—*Permain*.
 445. Old Cottage and Figure, North Wales, 21*l*.—*Permain*.
 446. A Canal Scene, Venice, 30*l*.—*Permain*.
 447. After Market, Venice, 54*l*.—*Permain*.
 448. A Canal Scene, Venice, 44*l*.—*Permain*.

By W. HUNT.

449. A Lady Sewing, 15*l*.
 450. A Lady Drawing—candlelight, 57*l*.—*Vokins*.
 451. A Boy with a Pitcher, 94*l*.—*Vokins*.
 452. The Magdalene, 9*l*.
 453. A Gipsy Tent, 24*l*.
 454. Rustic Toilet, 31*l*.
 455. The Restless Sitter, 409*l*.—*Addington*.
 456. White Camellia, Grapes, and Hollyberries, 205*l*.—*Cox*.
 457. Apples and Purple Grapes, 131*l*.—*Betts*.
 458. Apples and Black Grapes, 110*l*.—*Agnew*.
 459. Apple, Purple Grapes, and Holly, 47*l*.—*Agnew*.
 460. Black and White Grapes, Apple, Raspberry, Currants, and Eggs, 52*l*.—*Agnew*.
 461. A Pear, a Quince, Chestnuts, and Hips, 131*l*.—*Vokins*.
 461*. Apple and Purple Grapes, 89*l*.—*Agnew*.
 462. A Chaffinch's Nest and Wild Rose, 267*l*.—*Vokins*.
 463. Spring Gatherings, 619*l*.—*Agnew*.
 464. Purple Grapes and Apple, 189*l*.—*Cox*.
 465. Goldfinch's and Chaffinch's Nests and May-blossom, 189*l*.—*Permain*.
 466. Black Grapes and Apple, 45*l*.—*Permain*.
 467. Primroses and Hedge Sparrow's Nest, 262*l*.—*Vokins*.
 468. Black and White Grapes and Strawberries, 63*l*.—*Permain*.
 469. Nest of the Long-tailed Tit, Holly, and Double May-blossom, 147*l*.—*Salé*.
 470. Primroses and Cherry-blossom, 257*l*.—*Agnew*.
 471. Blackberries, Nuts, Shell, and Hips, 58*l*.—*Cheshire*.
 472. The Nut Gatherer, 58*l*.—*Cheshire*.
 473. Wayfarers, 262*l*.—*Rhodes*.
 474. Flowers and Fruit, by Mrs. Margetts, 32*l*.

By J. MARTIN, K.L., 1833.

475. A River Scene, with bathers, 74*l*.—*White*.
 476. A Park Scene, with church, 22*l*.—*White*.
 477. The Angel Appearing to the Shepherds, 53*l*.—*White*.
 478. A Landscape, with a man and dog, 46*l*.—*White*.
 479. A Classical Landscape, with figures, 38*l*.—*White*.

By W. MÜLLER.

480. Hagar and Ishmael, a sketch for the picture, 9*l*.—*Woodcock*.
 481. A Sheikh Reposing, 10*l*.—*Woodcock*.
 482. Mill Cottage, North Wales, 58*l*.—*Woodcock*.
 483. Interior of a Studio, 27*l*.—*Woodcock*.

By J. NASH, 1835.

484. An Old Mill, with angler, 16*l*.
 485. An Old Hall—haymakers reposing, 21*l*.

By J. P. PETTITT, 1865.

487. The Grove, Stanmore, 17*l*.—*Cox*.
 488. The Avenue at the Grove, 8*l*.—*Cox*.
 489. A Garden Walk at the Grove, 16*l*.—*Cox*.
 490. The Rose Garden, 35*l*.—*Cox*.
 491. The Garden Terrace, 43*l*.—*Cox*.
 492. The Flower Garden, 42*l*.—*Cox*.

By P. F. POOLE, R.A.

493. A Girl at a Stile, 23*l*.—*Permain*.
 494. A Girl at a Spring, 57*l*.—*Permain*.
 495. The Rustic Toilet, 73*l*.—*Permain*.

By J. B. PYNE, 1857.

496. A River Scene, with boats, figures, and cows, 37*l*.
 497. A Road at the Edge of a Wood, 21*l*.
 498. A View in Greece, with a ruin and figures, by D. Roberts, R.A., 1835, 56*l*.

By C. STANFIELD, R.A.

499. A Canal Scene, Venice, with figures 84*l*.—*Lance*.
 500. Fort Rouge, Calais, 378*l*.—*Lance*.
 501. Interior, with figures at a repast, by Stephanhoff, 8*l*.
 502. Barnaby Rudge and his Mother, by F. W. Topham, from the collection of Charles Dickens, to whom it was presented by the artist, 115*l*.—*Hugh*.

By J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

503. A Rocky River Scene, with a river falling in a cascade, &c., 147*l*.—*Agnew*.
 504. On the Thames, with boats and richly-wooded banks, 472*l*.—*Agnew*.
 505. The Source of the Tamar—a Moor scene—with laden mules descending a hill, 367*l*.—*Agnew*.
 506. Pottersdale, 850*l*.—*Agnew*.
 507. Powis Castle, engraved in the "England and Wales" series, 1,270*l*.—*Agnew*.
 508. Windermere, engraved in the "England and Wales" series, 2,047*l*.—*Lane*.
 509. Brentburn Priory, engraved in the "England and Wales" series, 1,113*l*.—*Cox*.
 510. Zurich, 745*l*.—*Vokins*.
 511. Hastings Beach—The Fish Market, 1,155*l*.—*Vokins*.
 512. Heidelberg, 2,782*l*.—*Lane*.
 513. Ehrenbreitstein, 2,782*l*.—*Agnew*.
 514. Bamborough Castle, from the collection of the Rev. E. Coleridge, exhibited at Manchester, 1867, 3,307*l*.—*Lane*.

By F. TAYLER.

515. Young Anglers, 71*l*.—*Page*.
 516. Meg Dod's Cottage, 64*l*.—*Page*.
 517. Return from the Hunt, 147*l*.—*Cox*.

UNKNOWN.

518. A Landscape, with a felled tree, 23*l*.
 519. A Highland Game, 9*l*.
 520. A Road Scene, with figures, 11*l*.
 521. The Stable Door, by H. Valter, 3*l*.

By J. VARLEY.

522. A Park Scene, with deer and ducks, 32*l*.
 523. A Coast Scene, with a castle and cows, 42*l*.
 524. View in St. Petersburg, by A. Vickera, 1*l*. 1*s*.
 525. Interior, with figures—in Indian ink, by Sir D. Wilkie, R.A.—8*l*.

Total of six days' sale	£173.310
„ musical instruments	4.795
	£177.505

MISCELLANEA.

HERE is a cutting from an American paper, written with the usual levity of the press of that country:—"Boston is tearing down its oldest house, and eagerly looking for relics among the splinters and brickbats. The papers say that the house is over two hundred years old, that it was built by a Dutchman, and occupied during the revolution by a party of French officers. Among the relics thus far discovered are 'old buttons, coins, and a bullet.' A cannon-ball is confidently expected in the cellar."

THE WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting this year at Trowbridge. The date of meeting has not yet been finally arranged, but it will probably be either the last week in July or the first week in August.

ROMAN COINS, to the number of 150, have been recently discovered in a field in the occupation of Mr. Penny, Combe-farm, Crewkerne. They are principally of the reign of Constantine, and are in good state of preservation. Some of them were coined in London, and others at Treves.

WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.—The committee who did such service in extending the searches for Roman remains have been so reduced in number as to be unable to continue the work in the same spirit. They have, therefore, induced the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Shrewsbury to take up their work. It is intended to look for subscriptions to preserve the remains already discovered, as well as to defray the expenses of further excavations. A more interesting field for antiquarian inquiry is hardly to be found.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

POPULARIZATION OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE promotion of the study of Archæology has now become a matter of real importance, and a knowledge of its leading features essential to every historical student. It is not within the limits of the writers of our national history to embrace every detail illustrative of the scenes of important events connected therewith, this is more especially the province of the local topographer; the one supplies the general framework, the other fills in the detail. The desirability, therefore, for encouraging the study of Archæological science and directing the popular taste in this direction will be scarcely a matter on which there can be any doubt. The main consideration is, how the work can be accomplished, and it will be the object of these remarks to suggest the means.

There are very few of our large towns without an Institute of some kind, literary or scientific, and it would not be difficult to attach to each of these a section devoted to the promotion of antiquarian research. At first the number might be only small, and the results of their labour seem insignificant, but if these few continue firm in their purpose, their numbers will increase, and little by little their accumulation of facts of local interest also. So alluring is the pursuit, that there is little fear of its attractiveness decreasing, when fairly awakened.

An Archæological section or (as it sometimes takes the form of) field club once established, the collection of cognate matters will follow as a matter of course; such as books, prints, MSS., maps, and drawings illustrative of the district; coins, pottery, and other remains. The proceedings at these meetings would embrace the reading of papers, exhibition of drawings, prints, &c.; discussion on the papers read, and when occasion served a field day might be devoted to the investigation of some neighbouring vestige of antiquity, or unearthing the foundation of some forgotten edifice. One result of the pursuance of such a plan would be the formation of a good basis for a local museum: collections of this kind are always instructive and full of interest. It is impossible to estimate the irreparable loss which many localities have sustained by the removal of what may be termed "portable antiquities," which might have been preserved to the district with which they were historically associated had there been a suitable place for them. Whereas we repeatedly

find objects in local and often in public museums completely out of their element through the severance of the connection with which they locally belong.

Another special ground for local antiquarian societies to work in, is the development of parochial history. Isolated instances occur in which this has been meritoriously accomplished by individual efforts; we have only to refer to one or two of these examples to prove how deeply interesting these village memorials may become in the hands of a persevering and painstaking provincial topographer. Alike instructing to the naturalist and the antiquary is Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," a remote village, of which we should have known little but for the loving labours of its rector. Wood's "History of Egam," the plague-stricken village of the Derbyshire Peak, is another instance. "Mastin's Naseby," "Bartlett's Manulla," and numerous others might be added. In fact, there is an almost unlimited field for investigation of this description in our rural districts hitherto untouched.

As we showed in a former article on "Our National Antiquities," that the publication of a series of reports on such as yet remain would stimulate local efforts, so also would these provincial institutions contribute largely to this preservation, and to the promotion of a more general desire to acquire an intimate knowledge of their history, and the part they played in the scenes of our national history.

It might be possible to make some arrangements for a general interchange of correspondence between institutions of this character, and to adopt some means of representation at the meetings of the leading antiquarian societies, either by way of personal membership of one or two principal members of each of the provincial sections, or by the recognition of a corresponding secretary; and one of the first steps to take, should be to ascertain what local societies already exist and endeavour to promote united action between them. The columns of the *Antiquary* could be rendered available for this purpose, and by thus becoming the organ of these institutions, its circulation and usefulness would greatly increase, and its mission would be better fulfilled by furthering the objects which these valuable societies are designed to promote.

VIATOR.

THE corporation of Exeter have resolved to invite the Archæological Institute to hold their next annual meeting in Exeter—as, according to the proposer of the resolution, "the advent of such peripatetic bodies to a neighbourhood did them all good. They not only rubbed up their intellectual faculties, but in a lower point of view, that of improving trade, conferred great benefit."

THOMAS CHAUCER.

I.

ON page 121, Vol. II. of the *Antiquary*, will be found a short reference to the undoubted tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, in Poets' Corner. The tomb of his reputed son, Thomas Chaucer, is a much grander affair.

It stands in Ewelme church, Oxfordshire, and covers the remains of himself and wife, who was Maude, or Matilda, daughter and heiress of Sir John Burghersh, of baronial family, with large landed estates. This tomb was erected by their only child, Alice, widow of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, murdered in 1450. She survived till 1475, and their eldest grandson, John Earl of Lincoln, was at one time declared heir to the Crown.

The first we know with any certainty of Thomas Chaucer, is his appointment as sheriff of Bucks and Oxon, in 1399. He was then a country gentleman, residing on his wife's property, and there is no evidence that he possessed anything of his own, except by subsequent acquisition. This was at the time when Henry IV. first came to the throne; when he also befriended Geoffrey Chaucer. (See *Antiquary*, Vol I., p. 80.)

Henry IV. was son to John of Gaunt, who had proved so steady a friend both of the poet and his wife Philippa. We do not know anything of Philippa Chaucer before her marriage to the poet; she may have been named Roult, but there is no proof of it. Now, Thomas Chaucer was son of this Philippa Roult, and stood in the relationship of cousin to Henry IV.'s half-brothers and sisters, the Beauforts. He was largely employed at court in successive reigns; went embassies, as did Geoffrey; sat in Parliament, as did Geoffrey, and he died in 1434-5, bequeathing large property to his daughter and her husband. His widow survived till 1436-7, when her property also went to the duke and duchess.

We have no will of Geoffrey Chaucer, for he had nothing to bequeath; nor of Thomas Chaucer, for his property being in land it was settled by inquisition, 13 Henry VI., No. 35.

We do not know who Thomas Chaucer's father was, but certainly he was a mere "nobody," if not Geoffrey. We do not know who Geoffrey's wife was, except that she was named Philippa, was an attendant on royalty, and subsequently living with John of Gaunt's wife, who was then Catherine Swynford, afterwards Duchess of Lancaster. This Catherine had a sister named Philippa, and both were daughters and heiresses of Sir Payne le Roult, a herald of Hainault, who apparently accompanied Queen Philippa to England.

These coincidences might reasonably be accepted as proof, not legal proof; but we are not dealing with a legal question. Here are no estates to dispose of, nor any titles to allot; we are only dealing with the materials for biography.

II.

EWEELME is a retired village among the Oxford Chilterns, with a church very attractive to tourists, and a hospital or almshouse founded by Thomas Chaucer's daughter and her husband. In the church are her own gorgeous monument, and that she erected to her parents.

The latter is of paramount interest to heralds, having twenty-four sculptured shields, that record the achievements and alliances of the house of Burghersh. Several are now undistinguishable, but the particulars have been duly recorded and preserved. One half may be allotted to her father's side, one half to her mother's; and we must excuse this harmless vanity in the duchess, as she was descended from a famous king-at-arms.

On the top were brasses or effigies of Thomas Chaucer and Matilda his wife, with four shields, viz.: 1. "Three Catherine wheels," for Rouelt, being the armorial bearings of Sir Payne le Rouelt, a distinguished herald; here ascribed to Thomas Chaucer, son of his daughter, Philippa. 2. "A lion rampant, double queued," for Burghersh. 3.

"A bend between two frets," for Despenser, impaling Burghersh.* 4. Rouelt, quartering Burghersh.

At the squire's feet was a unicorn couchant, which, according to some authorities, was the crest of Geoffrey Chaucer; at the dame's feet was the Burghersh lion.

In front, upper range: 1. Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. 2. Richard, 3rd Duke of York, impaling Neville.† 3. Beaufort. 4. Despenser impaling Burghersh. 5. Rouelt quartering Burghersh. 6. Beaufort. 7. Montacute and Monthermer, impaling Burghersh.‡

Lower range, 1. Beauchamp, quartering Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, with Clare quartering Despenser, in an escutcheon of pretence.§ 2. Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. 3. Montacute and Monthermer, impaling Bohun of Dunster.‡ 4. *Ibid*, quartering Neville for Lady Alice Montacute, step-daughter of Duchess Alice, who married Sir Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, *obd.* 1460. 5. Pole quartering Burghersh.¶ 6. Montacute and Monthermer, impaling Berghersh. 7. Mohun of Dunster, impaling Berghersh.**

At the head: 1. Plantagenet impaling Rouelt.†† 2. Mohun of Dunster.

At the foot: 1. Neville impaling Plantagenet.‡‡ 2. Percy. 3. Percy and Lucy impaling Neville. §§ 4. two lions. |||

III.

ALL this heraldic display points its own moral. In sporting parlance, Chaucer is "nowhere," as the duchess considered her father's family, heraldically, as *parvenus*. Thomas Chaucer bears Rouelt, his mother's arms only. What had become of his own coat? This, however, may not have been done till long after his death, for his daughter survived him forty-one years. He may have had a paternal coat for Chaucer; in his day, indeed, no person could have been classed as a gentleman without it; if he had, it is quite open for us to assume that it would be "a bend counter-changed," as borne by Geoffrey Chaucer; but his daughter has ignored it, and she may have done so persistently. There is no doubt that she was very pious, and may have been trained to think the needy old poet, who offended the monks, was a man to be ashamed of; just, for instance, as Shakespeare's granddaughter, Lady Barnard, from puritanical motives, is said to have obliterated all remains of her poet-progenitor. It is very curious that both parties stand in the same degree of relationship.

Old books state that Duchess Alice lived to a great age; but I do not think that she can have been over seventy. She married thrice, but had issue by the last husband only.†† Her first husband, who left her quite a child, in 1415, was Sir John Phep, or Philip, the owner of Donnington Castle, Berks, which in 1428 came to her third husband, but it is not clear who held it in the interval. There is a tree there known as "Chaucer's oak," which has been connected with the poet, but as he was long dead, it may refer to Thomas Chaucer. The second husband, Thomas fourth Earl of Salisbury, died 1421; and the Duke of Suffolk, her third

* Edward Baron Despenser, K.G., 1357-75, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh.

† For Cicely, the rose of Raby, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Chaucer's grandson, John, 2nd Duke of Suffolk.

‡ For Duchess Alice's 2nd husband, Thomas, 4th Earl of Salisbury, *obd.* 1428.

§ Richard, Earl of Worcester, 1420-30, married Isabel Despenser, heiress of Burghersh.

¶ William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, 1436-37, and his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Mohun.

|| Any of Duchess Alice's male descendants or female heirs.

** John, 2nd Baron, 1342-73 married Joane Burghersh.

†† John of Gaunt and his 3rd wife, Catherine, Duchess of Lancaster.

‡‡ Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, married Joane de Beaufort.

§ Henry, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, married Eleanor Neville.

||| Not fully identified, perhaps Strange; John, 6th Baron, 1362-98 married Maud Mohun, sister of Elizabeth, Countess of Salisbury.

¶¶ Vide *Antiquary*, vol. 1, p. 80.

husband, was ruthlessly murdered by some of Jack Cade's crew, as is well told in Shakespeare's Henry VI., part 2.

The name of Chaucer has not taken root in England; we now suppose it to be *le chaussure* = hosier, Fr. Chaussard. There was a Geoffrey de Chausi, *temp.* King John; it seems to be a corruption of Chancy for Cancellarius = chancellor. There is a Cholsey, near Wallingford, and there was a family named Chawsey, of Norman extraction (*cadurcis*), who held Maple-Durham-Chawsey, as part of the honour of Wallingford, till 1312. They then disappeared, but may have migrated to London, as Chaucers. It is of interest to note that all these places are in the Ewelme district, where Thomas Chaucer is found in 1399, who was made constable of Wallingford Castle, by appointment of the crown; further, Maple-Durham, rightly Mapulder-ham, is close to Caversham, where lived that Nicholas Brigham who so piously gave Geoffrey Chaucer a tomb in Westminster Abbey.

One must not insist too much on mere coincidences; but Thomas Chaucer must have had a father, and there is no tradition that preserves any record of his parentage, except in connection with the poet,

A. HALL.

June 15, 1872.

REMNANTS OF ORDEAL SUPERSTITIONS.

SUPERSTITION and belief in the powers of witchcraft, &c., still linger in the minds of many dwellers in those rural districts where peace, happiness, and contentment seem to reign supreme. Where the blooming landscape in due season teems with rich luxuriance and beauty, filling the air with ambrosial sweets, scarcely known to the inhabitants of dense and crowded cities; where often lie the ruins of some venerated pile or sacred relic of mediæval ages, whose quiet secluded shade casts a charm around, rendering its precincts hallowed by those who love to contemplate, and "pause and ponder" over such scenes of former grandeur. To such I would commend the sentiments of an old writer, knowing full well that the words will find accord—

"I do love these ancient ruins:
We never tread upon them, but we see
Our foot upon some rev'rend history."

There appears to be a secret charm in connexion with the supernatural that thrills the hearts and fires the imagination of the credulous. The most convincing arguments may be adduced to bear against their doctrines, but stanch believers are, as a rule, impervious to the shafts of ridicule, let them be uttered in a mild persuasive manner, or launched forth in angry denunciations. Impressions may seemingly be made, through interest and other causes, but, we may safely say, with Butler—

"He that complies against his will,
Is of his own opinion still."

Credulity and superstition may be regarded only as the fruits of ignorance; yet the subject is sufficient to engage our attention, if taken merely as relics of remoter ages; seeing that what is now regarded as special isolated cases, were in the days of our Saxon forefathers, and centuries later, generally practised and venerated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The strange and cruel tests, or trials of ordeal* resorted to by our ancestors, and to which those suspected of guilt were subjected, are curious in the extreme. Yet, at the present day, we hear of instances which may be classed in the same category, showing that credulity, though mellowed and refined by age, still exists in a certain degree, under a variety of forms and features. The belief that a murdered person would bleed at the approach or touch of the

murderer,* still find credence with some, but thanks to Providence and the march of civilization and intellect, crime is not now so plentiful; justice is dealt with a more impartial hand, and the dread arm of the law is swift and sure in its movements, rendering the above proceeding (if efficacious) unnecessary.

I recollect reading, some time ago, of a woman being thrown into a pond by a neighbour, for exercising the peculiar art of witchcraft upon him. This forcibly struck me at the time of the occurrence, recalling to mind that similar penalties were enacted when witchcraft was at its height; with the proviso, that if the person thus subjected to this treatment floated on the surface, without any visible exertion, she was adjudged guilty. But if the accused sank, acquittal of the crime followed; but no doubt, in most instances, death by drowning was the result of this mode of trial.†

A very common form of trial prevalent in olden times was that by bread, which, by ancient usage and special purpose, was consecrated and called *cornsed*, or morsel of cursing. This piece of bread being given to the suspected person (a special prayer being added in the giving), he appealed to the "cornsed." We are told that, if guilty, it would cause paleness, or death by suffocation; but if innocent, it would tend to his benefit.‡ A relic of this custom still exists in the language of blasphemers, given in such sentences, as, "May this bread choke me!" etc. Of the trial by wager of battle, derived from the Normans,|| it need scarcely be said that the ancient law remained unaltered until the year 1818. In that year, a Mary Ashford was found drowned in a pit, in a meadow. Suspicion falling upon Thornton, he was committed to stand his trial for the murder. A verdict of "not guilty" having been returned, the poor girl's relations made an appeal to have the cause tried by wager of battle. This at the time could not be refused. But in consequence of this appeal, a Bill was brought into the House of Lords by Lord Tenterden, by which the obnoxious law was abolished. J. PERRY.

Waltham Abbey.

* Strutt, in his "Test of Guilt, or Traits of Ancient Superstition," gives a detailed description of this custom. It being, in fact, the test by which the guilt of the accused was fully established. The two suspected persons, "Henry Fitzhugh" and "Grim," are made to touch the corpse. Fitzhugh touches, and is proclaimed innocent. But—

"Where Grim touch'd, the blood—gush'd afresh,"

He being the real murderer. This is a dramatic tale; but the account given of the application of the "test," with its attendant formalities, agrees to a certain extent with history.

† Hudibras says—

"And like a water-witch try love;
That's to destroy and not to prove."

To this couplet, Mr. Bell has appended a note, the latter part of which contains these words—"It appears," says King James, in his *Demonology*, "that God hath appointed for a supernatural sign of the monstrous impiety of witches, that the water shall refuse them in her bosom that have shaken off them the sacred water of baptism, and wilfully refuse the benefit thereof."—Bell's "Butler," vol. i. p. 185.

‡ Historians say that Godwin, Earl of Kent *temp.* Edward the Confessor, abjuring the death of the king's brother, his "cornsed" stuck in his throat and killed him.

§ As an example, and a warning to blasphemers, the following may be told. A certain bargeman, when working his barge in the river Lee, uttered frightful oaths in consequence of the horse stopping to drink. While threatening what he would do to the poor animal when he got "ashore," he suddenly fell down dead. Mr. Joseph Larman, a native of this town, was, at the time of his death, landlord of the "Crown" beershop, situate in the Romelands. This man, while making use of shocking language, expired with an oath on his lips: he being previously in good health. His body was interred in the churchyard of the venerable abbey. A hand-rail marks the spot, bearing an inscription as follows:—"In the memory of Mr. Joseph Larman, who departed this life Aug. 6th, 1839. Aged 29 years."

"Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare, therefore, to follow me."

This is a well known epitaph, of which many variations are extant. [This mode of trial, no doubt, often illustrated the proverb that "Might overcomes right."

* Queen Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, is said to have passed through the ordeal of the red-hot ploughshares, and escaped unscathed. For information concerning trials by ordeal, see Blackstone's works.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT THE DOWARD CAVES, NEAR MONMOUTH.

THE members of the Cotswold Naturalists' Field Club, accompanied by a number of other scientific gentlemen, met at the Doward Caves, near Monmouth, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of inspecting the excavations made under the supervision of the Rev. Wm. Symonds, which have led to some very remarkable and extraordinary discoveries. The Doward Caves are situate near the summit of the Great Doward-hill, about four miles from Monmouth, and a mile and a half from the village at Whitchurch.

The first cave inspected was one which is the property of Mr. J. Murray Bannerman, Wyaston Leys, near Monmouth, and is situate about 200 yards from a cave known as King Arthur's Cave. Before the excavations were commenced this cave was so nearly closed up with refuse matter that had apparently been washed there, that it was a difficult undertaking to obtain an entry. On removing the *débris*, a stalactitic floor, about six inches in thickness, was found, under which were discovered the bones of fowls, sheep, pigs, &c. About five feet below this layer was discovered a large forearm bone of an elephant, embedded in clay and vegetable matter. In this cave was also found the head of a Roman ox in contiguity with the remains of beavers, but no pebbles were found. In a cave situate between this cave and King Arthur's, a Roman ox jaw was brought to the surface, the teeth of which were in a very fine state of preservation. The party, after inspecting the various parts of the caves where these remains had been found, next visited King Arthur's Cave, which, in reality, consists of two caves or holes, with a long passage, one of which the club have named the Bear's Den, and the other the Lion's Cave. In the former, after excavating 22 feet below the surface, the bones of the beaver, badger, roedeer, wolf, and reindeer have been found. Proceeding farther inwards, for which purpose the cave was lighted up with candles, a most remarkable discovery, made by the Rev. Wm. Symonds, was pointed out to the company by that gentleman. An excavation of about 10 feet in depth had been made in the floor of the cave, wherein was revealed the extraordinary section alluded to, the formation being of river sand and pebbles, situate between two stalactitic floors. Resting upon the first floor, or upper formation, mixed with earth, were found the bones of extinct animals. The under formation has not yet been opened, but it was stated that it would be explored during the ensuing season. The pebbles referred to were a strange and exceptional discovery, being of trap and Silurian formation, and similar in character to the Wye pebbles, found at the source of that river at Plinlimmon, and also in the bed of that river, which is 285 feet below the surface of the cave. In this cave were found bones of the rhinoceros, mammoth, lion, Irish elk, bison, and some manufactured flint implements, the latter discovery proving beyond a doubt that man must have existed at that time, and must have entered the cave. This case was said to present the only formation of its kind in England where the bones of extinct animals are "overlaid" with river sand and pebbles. In the Lion's Den, in addition to many bones already enumerated, were found the bones of the cave-lion. But very few traces of ice were discovered. The whole of the discoveries tended to prove that animals of a carnivorous character had existed in the cave, and had brought their prey there to be devoured, and had themselves died there in their turn.

The party having visited Symonds' Yat, collecting various botanical specimens on their way, proceeded to the Crown Inn, Whitchurch, where an excellent dinner was provided. Several cases of specimens were there exhibited, among which were the teeth and jaws of the rhinoceros, the *megaceros*, or Irish elk; bison's teeth, the teeth of a lion, the teeth of a young mammoth, flints associated with the remains in the Lion's Den, in King Arthur's Cave; broken

pottery from superficial *débris*; teeth and bones from Mr. Bannerman's Cave; canine teeth of hyena; teeth of the cave lion; bones, teeth, and flints from King Arthur's Cave, reindeer's teeth, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

EARLY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WYCLIFFE FAMILY OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In Seeley's valuable edition of "The Church Historians of England" (Reformation Period, published in 1855),* occurs some excellent notes on the Wycliffe family, which may be found useful if inserted in the *Antiquary*. Reference is made to Dr. Whittaker's "History of Richmondshire," which contains a list "of early rectors of Wycliffe-on-the-Tees."

Instituted.	Rector.	Patron.	Vacant.
2 Aug., 1362	Dns. John de Clervaux . Dns. Robert de Wycliffe, Cl.	Catharine relicta Rogi de Wycliffe	Per mort.
7 Aug., 1363	Dns. William de Wycliffe . . .	Johannes de Wycliffe	
7 Aug., 1369	Dns. Henry Hugate, Cap. . . .	Idem	Per mort.
17 May, 1435	Dns. William Marshall John Forster, Cap.	Johannes de Wycliffe, Armiger .	

For the will of Robertus de Wyclif, dated September 8, 1423, from the Durham Langley Register, fol. 115, *iii* "Testamenta Eboracensia" (Surtees' Society). In the subsidy rolls, 1 Edward III. (A.D. 1327), Robert de Wycliffe is taxed 1s. 6d. at Wycliffe-cum-Gyllinge; in the subsidy rolls, 6 Edward III. Rogerus de Wycliff is taxed 3s., and Millo de Wycliff 8d., at Wycliffe-cum-Grillington. In Baliol College, from carta No. 34, in Pyxide Mickle Benton, it appears that Robert de Serby was master of Baliol, November 20, 1356. In the same pyxis is another carta, which represents "Mag. Joh. de Wiclif as procurator magiet scholarium die Lunæ in fest. Natal. Dni. Edw. III. 34" *i.e.*, Monday, December 28, 1360. The presumption is, that John de Wiclif was then master of Baliol; for in Pyxide Abbotsley, Nos. 9-13, are five cartas relating to a vacancy in the living of Abbotsley, in one of which (carta 10), dated April 9, 1361, the "scholares" of Baliol (among whom appears one William de Wycliff) present, "Johannes de Wycliff magister sive custos collegii vel Aulæ de Balliolo suburb. Oxon," to the rectory of Abbotsley, and appoint him their "procurator" for taking possession of the living. The same register for 123, shows that he was instituted to the rectory of Fylingham, May 14, 1361. The mention above of Henry Hugate, as presented by John de Wycliff-on-the-Tees, shows a connection or friendship between the Wycliff and Hugates; and that John Hugate succeeded John de Wycliff in the rectoryship collaterally proves that John de Wycliff of Baliol belonged to the family on the Tees.

The Bokenham register mem., fol. 56, records that John de Wycliffe, rector of Fylingham, obtained, April 13, 1361, a licence of non-residence for two years; and from the same register, fol. 419, it appears that, November 12 follow-

* *Vide*, "The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe," Vol. ii. Part ii. pp. 939-44.

ing, he exchanged Fylingham for Ludgershall, on the presentation of "Frater Johannes de Pavely, Prior Hospitalis Jerusalem in Anglia." John Wycliffe, it appears, was still rector of Ludgershall November 11, 1371.

In the patent rolls, 48 Edward III., and the privy seals, 48 Edward III., mention is made of a grant of royal letters, presenting Johannens de Wyclif to the rectory of Lutterworth, dated Shene VII. die Aprilis 1374. He went shortly after on an embassy to treat with the Pope's envoys at Bruges, in Flanders. (Rymers's *Fœdera* vii. 41.) Queen's College, Oxford, was at first a house in which three or four students in theology, under the name of "scholars," answering to the modern "fellows," found a poor subsistence. There is no list extant of original entrances in 1340, but the Bursar's Comptot for 1347-1350, and for most years after that, are extant wholly or in part.

1363 "ab 8^o die Oct., 1363, ad 19 Oct., 1364. Item, duobus operariis circa cameram Wiclif per quatuor dies iiii."

1365 "a 21 Martii, 1365, usque ad 26 Sept., 1366. Item, de duobus annis de camera Wyclive xi."

The John Wyclif here mentioned, closely connected as he was with Trevisa and Herford, Selby, and Middleworth, may fairly be presumed to have been both the reformer and the warden of Canterbury Hall. It seems fair to conclude also, that he was the same with the John de Wyclif of Baliol, who probably after vacating the mastership in consequence of accepting the rectory of Fylingham, resided sometime on his benefice, then returned to Oxford, circa, 1363, and resided at Queen's for two years, not as a fellow, but as a divinity student, maintaining himself on his rectory. John Whytcliff's will appears in the Courtney Register, fol. 207, made November 12; and from November 21, 1383, it describes him not only as rector of Horsted Kaynes, but also as prebendary of Chichester. He directs his body to be buried in the chapel of the hospital of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Maidstone. The register of Chichester cathedral does not appear commence till 1396, so that the date of Wycliffe's collation to the prebend cannot be ascertained; but William Reade, a former fellow of Merton, as well as Archbishop Islep, was Bishop of Chichester from 1396 to 1369; and there can be no doubt that this was the John Wycliff of Merton, who enjoyed the patronage of his fellow collegians. See the "Church History of England," Vol. II., Part II., Addenda.

Waltham Abbey, June 18.

W. WINTERS.

MONKS' MONEY.

SIR,—In digging for the foundations of a new warehouse at Messrs Allison Brothers', wholesale druggists, Blanket-row, recently destroyed by fire, several coins have been excavated, all similar in size and shape, and a little larger than shilling pieces. Thinking that it might be interesting to your antiquarian readers to know something about them, through the kindness of Messrs Allison I submitted them for inspection to Mr. Sykes, of Lowgate, an acknowledged authority on ancient coins. He informs me that they are termed "Abbey Pieces" or "Rosaries." There are, he says, many different types, such as crosses, globes, *fleur-de-lis*, &c., but not rare except when in silver. They are generally of brass or mixed metal. Those found are composed of the latter. One in particular is in an excellent state of preservation, perforated, and having the *fleur-de-lis* on the obverse, and on the reverse a crown, bearing the legend "*Ave Maria*," &c. Mr. James Sykes states they probably were not intended for money, but *Tessera Sacra*—that is, Holy Ticket or sacred coin, for the use of monks or pilgrims who travelled from one religious house to another. The question now

arises, how came they in the place where found? We all know that prior to Edward I. becoming possessed of the land on which the town of Kingston-upon-Hull was founded, it belonged to a body of religious—the Cistercians—whose extensive possessions included the entire soil on which the town now stands, and contained edifices which afforded shelter to monks of the Augustine, Carmelite, and Carthusian orders. In the early plans of the town we find that the monks of the Order of St. Augustine had an establishment in Hull at the commencement of the 14th century; because we find an account was made out of a piece of ground which, in 1303, constituted the southern boundary of two shops on the east side of Market-gate, and described in a grant made in that year by Gilbert de Bedford and Margaret, his mother, as belonging to the "Eremit" Brethren of the Order of St. Augustine (Town Records). A part of the tower and other remains of the monastery were standing so recently as 1800. Again, we find, in 1314, that a writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued to ascertain whether "it would be to the damage of any one if Sir Galfrid de Hotham should give and assign to the brethren of the Order of St. Augustine a messuage with the appurtenances, in Kingston-upon-Hull, for the purpose of founding an oratory for the celebration of divine offices, and of building houses for the habitation of the brethren," &c. We also read from a rental of the town, taken in 1321, that the monks likewise held of the gift of John de Wetwang, by virtue of a licence from the Crown, a piece of ground in "Monkgate" (Town Records). Also, in the certificate returned by Leonard Beckwith (dated 12th of August, 30 Henry VIII.), upon the survey of the estates belonging to Sir William Sidney, knight, we find the monastery of the "Black Friars" is mentioned. This friary was founded in the year 1331 by a devout knight, Galfrid de Hotham. He dedicated it to St. Augustine, for Black Monks, or Hermits of that order. Gent says, "It was so great a building that it took up half the place, which from thence was called Monk-gate, or street, where the priests had a stately chapel. They also had the right of sepulture. This friary was adorned with spacious courts, curious gardens, and pleasant fountains." John de Wetwang also bestowed on them several tenements, &c. Strange to say, of all the principal streets in existence at that period, scarcely one of them now retains the same name which they then bore. The ancient records of the town also distinctly mention Monk-gate, now Blackfriargate and Blanket-row. "Blackfriergate" is mentioned as early as 1381, and the old name of "Monkgate" became extinct. Then Blackfriargate and Blanket-row being one continuation of Monkgate, it is just possible that the site of Messrs Allison's warehouses occupies a portion of the grounds adjoining the monastery; especially as we find mentioned a piece of ground extending from "Monkgate" to the river Humber, and lying between Mynecroft on the west, showing that "Monkgate" at one time extended to the westward of old Hull. The description is contained in a rental of 21 Edward III., and is as follows:—"*Ric'us de Stockholme p'i plac' jac' int Mylnescroft occident Halds Hull, et extendit se de Munkgate usq' aq'm de Humber*" (Town Records). I think this shows that the land belonging to Messrs Allison Brothers has, at one period, been a portion of the ground on which buildings of the Augustine Monks once stood. Hence the discovery of monks' money. The warehouse was known as Snowden's school about sixty years since; the garden to the rear reaching nearly to Humber-street, which, at the early period I have alluded to would be a portion of the banks of the Humber. Mr. Sykes says, by the form of the old English letters on the legend of the holy tickets found, that he supposes the piece to have been struck so far back as the reign of Edward III. Thinking a notice of this interesting find might be acceptable to your antiquarian readers, is my apology for troubling you with this account, confirming by the trifling

discovery the truthfulness of historians respecting the great antiquity of the town of Hull.

JOHN SYMONS, M.R.I.A.

72, Queen-street, Hull, June 23.

P.S.—I understand that Mr. Niven, the curator of the Hull Botanic Garden, who has received the *débris*, is of opinion that, from its colour and constituent parts, the ground has been formerly used as a place of sepulture.

QUERY.

Will any reader of the *Antiquary* inform me if the barrows at Avening and Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, are still preserved? G. H.

THE KELLYTHORPE BARROW, YORKSHIRE.

ABOUT twenty years since, the Kellythorpe barrow, between Driffield and Beverley, was partially examined by the late Lord Londesborough. On that occasion, by digging a funnel-shaped opening from the centre of the mound downwards, a huge stone cist was discovered, containing a skeleton, with a British drinking cup, bronze rivets, buckles and dagger, and a bone implement. Experience, however, has shown that besides the primary interment, these ancient barrows frequently contain vestiges of burials at a later period. This being the case, Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, resolved about two years since to reopen the barrow, and his success may be measured from the fact that within a short time he discovered twenty more skeletons in the surrounding portions of the mound. Conspicuous among these secondary interments was the skeleton of a man six feet high, with the iron boss of his shield remaining on his right side, and his spear, six feet long, on his left. The iron head of the spear was also visible, but the shaft being of wood had become decayed. Many ornaments belonging to both male and female skeletons were found, including necklaces, amulets, and beads of jet, amber, and glass. The character of these personal trinkets shows that the site had been extensively used in Anglo-Saxon times for purposes of sepulture.

Mr. Mortimer has within the past few weeks recommenced his examination of the Kellythorpe barrow, and five more skeletons have been exhumed. "The first was that of a female with two children, one on each side, and along with her were taken up a pair of iron shears, a comb, and a few beads about the neck. The next was the skeleton of a full-sized man, but without any articles either warlike or domestic having been deposited with it. Another female skeleton was also discovered, but there was nothing remarkable connected with it, except the finding of a few amber beads. Four or five other skeletons which had been buried near the surface of the soil, and had been nearly destroyed by the action of the plough, were met with, and in the course of the diggings a knife, a few more beads, and part of a round fibula, were picked up. A singular circumstance with respect to one of the skeletons was brought to light. It was observed that the leg bone had been broken during life, and it would seem that doctors and bone-setters had been scarce in these primitive times, for the bone had been allowed to unite without ever having been set, with one end past the other, so that the fractured leg was much shorter than the other."

From the number of secondary interments discovered, it is evident that the Kellythorpe barrow was more extensively used as a place of burial by the Anglo-Saxons than by

the original constructors of the cist and surrounding mound. As the contents of this barrow have afforded much additional information on the ornaments and weapons in use among our Saxon ancestors, we trust Mr. Mortimer will be induced to publish a detailed account of the discoveries he has made. Such an account could hardly fail to be of great interest to archaeologists. E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath,
July 5, 1872.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[LONDON.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A MEETING was held on June 20; J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. H. H. Breen exhibited and presented two silver coins: one of the "Isles du Vent," or Windward Islands, in the time of Louis XV., 1731; the other of the Seven United Provinces, 1775.

Mr. H. M. Westropp communicated some notes on a mode of hasting bronze palstanes.

Mr. R. Day exhibited a bronze cross found in the county Longford, Ireland. The ornaments on this cross were peculiarly Celtic in pattern.

Mr. J. Helsby exhibited, through Mr J. G. Nichols, a volume of drawings by a Swiss artist, from sketches remaining on the pillars of the church at Bethlehem, and supposed to have been left by crusaders and pilgrims of different European nations. The subjects of these sketches were chiefly heraldic, and many of them were German in character.

Mr. J. T. Lucas exhibited two gold torques, found in Ireland and Staffordshire respectively.

Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited a ring of pinkish agate, with a Runic inscription. This ring has already been described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. pp. 117-119. It has also been engraved in Stephens's work on "Northern Monuments," vol. i. p. 496. In neither place, however, has the inscription been quite accurately figured. The runes read as follows:—

ERY RI UF MOL
YR URI THOL
WLES TE POTE NOL.

Dr. G. Oppert, of the Royal Library, Windsor, read a paper, "On the Origin of the Dionysian or Christian Æra." He remarked that, although the subject was one of great historic and scientific interest, it was one to which very little attention had been given. From the investigations he had made, those who had attempted to settle the date of the Christian era had treated the subject very unsatisfactorily. It was a curious fact that they all began their calculations from the day of Christ's Resurrection, reckoning back to the date of his birth. But even the day of resurrection was not unanimously agreed on, and hence various conclusions were arrived at. In fact, it was notorious that there had been eras dated twenty-two years before, and others as much as 191 years after that now in general use. At the present time, the era used in Ethiopia and Abyssinia differs by eight years from our own, and this era was followed by all the Byzantine writers.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, July 2; Dr. BIRCH, F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the council for election as members of the society:—Edward Charlton,

Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Isaac Farrell, Esq., Dublin; Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Master Cairns and Gonville College, Cambridge; Rev. Percival Ward, M.A.

The following papers were then read:—

"On the Mazzaroth of Job xxxviii. 32." By H. Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

In this paper the well-known philologist stated that the confessedly difficult term Mazzaroth was derived from the Assyrian word *Mazarta* "a watch," which, the *D* and *J* being interchangeable, was analogous to the Hebrew *נָצַח* *natsar* or *nasar*, "to watch," the phrases *ana mazarti* "to a watch," and *mazarta nitazar* "we keep watch," occurring in the Assyrian inscriptions in the British Museum. Hence the Mazzaroth of Job were probably the Constellations which marked the watches of the night, by coming successively to the meridian, a supposition further borne out by the relation of the passage in question to its context.

"On the use of Papyrus among the Acadians." By the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A. (read by the secretary).

In this paper the learned Assyriologist stated that papyrus was used (as a writing material) by the Accadian inventors of the cuneiform character, as is shown by the various ideographs that denote on the one hand "reed," and on the other "tablet," "writing," &c. The Assyrian name of the papyrus appears from the inscriptions to have been "*likhusi*." Confirmatory of this view, Mr. Sayce stated that clay tablets have been found in Babylonia, with holes to attach some perishable writing material, and although not now found there, Pliny asserts, lib. xiii. cap. 11, that the papyrus was formerly a native of that country.

"On the Economic Botany of the Bible." By Jas. Collins, Esq., F.B.S. Edin., Curator Museum Pharmaceutical Society, &c.

The author began with some remarks on the obscurity in which the subject was involved from the lapse of time, philological and other difficulties rendering it in many cases almost impossible to identify the substances mentioned with those known to us at the present time. The literature, from that cause and from the great interest at all times taken in everything pertaining to the Holy Land, is exceedingly voluminous, and the various statements very conflicting. He then treated the subject under the general heads of—1. Food plants. 2. Medicinal plants. 3. Textile, dyeing, and other industrial plants. 4. Plants used in perfumery and incense; and 5. Miscellaneous substances, and concluding remarks. Under these heads the history, uses, &c., of the following substances amongst others were given:—Aloes, almonds, balm of Gilead, bdellium, calamas, cassia, cinnamon, colocynth, frankincense, gall, galbanum, lign-aloe, manna, myrrh, olive oil, palm, pomegranate, ricinus, and spikenard. The paper was abundantly illustrated with specimens of many growing plants, supplied by Messrs. Vetch, and also of the various substances mentioned by the talented botanist.

The adjourned discussion upon the Rev. D. H. Haigh's paper "On Israel in Egypt" followed the reading of these papers, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Dr. Birch, Rev. B. H. Cooper, H. V. Tebb, J. T. Prichard.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

On June 27, a numerous and fashionably attended *soirée* of this society was held at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists. The chairman of council (Captain Britten), Mr. Henry Tidey (vice-president), and several other members of the council, with the honorary secretary (Mr. George Browning), received the guests on their arrival. The completeness of the arrangements, the pleasant selection of vocal and instrumental music, and the interesting collection of pictures, added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., Sir Walter Stirling,

Bart., Major Robertson, Captains Betly, Wood Oldfield, and Petrie, and Chief Buhkwujjaene (of Canada, in native costume) were among those present. This, the fourth, *conversazione* concludes the fourteenth session of the society. The musical programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Gilbert, was particularly well selected on this occasion, and equally well rendered by the various *artistes*, especially the violin solo and duet by Mdlle. Bertha Brousil, whose pathetic and delicate rendering met with great approbation. The fifteenth session will commence in January next.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

EXCURSION TO THE WHITE HORSE HILL, AND WAYLAND SMITH'S CAVE.

ON Saturday, 1st June, the interesting series of summer excursions of this society were brought to a close with a visit to Uffington, the White Horse Hill, Wayland Smith's Cave, etc. On arriving at Uffington, the members and their friends were met by Mr. James Parker, and proceeded to

UFFINGTON CHURCH.

Mr. James Parker said that the chief interest in the church lays in the fact that there was no change of plan, and, with possibly a slight exception, all the windows and ornamentation of the church were original; and as it had been erected in the 13th century, it was interesting to be able to look upon a church of the period, standing almost as it left the hands of its original builder, especially so fine a church. He was sorry he could not offer a suggestion as to the name of the family to whose munificence the church was due, much less to single out any special member of it. All he could say was that a careful survey of the architectural features pointed to the reign of Henry III., and probably to the early part of that reign, as the date at which the church was built. The remarkable and unique arrangement of small chapels being projected from the south wall of the transept was the first object which arrested the attention on approaching the church from the east. Their effect on the interior was exceedingly good, and they did away with what was so often a delight in Continental cathedrals, where the chapels often filled up the aisles. He pointed out, too, the admirable arrangement by which a wide nave was joined to a narrower chancel, and the simple chamfered surface on the interior, and the turrets filling up the angle on the exterior, obviated the difficulties in a simple, yet most ingenious manner. He concluded by referring to the several details, and especially to the mouldings. Having prepared a series of plans showing the mouldings in sections, he was able to point out the characteristic forms of the century, of which they had there many varieties. For this kind of study it afforded one of the most instructive examples which they had yet visited.

It was further added that the octagonal tower had been originally surmounted by a spire, but that it had been destroyed by lightning in 1720, and the upper part of the tower must then have been rebuilt.

The party next proceeded, by way of Dragon Hill, to the White Horse, which was briefly inspected. From thence they ascended to the fine camp known as

UFFINGTON CASTLE.

Mr James Parker said that with the vast page of history, so to speak, spread open before them, it was difficult to know at what point to begin, or in what way to describe that which they saw—still more difficult was it to interpret in a few words the meaning. With respect to the great earthworks in the district, comparatively isolated as they were, they were not without means altogether of interpreting them. Science had put into their hands useful tools in the shape of analogies and differences, and had shown them how to use them, though of course all reasoning on

this method was attended with an ever-present and serious danger—the generalizing from insufficient data. It would be found that much that been written during the three past centuries would not bear close examination. Analogies were pressed too far; hypothesis started without reason, and the weight of the author's name was thrown into the scale to make up for the deficiency of the material from which the conclusion was drawn. The fancies of the writers had become to be quoted as authorities, and so the history had been wrested from its own sure basis, often through the ignorance, more often through the carelessness of the writer, under the notion that it was better to write some definite history than admit there was none at all, or, as the only remaining alternative, to proceed upon the tedious and often unsatisfactory reasonings to be derived from analogies. In applying the principle of analogy to the earthwork before them, they found the so-called Uffington Castle to be one of a series. From that lofty ridge of hill they found, a few miles to the eastward, Letcombe Castle, which they had visited the previous week. Still farther they would find Blewbury, while to the west were many similar entrenchments, thrown up evidently in days of rude warfare, but with a certain skill as regards choice of position and other necessary qualities not to be despised. If that were all, the problem would not offer much chance of solution; but if they looked towards the north they would see the position of other similar camps—similar in a sufficient number of details at least to warrant introducing them into the argument from analogy. There was first of all Sinodun Hill, just above Dorchester. The trenches were a little deeper, perhaps, than those at Uffington, but the space enclosed was about the same. On the hill that bounds the horizon to the far north, there was a large camp, more circular than that on which they were standing, and not so extensive in size, named Lyneham Camp. Still farther northward they would find Tadmorton Camp. Now, those three to which he (Mr. Parker) had referred were comparatively isolated camps. They had not a splendid ridge road, such as the Icknield Way represented, uniting them together, and thus affording a military position which even a general now, and with modern appliances of warfare, might well covet. But the point he wished to remark upon was that those three isolated similar camps had each near to them another camp, and that camp was more or less a parallelogram. Many would be able to call to mind the quadrilateral camp at Dorchester, formed, it was true, mainly by the river, but on its exposed side by the deep vallum and trench which had been so barbarously destroyed during the past year, in order that a steam plough might have a little extra scope for its vigour. Lyneham Camp was watched by a square camp some half mile to the east; this was called Knollbury. So with Tadmorton; that had its companion in a square camp. It was well marked on the Ordnance map, but the plough, each successive year, was rendering the traces fainter and fainter. Here then, in a definite district, were six round earthen entrenchments—three were, so to speak, isolated, and three were comparatively united. They all occupied prominent positions, were chosen from a military point of view, and a military point only. If they were to extend the survey, they would be able to multiply the analogies to a greater extent. The other, Dorchester, had its maiden castle, the finest earthwork, as regards vast fortifications, of any in the south of England, with some six or seven entrenchments surrounding it. But scarcely more than a mile off was the earthwork of a camp in the parallelogram form, also well chosen, and as regards the supply of water and access of food still better. The result of such comparison forced upon them the conviction that these great earthworks which he had described belonged to those which Cæsar found when he came to this island; the camps in the form of a parallelogram, those of the Romans, which were employed during the course of the subjugation of this country. That they

had not found any of the Roman camps beneath the fortresses of Blewbury, Letcombe, and Uffington need not offer any serious objection, for the very reason that their united strength was so great that it would have been in vain to attempt to reduce them by the ordinary means of Roman warfare; but as regards the isolated fortresses within their present range, the presence of those double camps seemed to offer the key-note to their history. It might be objected that they knew but little of Cæsar's achievements in Britain, but Mr. Parker pointed out not only that there were many similar camps of both kinds in Gaul, but it was easy to see not only that Cæsar pursued the same tactics here which he had pursued in Gaul, but beyond this that there was reason to believe that there was a close communication between the countries at that period of history, and that the customs, especially as regarded warfare, were identical. The Roman mode of warfare was the same for the two or three centuries with which they had to do with them, and in all countries and climates.

In the second invasion it would be remembered that on a rally they found the Britons some twelve miles off, who took refuge in a place fortified as well by nature as by art, and this was the nature of their warfare. They continually fought with the Roman soldiers, and then retreated to their own fortresses. These, then, and such as these, Mr. Parker contended, were simply the great fortresses of the country, indicating not only the mode of warfare which was carried on against the Romans, but as was explained in several passages in Cæsar's Commentaries of the mode of warfare which they had carried on amongst themselves. Here were no ordinary dwelling. For those they must look to the valleys. The hut circles, the position, of which they could see beneath Faringdon, were perhaps the finest series which had been discovered in that part of the country, but they had never been perfectly explored. Again, at Brighthampton, which they could now look upon, the series of these British habitations were explored with great care, thanks to the intelligence of the farmer, and a model of them was in the Ashmolean Museum. Those which were opened last year at Wiltham, just behind the projecting promontory of the hill which they saw, were not so satisfactory, but by the side of the traces of the graves were hollows, which could scarcely be used for other purposes than habitation. There then they must look for traces of the every-day life amongst the Britons—here only for the marks of internal feuds or resistance to the foreign foe. It would be remembered that although Cæsar reached the Thames, it was not probable that any part of his army ever reached a point so westward as that; but it is more than probable that in the campaign of Aulus Plautius, under Claudius, nearly a century later, that the Roman army penetrated farther west than Uffington. It was probable that then the square camps were thrown up, or rather they were commenced from that era; for though Claudius conquered some of the chief eastern states, there was much to be done before the island was wholly subdued to the Roman arms—as this generation has found both in India and even New Zealand. Then with regard to the Icknield Way. That was a trackway, not a true road, and there was no doubt it was simply marked out by a trench on either side, and its main object was for military purposes. That it came to be used at times for ordinary purposes of course is natural—but it was never a made road such as was understood by a Roman road. There was a smaller road beneath, with which it should be contrasted, which bore the name of the Portway. There was reason to think that this name may have been the original one. The name of Port-street occurred in the boundaries of Anglo-Saxon charters; and though, in all probability, it was often applied—from the way that names are transferred carelessly from one object to another—to roads which had no connection with Roman times, still there was no reason *à priori* to doubt but that the Romans had means of communication along the valley, in the 3rd and 4th century, and Roman coins, Roman pottery, and

other traces of the Romans during the period of occupation in that district, pointed to the probable existence of such a road.

That the Inknield Way—etymologically of no Roman origin, nor as could be with much recommendation referred to Saxon, yet mentioned several times in Anglo-Saxon boundaries of the 9th and 10th centuries—was a British trackway, belonging to and connecting those British fortresses, he thought no one would doubt who would walk some fifteen or twenty miles along it. That was not the place to discuss the question of derivations, but he had read a good many suggestions as to the origin, and no one had satisfied him. He would rather look for it in some Welsh or Cornish dialect than in any Teutonic approximation to the sound.

And then as regarded the White Horse. Here was a monument of the greatest interest. Its shape and size betokened an early date. Mentioned in two charters of the 12th century, but in none earlier—as the *Mons albi Equi*—we must refer it to a period anterior to the Normans, but beyond that it was almost guess work, because the analogies were so slight and of so doubtful a character that there was not the same basis on which to proceed with the argument. In 1742, we had Mr Wise's thoughts upon the matter, and what he wrote had been the text for all local guide books, to summarize or expound ever since. One other addition should not be passed over without a note of remark—namely, a paper in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries. After printing in full the two well-known extracts from the "Abingdon Abbey Chronicle," where the name is simply mentioned, the writer goes on to say, (a) that the horse is mentioned in German mythology; (b) that even Bede refers to a God, having sacred horses kept within his precincts; (c) that there were ash-trees on the downs near Letcombe. Now the ash-tree was sacred, therefore any places where ash-trees grew being a possible place for a temple, and there being a figure of a white horse, therefore the white horse marked a Saxon Temple—Q.E.D. He would beg to refer members to the paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 289, because it was a good illustration of the manufactory whence we derived our so-called traditions. In the same volume there was a letter by Mr. Akerman, who points out that the horse was equally a British symbol, and he points out a circumstance which has far more point in the analogy than anything adduced from the mythology of the Germans, viz., that the figure of the horse bore some resemblance to the figures of those on British coins, one of which the members of the society had a good opportunity of inspecting when they were at Wantage on the 22nd, the horse on that piece of gold having at the side the impress of the four initial letters of the British King Cunobeline. But, as a matter of historical inquiry, such trifling analogies were worth but little. It is just as possible that some British tribe—say the Dobuni—extended their conquests to that hill, before the arrival of Julius Cæsar, as that it was the work of Cyneigils and Cwichelm, when the last stronghold of the Britons surrendered to the Saxons, after some century-and-a-half of struggles. Or again, there is no reason why it should not mark the successful progress of arms during the constant struggle between the Mercians and the West Saxons, and among them that of the victorious Offa. There was one point, but it suggested so many questions that he could only briefly touch upon it. The village at the foot of the hill, overlooked by the memorial in question, was called Uffington. In mediæval documents as well as in some of the entries of the MSS., now remaining of the "Abingdon Chronicle," it is spelt Offentun. In the one case it would mean the town of Uffinga, the family of Uffa, or Offa so to speak; in the other it would be the town of Offa himself. If it was in Saxon times that a monument of some military success was placed there, it was more than probable that the success would have shown itself in the more substantial form of a place bearing the name of the conqueror. This was not thrown out as a definite theory, but only as an illustration of the kind of arguments which might

be followed. There was one view, however, against which he would offer a direct and unqualified protest, namely, that it was the work of Alfred to celebrate the battle of Ashdown. He had already given in a paper before the Architectural and Historical Society the several points in the evidence from which conclusions might be drawn. The effect of the battle of Ashdown, as marking the turn of the tide in the affairs of the Saxons, for a time, at least was important from the point of view of the historian, but it was of itself of no great value, nor was it of long duration. No record of the kind was likely to have been erected even had the battle been fought on the plain just above the hill, but the evidence fairly viewed, without bias of the traditional story, as it is called, points distinctly to the battle being fought some twenty miles away, right at the other end of the ridge. Mr. Parker read some pieces from Mr. Hughes's book of "The Scouring of the White Horse," to show the kind of myth which was accepted in history. He wondered that an able man should have written that book, without taking the trouble to turn to the sources of the history; that he should have treated the work of the fourteenth and fifteenth century transcribers and interpolators with the same respect as the contemporary historian, and have spoken of the guesses of the antiquary of the last two or three centuries as the tradition of the country. Mr. Parker concluded by drawing attention to the position of the camp and also some of the details of the structure.

The next place visited was

WAYLAND SMITH'S CAVE,

a chambered barrow, lying about 1½ mile to the westward of the encampment, and only a few yards off the Icknield Way, which was traversed for some distance. The party having seated themselves within the enclosure,

Mr. James Parker said, his task that day was a somewhat thankless and disagreeable one; he had to dispel many pleasant illusions, and standing on the stone of Wayland Smith's Cave within the sacred grove of trees, which, like the legends, threw such a mystic halo round the spot, it was with some hesitation he set about his work of demolition. First of all, he would tell them of the legends which were handed down of Væland, the great smith, and like the stories of the Welsh Arthur, they were somewhat varied; but the most poetic, perhaps, was the earliest known, viz., in the Vedda—an Icelandic Saga. Mr. Parker then read a literal translation of a great part of the legend. "How the smith returned home from the hunt, and counted his rings of gold which he had made, and missed the one he had made for his wife, the Valkeyrie, for whose return he had so long waited. How, after having feasted on the bear's flesh, he awoke to find himself bound with straps. How the king robbed him of his beautiful sword, and gave the ring which had been stolen to his own daughter, and then having had the sinews of the smith severed so that he should not flee away, compelled him to work for him at his wonderful art. And then how Væland pondered over his revenge, and how he carried it out, first on the king's two sons, and then on the king's daughter." After speaking of the general character of the legend, and comparing it to that of our King Arthur, and whence the source, and how far part might be historical, he came to its connection with the place in which they were assembled. He was sorry to say it was not Wayland Smith's Cave at all; the name had been given to it only some century or so ago, and it was simply a blunder of Wise or some earlier antiquary. The name Wayland's Smithy occurred in no early document, Saxon or mediæval, except one. And he observed that even that was ignored in the articles on the subject in the *Archæologia*. There was plenty of conjecture, but a special avoidance of fact. The one solitary instance he referred to was in the boundary attached to a 10th-century charter, by which some land in Compton was given to Abingdon Abbey. In the list of landmarks the smithy of Weland is mentioned. Whether the spot was so called from any romantic idea attached to it, or what was the

priori suggestion, from the fact that it was simply a smithy by the roadside, near both the Ickneild and Ridge Way (for both are mentioned as points in the boundary of the same plot of ground), and that the owner was named Weland—not an improbable name to be given to a clever smith in the 10th century—he would not undertake to determine; but what he would venture to advance was this, that the Compton which was given to Abingdon was the Compton some fifteen miles away from where they then were, namely, the Compton by East Ilsley, and which now gives its name to the Hundred. He had only to add, in conclusion, that this was an ordinary British cromlech, which had been preserved by chance, while probably many hundreds in the neighbourhood had been destroyed by the farmers for the sake of the stones which formed them. For its shape and the row of outer stones, it had been covered over with earth, and it would perhaps be called rather a chambered barrow of the type of the New Grange tumulus in Ireland, but practically there was no difference between the two types, only that it probably owed its preservation to being covered up. He would, therefore, in conclusion, point to the value of so good an example of a cromlech as near to Oxford, but they must rid their minds of any notion that it was connected with Weyland the smith. He was sorry, as he had already said, to have to be so matter of fact where all was so romantic, but he could not forget they were an historical society, and there was no other course open to him, to say what he had said, or be wholly silent.

Mr. Parker then conducted the party to Hardwell Camp, and from thence to Woolstone church, a small 12th-century structure.

We cannot conclude without expressing our obligations to Mr. Parker and Mr. Earwaker for the readiness with which they have offered information, and also for the admirable manner in which the arrangements for the several excursions have been carried out.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE meeting of this society takes place this year at Southampton, commencing on Thursday, August 1, and ending the Thursday following. The Bishop of Winchester has consented to act as president of the meeting, and the following gentlemen as presidents of sections:—*Antiquities*, Sir E. Smirke; *Architecture*, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.; and *History*, Lord H. Scott.

The meeting promises to be one of great interest, the town and neighbourhood of Southampton offering a most worthy centre of operations for such a society, being rich in historical operations. Few towns have preserved more of their mediæval aspect. Many objects of great archæological interest are to be found, both in its immediate vicinity and in neighbouring towns, among which the ruins of Netley and Beaulieu Abbeys, the remains of the Roman castellum of Clausentum, and other relics of the past, may be mentioned. A temporary museum will be formed at the Hartley Institution.

LLANDOVERY "VICAR PRICHARD" EISTEDDFOD.

ON the Derby-day, when so many thousands were thronging Epsom Downs, the people of South and Central Wales directed their course to the pleasant town of Llandovery, to witness a trial of the musical and literary skill of men and women—in plain English, or rather plain Welsh, at an Eisteddfod. The Llandovery Eisteddfod was arranged to take place in aid of the movement recently set on foot for raising a monument to a celebrated Welsh worthy—the Rev. Rees Prichard, better known as Vicar Prichard, the author of "Canwyll y Cymry," or the Welshman's candle, who some four centuries ago lived, and laboured, and died, and is probably buried in Llandovery. The arrangements made for

the occasion were extensive and complete. The decorated pavilion accommodated 3,500 persons, enabling the competitors to be seen and heard from all parts. Though some of the prizes were of small value—too small, perhaps, to be quite worthy of an important Eisteddfod—yet some were sufficiently large to attract powerful choirs and famous singers from a distance, and thus ensured a great musical treat.

The president of the day was Mr. Edward Jones, of Velindre, who, through the length of the programme and ill health, was only able to make a brief opening address. The vice-president was Mr. W. Rees, of Tonn; and the conductor was the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

Every one who knows anything of Eisteddfodau knows that the greatest difficulty on the part of the committee is that of obtaining a competent judge of the music—one whose word will carry weight, and be accepted as conclusive. The committee of the Vicar Prichard Eisteddfod fortunately secured the services in this capacity of Mr. Brinley Richards. The "laureate composer of Wales," as he has been aptly termed, performed his arduous duties with his usual grace, giving to those who observed it a meed of praise, and not shrinking when it was needed from speaking words of censure.

After several competitions, Mr. Richards delivered the following interesting address:—

I attend here this day, in compliance with a request, to assist in that branch of art which I have the honour to represent. But I wish also to be received as a Welshman who feels proud of his nationality. In the minds of some people, however, nationality is supposed to have some connection with "home rule" or "disloyalty." To such persons I reply in the words of the hon. member for Merthyr Tydfil, "that a more groundless and absurd fantasy never troubled any man's brain, and that there is not in the whole British dominions a community more loyal to the throne of Queen Victoria than the inhabitants of Wales."

The Eisteddfod has, during a long historical period, proved a source of peaceful and innocent recreation to our countrymen, and is especially worthy of notice when contrasted with the demoralizing effects of some of the present popular amusements. The Eisteddfod, however, has higher claims to our respect, for it has been the means of preserving our own national music, and has encouraged the study of choral music throughout the principality.

There is another subject connected with our Eisteddfod this day, and one which occupies a prominent position. I allude to the national instrument of Wales. The harp has been so closely identified with our country, that it may be said to have become, in a great measure, a part of its history. Yet, notwithstanding its claims both as a national and a musical instrument, it has been sadly neglected of late; and I really believe that had it not been for the patriotic devotion of Lady Llanover, we should at this moment have been open to the reproach of having lost one of the most interesting national instruments in Europe.

The harp has always been a favourite instrument of the inhabitants of this island, whether under British, Danish, or Norman kings. It was also popular among the Saxons; but it does not appear that they knew it prior to their arrival in Britain about the 5th century, when, according to Bede, it was held in high estimation. It continued to be very popular in England as late as 1672, for M. de Rocheford, in his "Book of Travels," says that the harp "was the most esteemed of musical instruments among the English." Evelyn, in his diary, mentions the Irish harp, and speaks in raptures of the performance of a Mr. Clarke, whom he describes as "an excellent musician and a discreet gentleman." He also speaks of the skill of Sir Edward Sutton on the same kind of instrument. This harp is supposed to be that with a double row of strings mentioned by Galelei in his diary, 1582. The second row of strings was added in the 12th century. Mr. Gunn, in his "Historical Enquiries," mentions another harp, a Caledonian harp, brought by a lady of the house of Lamont, to the family of Lude, in 1466,

and he also speaks of "a harp given by Queen Mary to Miss Gardyn of Banchorry." This harp was thirty inches high, and possessed twenty-eight strings. The Welsh had three kinds of harps. One was made of leather and strung with wire; this was described by the bard, Davydd ab Gwilym, as "a very discordant instrument." Another was called "Isgywer," from the name of the key in which it was tuned, and was so small that it could be played on horseback. Then there was a third kind, strung with hair, which continued in use until the 15th century. The triple string harp was introduced about the 14th century, and has ever since been regarded as the national instrument of Wales.

The harp, although usually associated with domestic life, was also much used in places of worship. In the Welsh poem, "An Ode to God," by Madoc, the son of Walter, in 1250, these lines occur:—

I'th foliant soniant son clych a llyfrau,
Cerdor telynnau cras dannau crych.

Thy praise is sounded forth from bells and books,
Songs, and harps of loud, tight-drawn strings.

In an old chronicle of Matthew Paris, he says that "Wales at this time (1247) was in a most straitened condition, and even the harp of the ecclesiastics was turned to grief." The last account of a harp in a place of worship is one which mentions the playing of Evan Mailen, who was harper to Queen Anne, in the choir of Westminster Abbey, in the year 1766.

With regard to the musical capabilities of the Welsh harp, we have a very interesting account, in a visit, in 1757, of a harper to the University of Cambridge; and the skill of this harper, known as "Blind Parry," was so wonderful as to have suggested the first idea of Gray's "Bard"—for the poet Gray, in a letter to his friend Mason, says, "Mr. Parry has been here, and scratched out such ravishing blind harmony, such tunes of a thousand years old, with names enough to choke you, as to set all this learned body a dancing;" and he adds, "Mr. Parry has set my ode in motion again, and has brought it at last to a conclusion." The poets of old, when speaking of the harp, used to say, "that the language of the soul is on its strings," and that its sound produce a wonderful effect upon the mind, by rousing the seeds of heroism:—

But heed, ye bards, that for the sign of onset
Ye sound the ancientest of all our rhymes,
Whose birth tradition notes as old,
Nor who framed its lofty strains.

But some of our ancient harpers could produce effects of a very opposite kind—effects which are not characteristic of modern instruments, though sometimes maliciously attributed to a certain kind of oratory. In other words, the harpers of old could send a man to sleep! for in one of the ancient laws to regulate the payments to harpers, it is stated: "If a bard desired a favour of the king, he was to play him one of his own compositions; if of a nobleman, three; if of a plebeian, till he sent him to sleep!" The impression which the skill of Powell produced upon the mind of Handel is a matter of history. Sir John Hawkins, in his work on music, relates "that Powell drew such wondrous tones from his harp, that Handel not only introduced him in his oratorios, but wrote music expressly for his instrument, among others, a concerto; and this very work was revived and played on the triple harp, with orchestral accompaniments, in presence of some members of the Royal family, at a concert of Welsh music, at Lady Llanover's residence in London, two years ago.

In a recent valuable work, called "Music of the Olden Time," the editor has made some very singular statements concerning the harp and its origin; and he even goes so far as to dispute our claims, not only to the instrument itself, but even to many of our own national melodies. The fallacy of these statements I shall be prepared to demonstrate at a future day. The editor says he is able to prove that the harp is a Saxon instrument from its very name, which he adds "is not derived from the British or any other Celtic

language!" He also remarks, the Welsh, or Cambro-British, call their harp "Teylin," a word for which no etymon is to be found in their language! Now, if there be one word more Welsh than another, it is the word "Teylin," the root of which Dr. Owen Pughe says, is "Tel," that is, what is "straight," or "drawn tight," hence it is very evident that the name is coeval with the knowledge of a stringed instrument among the Cymru.

Among the harpers present this day, there is one who has peculiar claims to our notice; for Gruffydd, harper extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, is certainly no unworthy representative of those famous harpers of old, for which Wales was at one time so justly celebrated. But the skill of Welshmen has not been limited to their own national instrument, for some have become very accomplished performers on the English or pedal harp; and one of them, Mr. John Thomas, has recently been appointed harpist to the Queen. He is, I believe, the only Welshman who has received that honour since the time of Queen Anne.

I have trespassed already too long on your attention, but I should be guilty of great neglect if I omitted, especially in a meeting like this, the names of two other ladies, to whom—besides Lady Llanover—Wales is greatly indebted. To Lady Charlotte Guest we owe the "Mabinogion," a work which has proved the original stimulus given to European literature by the legends of the Welsh; and to another lady we owe that charming collection of Welsh melodies, which will be honourably associated with the name of Miss Jane Williams, of Aberpergwm. The melodies in her collection have not only attained great popularity, but have attracted considerable notice from such men as Mr. George Macfarren, and the late Mr. Chorley.

The competitions were then proceeded with.

For the best "History of the Old Castle of Llandovery," to be written in Welsh or English. (Given by D. Prosser, Esq., Sheerness)—17. 15.

The Rev. W. Watkins, in adjudicating for this prize, said only one competition had been sent in, and that in English, viz., by Bleddyn ap Maenarch. The care with which the subject was worked out, the fulness of matter contained in it, and the wide range of original muniments, documents, and authorities ransacked and brought to bear upon the history, deserved unquestionably a far more valuable reward than the prize offered that day. It was to be hoped that the author would, in due time—after supplementing a few deficiencies—publish his essay. He said with confidence that the inhabitants of Llandovery would then have a consecutive, and he believed a trustworthy history, such as few in the principality or out of it possessed, of the hoary old ruin which still stood among them as a memorial of the times when their fathers fought, and bled, and burned, and slew, for causes bad and good, without stint of life or limb. It might be interesting to add that when the old vicar mourned and wailed over the vice and godlessness of the inhabitants of Llandovery, the castle was even then a ruin—more perfect it might be than they now saw it—but still a decayed old ruin. It had served its use, and other days had even then dawned. He assigned the prize without hesitation to Bleddyn ap Maenarch.

The winner of the prize proved to be the worthy Vice-President of the Eisteddfod, Mr. W. Rees, of Tonn, who was duly invested with the badge by Mrs. Rees amid hearty applause.

In acknowledging the honour, Mr. Rees said he could not but feel much gratified by the praise which had been bestowed on him by the adjudicator, and he could not but quote the present as one instance of the benefits which arose from Eisteddfodau. A large portion of the materials from which he wrote this history had been in the possession of two members of his family, his late brother and uncle, who had collected a large number of original MSS. He (Mr. Rees) had been for some time waiting for a convenient season for putting them into shape and presenting them to the

public, but that convenient season would perhaps have never come had it not been for that Eisteddfod. This had been the case also with many other valuable contributions to Welsh history, which had been brought to light through the stimulus given by Eisteddfodau. Had it not been for the opportunity thus presented, he should probably have waited for a long time before writing this history of the old castle, but now it was his intention to read a portion of it at the next meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Society, which would take place at Brecon in August, and if it met with the approval of the editor he intended to have it put in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

For the best "Account of Celebrated Men who were born within a circuit of six miles of the Townhall of Llandovery, or intimately connected with the district, through residence therein," to be written in Welsh or English, 5*l*. 5*s*.

The Rev. Dr. Rees (of Swansea), in making the adjudication, said that three essays had been read—one by an author signing himself Plenydd, another by Ieuan Dofery, and the third by Hynafrethydd. The one by Ieuan Dofery contained only three biographies, while that by Hynafrethydd contained twenty-nine. They were all very well written, but that of Plenydd had considerably outdone the others. The composition was excellent, and it contained seventy-seven biographies of persons more or less celebrated who had either been resident within a radius of six miles of the Townhall of Llandovery, or were intimately connected with the place. He had much pleasure in awarding the prize to Plenydd, who fully deserved it.

The successful competitor proved to be Mr. David Rees, librarian, Llanelly. The essay was written in Welsh.

Am y Traethawd goreu ar "Vicar Prichard a'i Amserau," to be written in Welsh. Two prizes.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Daniel Richards (Calfin), Llanelly, and the second to the Rev. T. Thomas, of Llandovery.

For the best song in Welsh or English (the singer's own choice).

This prize was won by Miss Jenny Price, of Tenby, who sang "The Bells of Aberdovny" excellently.

To the best player on the Welsh triple harp of the ancient Welsh air of "Pen Rhaw" with variations.

The competition excited great interest, and resulted in the first prize, a triple-stringed harp of Wales, value ten guineas, being awarded to Miss Griffith (Y Fronfraith Fach), Llanover.

The competitions having been concluded,

Mr. Richards said he thought the audience that day had a practical and sufficient answer to a question which was often put, "What is the use of Eisteddfodau?" It had been the means of enabling them to listen to some of the best choral singing which any man could hear. He did not mean that it was free from faults—on the contrary, there were a great many, and he should be unworthy of the position in which he stood there if he hesitated to say so. On the whole, it was exceedingly creditable.

RESTORATIONS.

BURFORD.—This grand old church has undergone restoration, under Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. In the nave the works have been confined to removing the whitewash and plaster with which the walls were covered, refacing the columns of the arches, and thoroughly restoring the roof, which is of chestnut, low pitched, and the timbers are exposed to view. The fine west window has been renovated, and the stained glass, which is very ancient, replaced. In the north aisle the old and cumbrous gallery has been removed; the columns supporting the arches of the nave have been repaired, and the windows—good specimens of the Early Perpendicular style—have been reglazed with cathedral glass. The chief attraction in the nave is a very unique chapel, known as the Priory chapel, and dedicated to St.

Peter, and stands in the north-east angle of the nave. There is probably not another specimen of a chapel of this kind in England which stands in a corresponding position. It is about 12 feet square, and is enclosed from the nave by an open oak screen. In the course of the restoration an altar was discovered, which has now been thoroughly restored and which will henceforth be used. The roof of the chapel has been beautifully decorated, and the floor paved with encaustic tiles. The floor in the nave and aisles has also been laid with encaustic tiles, put down to a good design.

LONGSTONE.—The restoration of the beautiful old church at Longstone, Bakewell, a fine specimen of a village church, is about to be commenced, under the direction of Mr. R. Norman Shaw, of London. The church is of considerable antiquity, and possesses a fine 15th century roof, similar in character to that at Youghreave. If the plans of Mr. Norman Shaw are completely carried out, every good feature of the church will be preserved. Besides restoring the roof, it is intended to put the walls and windows into repair, to warm the church, do away with the pew system, and to reseal the whole building with open sittings.

STEVENINGTON.—The ancient church of St. Mary has undergone substantial repair and restoration. New roofs have been placed over the north and south aisles and the chancel; the nave roof has been restored to its original state, with new timbers where required. The chancel is fitted up with open oak benches, with solid ends and carved poppy-head terminals. The communion-rail is of polished oak on ornamental iron standards, and the space within the rail paved with encaustic tiles. The old pulpit and reading-desk have been fitted up for temporary use. In removing the plaster from the walls a Saxon doorway and two windows were discovered, indicating the great antiquity of the building. On the eastern side of the south porch an ancient stoup was discovered; and over the door a fresco, representing a person in a sitting posture and a procession passing before him, with an elaborately designed medallion, having the words—"1633. James v. verse 9. 'Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned: behold the Judge standeth before the door.'" Near to the east end of the south aisle a lancet doorway was discovered; likewise a stone stair, which apparently at some period formed an approach to the rood-loft. In the wall on the north aisle a very interesting and most perfect relic was found, namely, a "low side window," the use of which is uncertain. In the south wall of the chancel a traceried window has been brought to view; likewise the arches connecting the chapels with the church and chancel.

MISCELLANEA.

A PRESENTATION of several carved antique art works in metal, costing upwards of £300, has been made to Mr. Richard Woof, F.S.A., lately town clerk of Worcester, and still holding important public offices there.

TENDERS will be immediately delivered for the erection of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Mr. A. Waterhouse, architect.

MR. W. A. SANFORD has accepted the office of president of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society.

THE Somerset Archaeological Society's annual excursions and meetings will commence at Taunton, on September 10, and continue during the ensuing three days.

THE Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, will shortly hold its annual meeting at Exeter, under the presidency of the bishop of the diocese.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to signify, through Earl Russell, her gracious permission that this society henceforth assume the style and title of the Royal Historical Society.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1873.

FOREIGN ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.

ENGLISH people, even those who have a competent knowledge of other tongues, have a habit of passing over, without notice, the antiquarian literature of foreign countries in a manner which is simply astonishing to our Continental neighbours. There is more enthusiasm in Britain for national antiquities than in any other country in the world, and less intelligent interest in those of other places, always excepting the remains of Roman grandeur, the possession or the affectation of which is thought to be a necessary part of classical education. Insular carelessness is the only reason we can give why a book so interesting as *De Uithangteekens in verband met Geschiedenis en Volksleven beschouwd*, door I van Lennep en Ter Gouw, has remained unknown in this country. For unknown we conceive it to be, as we have not seen a single notice of it in any British periodical, and were ourselves quite unaware of its existence until we came across it in a bookseller's shop at Leiden.

Though the Dutch is a sister language, much nearer to our own than the High German, it is very little studied in this country; but even those who cannot read the letter-press will derive much pleasure from the contemplation of these two profusely illustrated volumes. "A History of Signs in the Netherlands" means much more than such a book does in this country. Signs here have been usually confined to houses of entertainment. There, as every one knows who has strolled for an hour along the quaint streets of Amsterdam, almost every old house has its sign—not gaudily painted, but curiously sculptured on a stone let into the wall.

These signs, or house marks, relate to everything conceivable in the earth, the heavens, or the imaginations of men. Historical and mythological scenes mingle with heraldry, jests and scripture history; agricultural tools stand grotesquely on one side of the street, while the heavenly bodies watch from the other. We may say, almost without exaggeration, that all the herbs are there from the cedar of Lebanon to the "hyssop that groweth on the wall;" and there could have been but few birds or beasts in Noah's ark that are not commemorated in these interesting sculptures.

In a notice like this it is impossible to particularize more than a very few of the most curious objects. The very quaintest in the whole series, Joshua bidding the sun and moon to stand still, may yet be seen on a corner house at Amsterdam. The leader of Israel stands in front, in Roman costume, with a halbert in his hand; behind him are the armies of the Lord; before him the ground is covered with corpses and fleeing enemies; over head the sun may be seen with a smiling face in it, accompanied by the crescent moon, also ornamented, according to the ancient manner, with a woman's visage. On the fleeing enemy great square hailstones are falling,

which, judging from the size of the men, are at least as big as half bricks.

The prophet Jonah is treated in a thoroughly conventional manner. The whale is an enormous beast, as unlike any known denizen of the ocean depths as a sculptor could well make it. Jonah is being shot forth from its vast jaws, dressed in a riding coat, breeches, and top-boots of the last century. His low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, which he seems to have retained on his head during his incarceration in his living prison, is just falling off before him. There only requires to be a hunting-whip in his hand to make the picture perfect.

The Swan seems to be a common inn-sign in the Netherlands, as in England. It was in an inn so named, on the Plaats at the Hague, that Dr. Dorislaus, the envoy from the English Parliament, was murdered by certain reprobate cavalier refugees, soon after the execution of King Charles I. We do not find among the engravings here given, the peacock; it is not a very uncommon inn-sign in England. There is a Peacock at Rugeley, and others at Boston and Gainsborough. We have ourselves seen it sculptured as a house-sign, not for an inn, at Rotterdam.

Tastes differ, but in our opinion this is one of the most interesting books that have been published on social antiquities for many years. We advise all our readers to procure it. If they can read Dutch, so much the better. If not, there is an endless fund of amusement in the engravings. E. P.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE VICTORIA CAVE, SETTLE.

THE explorations carried on by the committee formed, a few years ago, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the different layers of *débris* in the Victoria Cave, near Settle, Yorkshire, have always been regarded with much interest, as the results obtained have been of a kind to excite the attention of archaeologists, especially those engaged in pre-historic research. A fresh success has recently been achieved by the discovery of further evidences of ancient occupation, beneath a thick bed of clay which had hitherto not been penetrated. The occupants appear, however, to have been wild beasts, and not men. These discoveries have been brought about by sinking a shaft to a depth of about 30 feet from the original surface, when a great accumulation of bones was met with, extending to an unknown depth. These bones belong to different kinds of extinct animals, as the mammoth, bison, reindeer, red-deer, the great woolly rhinoceros, and the cave bear. The presence, moreover, of the bones and teeth of hyenas shows that this cave must have been the retreat, or den, of those animals, who probably lived there in considerable numbers. Their prey no doubt consisted of the mammoth, bison, and other wild animals whose bones are found. These evidences of an occupation of the cave, prior to that of man, are of an exceedingly interesting character, and will serve to reward the labours of those gentlemen who have so unremittingly devoted themselves to the task of exploration. Hitherto, ornaments and implements of Romano-Celtic workmanship have been the principal objects discovered, besides a few remains from a lower strata which have been assigned to the neolithic age.

The present discovery of relics at a still greater depth will no doubt induce the committee to continue their investigation of the contents of the Victoria Cave, although the work is beset with many difficulties, and requires much patience and skill.

E. H. W. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[*Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.*]

[LONDON.]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ON Wednesday, the 17th inst., the council of this association, of whom twenty-five were present, entertained at dinner, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, their president, the Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. GOODWIN, F.R.S., was in the chair, supported, amongst others, by Mr. Planche, F.S.A., *Somerset Herald*; Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, Mr. Levien, F.S.A., Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., Mr. R. N. Philipps, F.S.A., Mr. J. Grey, Q.C., Mr. Wright, F.S.A., Mr. Adams, F.S.A., Mr. Morgan, Mr. Goldsmid, F.S.A., Mr. Pointer, &c.

The congress will be held at Wolverhampton, in the week commencing the 5th of August.

[PRINCIPAL.]

CARDIFF NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society was held in the Nisi Prius Court, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, June 18. The chair was occupied by FRANKLEN G. EVANS, Esq., vice-president. There was a large attendance. The routine business having been transacted, and some gentlemen elected members, the following lecture, "On Chambered Tumuli," was delivered by Walter Lukis, Esq. After some appropriate introductory remarks on the objects of the society, and the value of a well-arranged museum, as a means of imparting instruction, the lecturer proceeded as follows:—

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen,—The subject upon which I have undertaken to address you to-night is replete with interest. It is interesting as forming a portion of the vast field of tumular sepulchres; as relating to those feelings of the human heart which find expression in monuments of bereavement and sorrow, in gigantic monumental works, and in the performance of funeral ceremonies, altogether different from those to which we are accustomed now; and as belonging to a very remote period of human history.

It is a "grave" subject, and on that ground I shall endeavour to enliven it, so as to preclude, if possible, the chances of some of the grim and mysterious forms upon the walls rising up in magnified horror to disturb your night's sleep.

[After explaining that the word cromlech—derived from the Welsh *crom* and *lech*, curved stone; or *grymlech*, a stone of strength—was not applicable to the subject, and was used in a different sense on the Continent, the lecturer continued:—]

I have preferred giving the title of "Chambered Tumuli" to this lecture, because it will convey to your minds at once the subject matter. It tells of a chamber and of a tumulus, the former being the cromlech, if we must use the word, and the latter its outer covering, without which the former never existed as a building complete in itself. The fact is that what has been called a cromlech is nothing else than a dilapidated chambered tumulus. Now, with this firmly pressed on your minds, I will proceed to describe the

original construction, refer you to a few dilapidated examples, and then explain some early forms of interest which have come to my knowledge from a personal examination of many of these primeval tombs.

Tumular sepulchres may be divided into two great classes, viz., unchambered or single barrows, which are the most common, and chambered barrows, which, from the gigantic labour necessary for their construction, are less common, and belong to a higher class of architecture. Each of these again may be subdivided into circular and long barrows; and in the case of those which are chambered, a distinction may be drawn between those which are simple kists or stone chests, closed on all sides, and those which have a covered way or passage leading from the outside of the barrow to the inner chamber. It is probable that all these forms were contemporaneous, and that they indicate class or family distinctions among the primitive races who constructed them. We may suppose that those tombs which required the greatest amount of physical labour to erect, were the receptacles of illustrious dead; that, as among the more civilized Egyptians of the same era, there were the pyramids, and the more humble sepulchres of the lowly subjects; so in Western Europe there were the gigantic tumuli and the richly sculptured chambers of Celtic heroes and distinguished families, and the simple barrows of small dimensions, and the unmarked graves of more humble individuals.

I purpose to confine my remarks to the chambered class of barrows and their contents.

The prevailing notion respecting so-called cromlechs has been this—that they were rude artificial stone structures, always visible, as many are now, but complete in themselves, and altogether distinct from barrows; and this notion has settled down so firmly in the minds of men, that some archæologists cannot divest themselves of it, and in recent works have classified cromlechs and barrows under different heads. We need not travel far from Cardiff before we find two splendid examples precisely similar to those we meet with in other parts. These are to be met with in the parish of St. Nicholas, about six miles from here, on the Cowbridge road, on Mr. Bruce Pryce's property. The one is totally denuded of its tumulus, which appears to have been composed of earth; the other still shows traces of its original mound, which was of small stones.

I may here mention that when I visited these interesting remains, I removed some of the ground and stones around them, which had been thrown out from the interior, with a small geological hammer, and found the human remains now before you, and also some small pieces of coarse pottery, fully proving that these monuments had been used as burial places. The finger bones and toe bones can be easily recognised. There is a third cromlech in Llantrisant parish, on this side of the iron ore mines now being worked there. This spot is called in Welsh *Caer-arfa*, or the Field of Arms. A Roman camp crowns the hill north of it. There are many others in Wales, Ireland, &c.

It is a remarkable circumstance that no distinct allusion is to be found in Anglo-Saxon documents to cromlechs as visible stone structures.

This absence of allusion to cromlechs affords a fair negative proof of what I shall presently show, viz., that these structures were the chambers of tumuli, and in Anglo-Saxon times hid from sight. They are very commonly supposed to be altars erected by the Druids for human sacrifices; but this is quite incorrect.

I will now describe these sepulchres in their original and perfect condition. A mound of earth or small stones, of a conical or long form, enclosed a chamber composed of rude stones placed on end, bearing large stones laid across them, the whole being surrounded sometimes by stones placed at intervals, and sometimes by a fosse and vallum at the base of the barrow. Erections of this kind and in this state may be seen in Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands,

France, Norway, Spain, Africa, &c., and in other countries.

You will observe that this was the rude attempt of a primitive people to construct a sepulchral vault, or dark chamber, in which they might securely deposit the mortal remains of honoured relatives and friends. They were unacquainted with metal, and therefore were incapable of fashioning their blocks of stone. They were ignorant of the art of splitting rocks, and could not reduce their masses. The very fact of their employing such colossal blocks as they often did is a proof of their limited knowledge of the art of building, and testifies at the same time to their prodigious physical energy and perseverance, and to their mechanical skill. You may wish to know how such structures could have been raised by a people who had no knowledge of metal tools, and of mechanical appliances with which we are familiar. The builders were compelled to use such stones as they found on the surface of the ground, selecting those which were best adapted for the purpose. Sometimes they brought them long distances across an uneven and rough country, which must have been a work of time and labour.

The late King of Denmark, who bestowed a good deal of time and attention on archaeology, wrote a few years ago a very interesting article on the construction of these sepulchres, in which he suggested two methods, the one or the other of which he thought was adopted according to circumstances.

1. A mound of earth and small stones well rammed together was raised to the required height, and an incline of earth, of a gradual ascent, was formed on one side. Up this slope the large block destined for a roof was drawn on rollers (boughs of trees, &c.). The earth was then excavated beneath the stone, and one by one, the stones which were to form the side walls were inserted. When this had been accomplished, the interior was cleared out, and the chamber formed.

2. The stones intended for the side walls were first set up, each stone touching its neighbour. Earth and small stones were then well rammed round them, until they were buried to their tops. An incline was added, as in the other method, and the roofing stone was drawn up, and made to rest on the upright ones. The chamber was cleared out afterwards. In either case the outer circle was placed last.

The latter method commends itself rather than the former, as being more simple, more easy of construction, and more safe.

In some instances, cap-stones are observed to be resting on a stone at one end and on a dry walling at the other. In the Tumiac, Brittany, two of the roofing stones rest upon dry walling only. The period during which chambered barrows were erected must have extended through a long series of years, in the course of which the art of building them improved.

I will now point out in what manner the great engineering difficulty of roofing large spaces without the necessity of employing ponderous stones was achieved; and will refer you to a well-known barrow, *i.e.*, New Grange, in Ireland.

This is a barrow or cairn of large dimensions, originally 100 feet high, covering about two acres of ground, and having a circle of stones at its base.

The stones of the chamber are supposed to have been conveyed a distance of eleven or twelve miles from the coast. There are three chambers in the middle of the barrow, access to which is gained by a long covered passage. The side walls are formed in part of flagstones, set up on end, those at the entrance being only about two feet high; their height increasing as you advance along the passage, until you reach the central chamber, where they are about seven feet in height. This passage has also an increase of height given to it by a dry walling, and is roofed over with stone slabs, some of them being of large size. But the vestibule, which is common to the central chambers, instead of being covered in the same way with a large roofing stone, is

arched over by a number of flat slabs overlapping each other, forming a dome.

There are instances in the West of England of a similar construction (Stoney Littleton), and it appears to me that this mode of building belongs to a later period than those to which I have before referred. The architecture is of a higher standard, and must be the result, I think, of an improved state of civilization.

We will take another instance of a still higher construction, although based on the same general principle, such as the chambered tumulus of Maes How, in the Orkneys, about one mile and a half from the celebrated stones of Stennis.

This barrow is supposed to have been erected as late as A.D. 780, and to have had side chambers added 300 years later. This is said to be intimated by the "runes" inscribed on its walls.

As these inscriptions have been variously interpreted by northern antiquaries who are learned in the language, it is possible that the barrow itself may be of much older date, and that it was taken possession of and added to by a later race of men.

Here we have a covered passage, leading to a central chamber or square vestibule, on three sides of which is a smaller chamber or cell.

Here, too, we have the vestibule roofed over by overlapping slabs of stone. But the masonry of the walls is of a higher class than that at New Grange and Stoney Littleton; the stones are squared and fitted together with as much care and precision as any modern masonry could be. The great defect of the construction is the absence of any bonding at the angles of the building; the importance and necessity of which, to render the work sound and firm, does not appear to have presented itself to the mind of the primeval architect. No one would certainly say that this building belongs to the same age as New Grange. Mr. Petrie thinks it was originally erected as a chambered tomb for some chief, or person of great note, probably long before the arrival of the Norsemen in Orkney.

Unfortunately, it was rifled and partially destroyed by early treasure-seekers, so that all chance of ascertaining from the contents the age to which the tumulus belongs has been lost.

It is not improbable that the singular many-chambered tumulus, once existing in the island of Jersey, belongs to the same class as these. Up to 1785 the tumulus was supposed to be one of the ordinary unchambered kind, but in that year it was cleared away and the stones left standing bare. On the same hill stood another chambered barrow and a stone circle, the whole of which were swept away. The form of this structure is quite unique. There is a covered passage leading to the enclosure or vestibule, which was no doubt arched over in the same manner as at New Grange and Stoney Littleton. This monument now stands in a park near Henley-on-Thames.

There are structures of a much ruder character than the above, to which subsequent additions of external side chambers were made from time to time. These additions are more frequently found than is commonly supposed. Sometimes one side only occurs, at other times there are three or four. There are four, two on either side of a large chambered tumulus, still to be seen in Guernsey, in one of which a remarkable interment was found. There are two, one outside and another inside of the Pouquelaye, in Jersey. There are three if not four attached to two so-called cromlechs at Carnac, in Brittany. There are two at Wayland Smith's Cave, in Berkshire; and I feel confident that there are two, if not three, attached to a large chambered long barrow near Silbury Hill, in Wiltshire, which have never been explored.

The difference between these side chambers and those at New Grange, Stoney Littleton, &c., is that they appear to have been added to the main building at different times, perhaps at long intervals, whereas there is every reason to

suppose that those at New Grange, &c., were all erected at one time.

These side chambers, although generally of small dimensions, were not intended as receptacles for one or two bodies only, as in the instance of the kneeling skeletons, of which I will speak presently; nor to be filled in with earth at the time of the interment, as in the same instance. They were often sepulchral vaults, in the same way that the main structures were, and used during a considerable period for successive burials as in another Guernsey example, where there were as many as three distinct layers of interments.

[Having mentioned that the action of the elements and agricultural improvements were the probable causes of denudation and dilapidation of these stone chambers, which, when thus exposed, became objects of superstitious dread to the peasantry, the lecturer proceeded:—] A monument of this kind, near Marlborough, Wiltshire, is called the Devil's Den. Another, in Berkshire, was believed in Saxon times to be the workshop of their mystic blacksmith Weland, and is to this day called Weland's Smithy, or Wayland Smith's Cave. I will tell you what the country people say of it. "At this place lived formerly an invisible smith; and if a traveller's horse had lost a shoe on the road, he had no more to do than to bring his horse to this place, with a piece of money, and leaving both there for some little time, he might come again and find the money gone, but his horse new shod."

You will remember that Sir Walter Scott has availed himself of this tradition, and introduced it into his tale of "Kenilworth."

Fairies are also believed to have had a hand in the construction of these places, for tables and grottoes: one of the popular beliefs is, that as they descended the mountains, spinning by the way (which, I conclude, is the regular and constant occupation of the fairies), they brought down these huge stones in their aprons, and placed them as they are now found. They are constantly called in many countries fairies' tables, and fairies' holes or grottoes. The stones of Stonehenge, in Wilts, are said to have been brought over from Ireland by the fairies. In Brittany, cromlechs or dolmens are supposed to be haunted by the *dur* or dwarf, a hideous little old man, who on Wednesday nights, in company with the *korrigs*, or female fairies, dance round about the dolmen, singing songs. The *korrigwen*, or *korrigan*, a female fairy, is believed to be the spirit of the druidess, and haunts the mossy well which springs up near the dolmen.

These beliefs are common to Brittany, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and all the north of Europe, and form the subject of ballads in the poetry of all. The day I visited the cromlechs on Mr. Bruce Pryce's property, I met two children playing near one of them. On my asking the name of the spot, they at once replied, "Castell Korrig." I was particularly struck with this word, having so often met with it in Brittany when visiting the Celtic remains in that country.

I will now direct your attention to some of the contents of these sepulchres, and exemplify this portion of the subject by referring to the personal investigations of my father, brothers, and myself. I do this in preference to relating the discoveries of others, because few explorers happen to have had such opportunities as we have of examining primeval structures in which the interments had not been previously disturbed: and although these investigations were conducted principally in the Channel Islands, it has been found that the burial customs, as far as has been ascertained, were probably similar in many respects in Great Britain, in Brittany, and in other countries, and I may add, even in this neighbourhood, for I have before you this evening a few bones and some pottery picked up by myself at the two cromlechs I have already spoken of.

Generally speaking, after digging through a mass of rubbish, the accumulation of many centuries, the floor of the tomb was reached. It was then observed that it consisted

of a flat pavement of rude flags of granite, on which were placed human bones, burnt and unburnt, sun-burnt jars of coarse earthenware, of various sizes and shapes, clay, stone, and bone beads, bone pins, flint and arrow beads, stone and bone implements. In several instances in Brittany, however, the principal chamber was paved with one large flat stone only.

There were two general modes of disposing of dead bodies: 1, by burying the bones entire; 2, by burning the bodies and collecting the ashes. The only instance of the discovery of an entire skeleton was in the side chamber of the Déhus cromlech, in Guernsey.

I will now describe the manner in which several of these heaps of bones and jars were deposited. Sometimes the jars were found to be empty, in which case it is supposed that they must have contained at one time food for the departed souls. In other cases they held the bones reduced by fire to small fragments. The sepulchral chambers frequently contained several layers of interments. In one there were as many as three. In another instance it was observed that the lower interments must have lain undisturbed for a considerable time before the next layer covered them. This was shown by a skull being found covered with snails' shells (*Helix nemoralis*), which had hibernated upon its surface, and had died there and become fixed to it, when the second layer of interments was added—a proof, if any were required, that the interior of the chamber was not filled in with earth at the time of each interment, as was the case in Denmark, according to Professor Worsaae.

The following were points which were particularly noticed by us:—1. The jars in the lowest stratum were of a plain, simple, and coarse description. 2. Those in the upper strata were of a better form and of a better material, denoting an improvement in manufacture, some being ornamented with markings. 3. Several of the jars bore marks of use previous to interment, showing that the most valuable and useful articles of daily use were deemed worthy of accompanying the remains of the departed.

These facts lead to the conclusion that the sepulchres must have been in use a very long period of time.

I have said that some of the jars were supposed to have contained food originally. The depositing of food-vessels is a very ancient custom, and had its origin in a belief of the immortality of the soul. It is supposed that the sepulchres were visited occasionally by the relatives who revered the memory of their ancestors, and performed certain rites and ceremonies there, as if in the presence of the residing spirit of the departed, to whom they then gave a share of their food.

You will be somewhat surprised to learn that this custom still lingers amongst us. My brother was informed not very long ago of the following incident at a Yorkshire funeral feast. A gentleman was carving a joint of meat for the invited relatives and friends at the house of a deceased gentleman, when he was requested by the widow to cut some for her departed husband, for whom a place had been reserved at the table, and a plate and knife and fork provided.

But a more remarkable instance of the indulgence of this feeling is to be found in the custom prevailing in the family of Victor Hugo, who is residing in the island of Guernsey.

In his dining-room there is a chained and empty chair, wherein the ghosts of the dead Hugos are supposed to sit at the table of their descendants. Whether this be really a superstition of the poet, or only the play of an intense imagination, or whether it be a sad monument of later and no imaginary sorrow, I know not.

It were easy to ridicule the indulgence of such a fancy; easy also to speak of it severely as morbid; but there is a fine thought in it. "The dead are gone from us," says the chained chair, "but we have not forgotten them; and if they would come and sit at our table again and occupy their old seat, they would be welcome."

The chair has several inscriptions carved upon it, of which one is, "*Les absents sont là.*"

I have said that stone implements—i.e., "celts" and other articles—were found together with human remains in these sepulchres. They are supposed to have been hatchets or knives for slaying oxen, &c.

Some persons digging in the peat near the village of Râche, in Burwell-Fen, found a head of an extinct ox (*Bos primigenius*) at a depth of four feet. When they came to examine the skull, they discovered a portion of a flint celt firmly fixed in a fracture of the frontal bone. The celt had penetrated to the depth of nearly three inches, and was broken with the blow. A portion of the frontal bone had been carried inward with the celt. One feature of great interest connected with this discovery is the positive evidence it affords that this extinct animal was hunted in England. There had been abundant evidence of another extinct ox (*Bos longifrons*) having served as food for man, both in Ireland and in England, but little of this other species. Hugh Miller, in his "Sketchbook of Popular Geology," mentions another instance. "The cervical vertebrae of a native ox (*Bos primigenius*) having been found deeply scarred by a stone javelin of a primitive hunter;" but he does not say whether the stone weapon was found with the bones.

It is very remarkable that in every country where these ancient implements are found, superstition in one form or other is connected with them. They are universally called "thunderbolts," being believed to be fashioned by a shock of thunder and precipitated from the clouds. In Brittany the peasants throw them into wells to purify or sanctify the water. They are also laid up in their houses as preservatives against lightning, or against the unwelcome intrusion of evil spirits! In the Alps, shepherds tie them over the shoulders of the bell-wether, to preserve their sheep from smallpox. In Cornwall, rheumatism is attempted to be cured by a "boiled thunderbolt." The celt is boiled for hours, and the water dispensed to rheumatic persons! One old woman, it is said, who adopted this practice, expressed her surprise, that boil the celt as long as she would, it would never boil away!

After contemplating these stupendous structures, or monuments, and learning the uses to which they were applied, we are naturally led to inquire by whom they were raised, and at what period? It is much more easy to ask than to answer this question, because it irresistibly carries us back to an age long anterior to any historical record of our country. But, although we know very little indeed about the matter, still I should wish you to have some idea, however indefinite it may be, of the remote period of man's history to which we may perhaps attribute their erection, and of the races by whom we may suppose them to have been erected.

Even in the gloom which pervades, we seem to catch here and there glimpses of certain landmarks, whose outlines, though faint, are yet tolerably safe as guides. One of these landmarks is the total absence of metal in these primitive tombs; another landmark is the primitive rudeness of the structures themselves; another is the extreme simplicity and small number of the personal ornaments they contain. Now, if we follow the course which these landmarks direct, we shall be led to an era far anterior to the Roman invasion; and to a period, it may be, anterior to the commercial intercourse of the Britons with the Phœnician traders; and this will bring us to the era of the Trojan war, or 1200 years B.C.; and that these are tolerably safe guides is evident, because it is admitted by antiquaries that the contents of barrows can alone identify the people, or the period to which they belong.

What I have said will give you therefore some notion of the period to which these structures may be ascribed. I do not say that they all belong to this remote era, but my own belief is that many of them do.

Now, with regard to the people who erected them, I can only tell you what I have read in history, and what you

already have learned about the origin of the Western nations of Europe, viz., that they have sprung in the first instance from emigrants from Asia, whom the earliest Greek historians called Celts. But at what period Great Britain was occupied by them is uncertain, though scholars and chronologists have supposed it was as early as 1600 years B.C.

These graves (of the "voiceless dead") are imperishable epitaphs of men of giant wills and energetic actions; silent yet more correct records, descriptive of what they were, than many of those boastful tablets which too often deface the walls of our churches and tombstones, which crowd our churchyards, and are too often miserable witnesses of those who have gone before us.

THE ST. ALBAN'S ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held at the Town-hall; Mr. J. EVANS, F.S.A., occupied the chair; and there were also present the Revs. Canon Gee, Mackenzie Walcot, W. J. Lawrance, H. N. Dudding, F. Lipscomb, &c.; Messrs. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., C. Longman, H. J. Toulmin, E. S. Wiles, T. W. Blagg, &c.; Rev. O. W. Davys and Mr. Ridgway Lloyd, secretaries.

A paper was read by Mr. Lloyd, "On the Shrines and Altars in St. Alban's Abbey," not dealing with the architectural character of their remains, but tracing their history by means of extant documents (mainly the "Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani," edited by Mr. H. T. Riley), indicating also the evidence there existing as to the sites of the different altars. The Rev. M. Walcot, who has given much attention to this part of the subject, spoke *inter alia* as to the thoroughness with which Mr. Lloyd had done the work he had undertaken.

Mr. G. G. Scott made some remarks as to the works at the Abbey church—these among the rest: "I believe that we can now say the [central] tower is perfectly safe. . . . One of the defects of the tower (in the south-east pier) extremely surprised me and all who saw it. In digging away the foundations, there was a complete cave, of 5 feet or 6 feet in width, excavated underneath—not fallen away, from weakness or disintegration, but actually cut away. This was, no doubt, excavated with a view to the destruction of the tower; one of the modes of attacking fortifications in the old days was to undermine foundations. . . . In the event of sufficient funds being raised it is our intention to restore to a substantial state every portion which requires it; but while giving a perfect architectural restoration to those parts as to whose precise features we feel certain, we do not intend to introduce any conjectural embellishments. The abbey will thus be handed down by us as we have found it." As to the substructure of St. Alban's shrine, discovered in a mass of fragments, Mr. Scott said—"Through the extraordinary ingenuity of Mr. Chapple, the clerk of the works, and Mr. Jackson, the foreman, and the workmen, these innumerable pieces have been fitted together in a most admirable way; and the whole reconstructed. I will not take any credit to myself, as it was entirely their work. It was at first constructed in part, and then I suggested that it should be put up in its original place, that is the only thing I can take credit for with reference to the shrine of St. Alban's." Mr. Scott went on to state that Mr. Ruskin recently gave a subscription for its (the shrine's) restoration, and said that if the special subscriptions did not come in, they might look to him for the whole amount. He hoped that Mr. Ruskin would not be allowed to do more than he had done, as the more he paid, the more apathy might by some people be attributed to others. The audience—one of the largest ever brought together at a meeting of this society—then adjourned to the Abbey church, and listened to Mr. Scott's explanation of the works of other days and of the present.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE scene chosen by the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology for their annual summer excursion was the sparsely populated track of country surrounded on three sides by the Ald, the Ore, and the Butley rivers, which, however, contains several buildings of unusual interest. The rendezvous was at Woodbridge railway station, on Tuesday morning, 9th July, when a party assembled, under the presidency of Lord John Hervey, ready to start.

A drive of a little more than an hour over Wilford-bridge, through the light land district, and through Staverton-park, brought them to

BUTLEY PRIORY.

Of the great monastery, founded in the 12th century, which at one time covered some twenty acres of ground, and whose priestly occupants held many a manor and advowson in Suffolk, little remains but the gate-house, now converted into a residence for the incumbent of the parish, and in the progress of this conversion the fine old building has suffered greatly. It still, however, remains an interesting relic of a bygone age, and in many respects is a peculiarly fine specimen of the architecture of the period to which it belonged. It is of the Decorated period, and the materials used in its construction are flint and stone. On the ground floor were two arched entrances, the larger one for horsemen, and the smaller for persons on foot; these have been blocked up, but their form is distinctly traceable. Over these are five rows of coats of arms, seven in each row, and higher still windows, a canopied niche, once richly carved, crowning the upper stage of the gate-house. The dressed flint work, with white stone tracery, is very fine, the wheel ornament on the inside being specially worthy of note. The roofs of the rooms are groined, and flanking the gate is what is now a small room, but when built was open on the outer side, forming, probably, a place of shelter for persons waiting at the gate. In this a very perfect piscina, taken from the Priory church, has been set up as a fireplace. In these later days the Priory—or Butley Abbey, as it is usually called—has gained a far greater reputation as the home of a succession of noted breeders of agricultural live stock than ever it attained in the days when the ground was owned by Augustinian canons. The foundations of some of the walls remain; but that is all, excepting a solitary window, probably one of those in the church.

Having glanced at the site of the Priory, the party came to the front of the gate-house, where a paper on the Priory was read by Mr. R. J. Day.

He said it was in the year of grace, 1171, that for the glory of God and in honour of "our Ladye" the foundation of the Priory was laid by a man famous in history, and one of whom Suffolk ought to be proud, viz., Ralph de Glanville, chief justice of England, the famous statesman of Henry II. He was born at Stratford St. Andrew, and married Berta, daughter of Theobald Valoins, lord of Parham. In 1114, when high sheriff of Yorkshire, during the time Henry was much pressed in his continental dominions by the alliance of his sons with Louis VII. of France, the Scots invaded England, and De Glanville raised a small heavy armed force, with which he marched full seventy miles, and on the morrow attacked and defeated the Scots, who, under king William the Lion, were beleaguering the castle of Alnwick, utterly routing them and taking the king prisoner. Ralph de Glanville built Butley Priory on the lands called Brockhouse, which held by his wife, and the order of monks was that of canons regular of St. Augustine, and gave to it, as of fee, the advowsons of Farnham, Butley, Bawdsey, Wantisden, Capel, and Benhall. Mr. Day related how Henry II. gave the rectories of Burston and Winfarthing to the Priory; and how, in 1425, Reginald de Grey recovered the latter advowson and presented a rector, the Priory producing no grant from the

king and no appropriation confirmed by the Pope. Lands were also left to Butley by Henry Walter in Wingfield, Sidebrooke, and Isted, and many other gifts and legacies were mentioned. The last was that Henry VII., in 1508, gave to Butley, the cell of St. Mary's at Snape (till then belonging to St. John of Colchester), with the manors of Soape, Scotts, Tastard, Bedingfield, Aldborough, and Friston. The prior, finding the monks troublesome, resigned it in 1509, and the cell was suppressed in 1524 by Wolsey, who gave it to the great work of his at Oxford and Ipswich, which all must wish he had lived to finish. Mr. Day enumerated the other fifty-one manors which belonged to the Priory which were spread over East Suffolk from Ipswich to Debenham, Parham, Yoxford, and stretching as far as Shelley, and the thirty-one advowsons and moieties of advowsons, most of which were in Suffolk. The whole rental of the Priory in 1291 was 99*l.* 17*s.*, and in 1534 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum, representing 3,188*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* of our present money. The buildings of the monastery covered twenty acres, and were encircled by a stone wall; the church was large, consisting of three aisles with chapels dedicated to St. Anne, St. Peter, and St. Paul, St. Sigismund, and All Saints. The only remaining portions, said Mr. Day, now standing are the great gateway and an arch. The former is a noble structure of Decorated architecture, built of freestone, ornamented with chequer and lozenge work in flints. On the one side over the gateway is a series of coats of arms, arranged in five rows, seven in each row. Between each shield is a fleur-de-lis. They are, no doubt, the arms of many of the benefactors of the Priory. He enumerated the arms, which were those of the Emperor, France, Bury, England, Spayne, Denston, Vere, Bohun, Beauchamp, Plantagenet, Warren, Holland, Clare, Lady C. Banyard, Arderne, Gray, Mortimer, Percy, Rous, Bigod, Tipcroft, Randolph, Huntingfield, Mowbray, Ufford, Jernegan, D'Avilers, Norwich, Glanville, Hoo, and Lowdham. He alluded to the circle of flint work on the other side, which, he said, represented the size of the big bell of the abbey, which, at the Dissolution, was sold to the church at Hadleigh, and made into two. He read a list of the twenty-four priors from 1195 to 1518, two of whom were consecrated suffragan bishops of the diocese. In the year 1539 the commendator and eight canons regular signed the surrender, and thus Butley and its fair lands passed from religious into secular hands. It was granted in 1540 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and in 1544 was purchased by William Forthe; since then it has passed through many families, and at present is in possession of Lord Rendlesham.

The company then drove towards Chillesford, paying a brief visit to Butley church on the way. The building is of very little interest, the chief point being the Norman south doorway.

CHILLESFORD CHURCH.

This was the next place of halt, and here, too, there was little of interest. The tower is square, and built of a sandstone, so soft that it can be rubbed to powder with the fingers; but it nevertheless has withstood the weather better than harder stone. The old parish clerk, who opened the church, affirmed that the stone came from a crag pit at Sudbourne; but not much faith was put in his statement. The general opinion was, that the tower was not that originally built, and that it was of later date than the remains of a Decorated window which is in its west wall. The church belongs to the Decorated style, and contains nothing worth mentioning but a brass on the north wall of the chancel, recording that there lie the bodies of "Agnes Clopton, ex antiquissima Cloptonorum familia De Kentwell," and her daughter. The date is 1624, and at the lower part are two hands, one pointing to the west, with the word "mater," below, indicating that the mother lies buried in that direction; and the other to the east, with "filia" below, showing that on that side the daughter lies.

SUDBOURNE CHURCH.

From Chillesford to Sudbourne, past the leafy glades of Sudbourne-park, now belonging to Sir Richard Wallace, the party went to Sudbourne church. The oldest part is the curious, plain, and massive Norman font, the bowl carried upon four round shafts. The tower of the church, which is very late Decorated or early Perpendicular, is the most imposing part of the exterior, the massive buttresses rising by stages nearly to the top, adding much to its appearance. The battlemented top of the tower has been repaired with brick. Ugly pews fill the nave and chancel, the biggest, of course, being that appropriated to the owner of Sudbourne Hall. The main point of interest is the fine marble tomb erected in his own life time by Sir Michael Stanhope, privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth and James I., and restored in 1826 by the late Earl Stanhope. In front of this monument, which is by the north wall of the chancel, Mr. Phipson gave a brief address. There was, he said, very little to say about the church. The main walls were of the Decorated period, about 1350, but had had later insertions of Perpendicular work. The north and south porches were very late Perpendicular, nearly 1500. The Norman font had been rather chiselled about since he saw it, twenty years ago. The tomb of Sir Michael Stanhope was the principal matter of interest. The Stanhope family appeared to have taken the name from Stanhope, near Darlington, where they first possessed land about 1340. Mr. Phipson read the inscription on the tomb from a copy of a pamphlet containing a history of the family, edited by Earl Stanhope, and printed for private circulation, which was lent him by Mr. R. Almack, to whom the copy was given by Lord Stanhope: it is as follows:—

Memoria Justorum in Manu Dei est.

Sir Michael Stanhope, Knight, of the county of Nottingham, left 5 sons; Thomas Stanhope, Knight, of the said county; Edward Stanhope, Knight of the county of York and of the council there established; John Stanhope, Knight, Lord Stanhope, of Harrington, of the privy council to Queen Elizabeth and King James, vice-chamberlain to them both, and treasurer of the chamber; Edward Stanhope, Knight, doctor of the civil law; Michael Stanhope, Knight, lord of this manor, who mindfull of mortality, while he lived erected this monument.

Here resteth, in assured hope to rise in Christ, Sir Michael Stanhope, Knight, who served at the feet of Queen Elizabeth of most happy and famous memory, in her privy chamber XX years, and of our sovereign King James, in the same place, the rest of his days, who married Anne, daughter to Sir William Read, of Osterly, in the county of Middlesex, Knight, by whom he had 4 daughters, Jane, married to Henry Viscount F. Fitzwater, sonn and heire-apparent to the Earle of Sussex; and Elizabeth, married to Lord George Berkeley Mowbray Seagrave and Bruce, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, this George being the XXI. baron by descent. All honour, glorie, praise, and thanks be unto thee, O glorious Trinity. "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief." 1. Tim. i. 15. "Thou hast redeemed me, oh Lord God of truth." Psalm xv. 31. "I desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ." Phil. i. 23. "Death is to me advantage." Phil. i. 21. "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord." Psalm cxvi. 13. "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." 1 Cor. i. 31.

RESTAURAVIT.
PHILIPPUS HENRICUS COMES STANHOPE.
A.D. MDCCXXVIII.

The tomb, which is of marble, is handsome, and the work is good.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A MEDAL, COMMEMORATIVE OF THANKSGIVING-DAY.—The Court of Common Council of the City of London have resolved to order a medal to be struck, at a cost not exceeding 500*l.*, to commemorate the late national demonstration in the City of London on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The medal will be distributed to such members of the Court, of the Royal Family, and of public institutions as may desire it.

MR. HAVERGAL'S *Mappa Mundi*, from Hereford Cathedral, has just been published by Mr. Stanford. The impression is limited to 200 copies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

THE OLD CHURCH AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON, WILTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—A movement is on foot to restore the old church at Bradford-on-Avon to its proper ecclesiastical use. It has long been appropriated as a school-house, but an opportunity having occurred to remove the scholars to a more convenient and commodious building, only funds are needed to enable the "trustees for the preservation and restoration of the ancient church of St. Lawrence," to carry into effect the object they desire. Among the names of the trustees appear those of Earl Nelson, John Henry Parker, C.B., Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart., and Sir John W. Awdry, Knt. The chancel of the little edifice is already in the possession of the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Jones, having been purchased only a few months ago. The remainder of the building will be permanently secured, provided that the sum of 400*l.* can be raised within the next two months. To archaeologists the preservation of this relic of early Norman, if not Saxon architecture, becomes a matter of the deepest interest, as few buildings of so early a date have been handed down to us intact, without additions in subsequent styles. Regarded, then, as an almost unique specimen of the work of the 10th or 11th century, and as a really historic building, it is possible that some of the readers of the *Antiquary* may feel disposed to assist in promoting the laudable object the trustees have in view.

I subjoin the following account of this old church from Parker's "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture." It will be observed that he assigns it to the early Norman period. It is often cited, however, as a specimen of Saxon architecture (Godwin's "English Archaeologist's Handbook," p. 79):—

"The old church at Bradford, Wiltshire, is one of the most perfect examples of the class, called Anglo-Saxon; the impost mouldings and other features correspond exactly with them, and the exterior is ornamented with shallow arcading of very unusual character, being only incised on the surface of the stone, and not regularly built as arches, nor projecting, so that this ornament might have been cut at any subsequent time after the church was built, but it is of itself of rude and early character. This curious building is supposed by some persons whose opinions are entitled to respect, to be the small original church of the abbey founded by St. Aldhelm in the 8th century.* It stood originally in the same churchyard with the present large church, part of which is of the time of Henry II.; but there is no evidence that the buildings of the time of St. Aldhelm and king Ina were of stone, and it is far more probable that they were of wood. The construction is better than that of Deerhurst, in 1053, or than any building in Normandy earlier than the latter half of the 11th century, and we cannot safely assign an earlier date to the present building. It appears to be an imitation of a wooden building, the place of the posts being supplied by flat pilasters. The masonry is fine-jointed, and much better than is usual in buildings of this class; this may be partly accounted for by the excellent quality of the material, and the situation, in the midst of quarries of excellent stone, of the quality usually known as Bath stone, an oolite very similar to the Caen stone; but this is not sufficient to account for the absence of wide joints of mortar, which are an invariable characteristic of all early masonry. Fine-

* St. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, founded three monasteries in Wiltshire, Malmesbury, Frome, and Bradford, at the beginning of the 8th century; the charter was confirmed by king Ina in 705.

jointed masonry was not introduced before the end of the 11th century, as is proved by the examination of every building whose date can be ascertained to belong to an earlier period."

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

July 13, 1872.

AN ANCIENT CRUCIFIX.

SIR,—The perusal of an account of the discovery of an ancient crucifix in the parish of Southleigh, Oxfordshire, in the *Antiquary*, vol. ii. p. 143, has drawn my attention to a description of a very similar object, found some time since, in the parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, on the site of the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Karoche. The two objects have much in common, as will be seen from the following extract from Lake's "History of Cornwall," vol. iv. p. 288.

"Several years ago, on removing a portion of the ruins of this ancient religious establishment, a *Corpus Christi* of copper gilt was found. It measured five inches in height, the arms were extended for crucifixion, and the hands and feet pierced with holes; the head, on which was the crown of thorns, inclined a little to the right, and the countenance was of the most woe-begone description. This antique relic, which had evidently been attached to a cross of some sort, is now in the possession of T. Q. Couch, Esq., Bodmin."

July 13, 1872.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

CÆSAR'S CAMP, WIMBLEDON.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the danger of demolition which threatens the ancient Celtic fortifications on the south-western side of Wimbledon Common, generally known as "Cæsar's Camp." A description of the plan of this earthwork will be found in Bartlett's "History and Antiquities of Wimbledon." It has been supposed to derive its name from the circumstance that it was the stronghold of Cassibelaunus when he opposed Cæsar in his invasion of Britain. The two valleys which girt it are at the present time in the highest form of beauty, overshadowed by large umbrageous trees, through the openings of which are caught glimpses of the fine Richmond woods, and views of a far distant and luxuriant landscape. It is altogether one of the most beautiful resorts of the inhabitants of the metropolis, both for health and recreation. It borders closely on Wimbledon Common, and probably (at one time) made part of it, though now added to the neighbouring farm.

Can nothing be done to prevent this precious relic of antiquity from falling a prey to the ruthless spirit of gain which is about to cover a spot, sacred to the memory of our countrymen for more than a thousand years, and one of the most noble gems of the metropolis, with bricks and mortar? Surely the different archaeological associations of the land, and especially the wealthy Society of Antiquaries, ought to step forward to hinder such an act of Vandalism from being carried into effect. Surely, before Parliament separates, the House of Commons, which has so admirably prevented Wimbledon Common from being misappropriated, might extend its protection to this time-hallowed spot—the greatest attraction to the Common itself. It needs not be added that this fortress affords one of the best specimens in the kingdom of the Celtic method of defence, the destruction of which would be not only felt by the antiquary as an irreparable loss, but lamented by every lover of picturesque scenery and promoter of the innocent recreations and enjoyments of his countrymen.

EDMUND KELL, M.A., F.S.A.

The Lawn, Portswood, Southampton, July 12.

SIR,—Your insertion of my letter to W. H. Peek, Esq., M.P., would be a useful help in averting the threatened demolition of Cæsar's Camp. In his reply, Mr. Peek expresses himself very strongly in favour of the preservation of the Camp (which belongs to Mr. Drax, M.P., a gentleman

of large possessions), but he requires the aid of the public to assist him in the efforts he has been making. The *Daily News*, of 15th July, admitted the above letter of mine on this subject, and your kind co-operation in your journal might be of some service at this time to the promoters of popular instruction, the lovers of beautiful scenery, and to the antiquarian public generally, and would oblige yours faithfully,

EDMUND KELL.

(COPY.)

The Lawn, Portswood, Southampton.

DEAR SIR,—I visited lately, with a friend, the ancient British fortification on the south side of Wimbledon Common, popularly known as Cæsar's Camp, probably deriving this name from its connection with the time of Julius Cæsar, when, it has been well conjectured, it was the stronghold against him of Cassibelaunus. The two valleys by which the fortification is surrounded are adorned with large over-arching trees, affording a delightful shade to the visitor, and commanding a magnificent view of the opposite woods of Richmond, and a far distant beautiful landscape. To our great surprise and regret, we heard that this noble historical fortress, so distinctive a sample of the Celtic method of defence, and successively occupied probably by the Celts, Romans, and Saxons—the heirloom of the British nation—and closely bordering on Wimbledon Common, was to be sacrificed to the demon of "filthy lucre," and that a place consecrated by the visits of many hundred generations of Englishmen, and a favourite resort for health and recreation of the inhabitants of the metropolis of Great Britain, was to be staked out for building purposes, when there is abundance of other land where no such exemption from the builders' schemes can be pleaded. I take the liberty of respectfully asking you, the representative in Parliament of the county of Surrey, who took so active a part in resisting the misappropriation of Wimbledon Common (of which the locality of this fort would seem to form a part) for building purposes, to use your extensive influence in preventing this Vandal interference with the tastes and enjoyments of the community. I am satisfied that if the British public knew generally the loss they were in danger of sustaining by the demolition of this much-prized relic of antiquity, they would unanimously at once protest against such a violation of historical local trusts committed to them by their forefathers, and would be willing, if other means failed, to purchase this site for the benefit of themselves and their posterity, to whom this national monument is invaluable, as affording a stimulus to historical knowledge and inquiry. The members of the Legislature, who are the natural conservators of the rights of the British people, would doubtless assist you by a small grant, if need be, in your further endeavour to maintain, I would say, the integrity of Wimbledon Common, which will be deprived of its principal attraction if despoiled of the beauty of this antiquarian gem. I feel confident, also, that the various archaeological associations (of several of which I am a member) would be deeply gratified by your aiding them in their desire to rescue this time-hallowed spot from the ruthless hand of the spoiler. As regards the inhabitants, by subscribing so largely to the "Wimbledon Common Preservation Fund," they have given strong proof of their wish for the conservation of the peculiar beauty of its neighbourhood; and I have reason to know their feelings to avert the threatened evil are very strong.

Knowing your warm sympathy with the rights and liberties of the public, I venture to press the subject on your attention, and remain yours faithfully,

W. H. Peek, Esq., M.P.

EDMUND KELL, M.A., F.S.A.

STONEHENGE.

SIR,—Mr. William Beck's interesting communication on Stonehenge excites one's curiosity anew with regard to that most mysterious structure.

It would be interesting to know whether, among existing religions, any of them practise their rites in a structure any way resembling Stonehenge, and, if so, whether the sides of such structures are open or closed. There appears to me evidence that, assuming Stonehenge to have been used as a temple, that the spaces between the upright stones of the outer circle were closed (perhaps with either planking or wicker-work, or even with curtains that could easily be raised when some spectacular ceremony was to be performed); for it has been observed that, to a spectator standing in the centre of the "avenue," the stone called the pointer exactly closes the view through the space between two of the upright stones of the outer circle, which space, from its being on a line with the centre of the circles of stones and the avenue, and nearest the open side of the horseshoe-shaped space enclosed by the large trilithons, has been regarded as the entrance. Of what use, therefore, was it to close a view through one opening only of the outer

circle, unless all the other openings were also closed? The space enclosed by the large trilithons seems also to suggest having been closed to those outside, for the upright stones are placed so close to each other, that even a very thin man is unable, moving sideways, to pass between them.

I should very much like to know if there be any theory regarding the avenue. Was it the site of the sacred grove?

J. P. EMSLIE.

47, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

IRISH RELICS.

SIR,—Higgins, in "Celtic Druids," engraved two notable Irish cromlechs; one at Brownstown, near Carlow; and another near Tobinstown, in the same county. These I saw in the year 1869. See also, Grose's "Ireland." The former relic consists of a large stone raised on an edge from its native bed, and supported on the east by three pillars. At a little distance is another pillar, by itself, nearly round, and 5 feet high. The dimensions of the stones are as follows: Height of the three supporters, 5 feet 8 inches; thickness of the upper end of the covering stones, 4 feet 6 inches; breadth of the same, 18 feet 9 inches; length of the slope inside, 19 feet; ditto, exterior, 22 feet 9 inches; solid contents in feet, 1280, weighing nearly 89 tons 5 cwt., making an angle with the horizon of 34 degrees. The other cromlech is on the right side of the road from Tullow to Hachelstown, in a field, near a bridge, and visible from the summit of the hill, in the road which so leads from Tullow. A woman has been "waked" in this cromlech, as I was informed. The covering stone is 23 feet long, 18 feet broad at the upper end, and 6 feet at the lower end, where it rests on stones about 12 inches high. At the upper end it is 4 feet, and at the lower end 2 feet in thickness. The upper surface is convex, the under surface even and plain. On the west side is a portico, formed by two upright pillars, round and irregular, each 8 feet high. Behind is a broad flat stone, set on edge, 8 feet high, 9 feet broad, making a portico of 6 feet wide and 4 deep. Westward was an avenue about 40 yards long, made of small irregular artificial hillocks. There are channels cut on the covering stone. Upright stones from 3 to 6 feet high, enclosed room 18 feet long, and from 2 to 8 feet in height. The breadth is from 8 to 5 feet. Both relics are in a good state of preservation, and I hope may continue so.

CHRISTOPHER COOKE.

London, June, 1872.

FERGUSON'S "RUDE STONE MONUMENTS."

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me space to make a few remarks upon Dr. Fergusson's work on "Rude Stone Monuments"? In your May number I have seen the ideas it contains characterized as "extraordinary" "if not unscientific, and perfectly unreliable." Now, as I am not reviewing the book page by page, I will only say, with regard to the first charge, that I cannot see why it is more "extraordinary" to try to fill up a gap in the dark ages of Roman Britain with these monuments, than it is to bury them still deeper in a "speechless past," whose periods are only marked by the hypothetical distinctions of an immaturely developed theory. To those who reason from theory to fact it may indeed seem "extraordinary" to find a man boldly professing the opposite method, and seeking the truth "from the known to the unknown." Let it be observed, however, that the latter is the only scientific method: perhaps it is also the most philosophical. But to come to the third charge—the fatal blot, as your correspondent will doubtless urge—the book is "unreliable." This I admit. There is a general want of personal acquaintance with the localities described, causing endless blunders in nomenclature; added to which many of the woodcuts are not obtained from sufficiently trustworthy sources to be taken as satisfactory evidence. Let this be granted, and it will not alter my

conviction, that if there is a shadow of truth in one-twentieth of the facts adduced, Dr. Fergusson is fully justified, on the *nosctur a socio* principle alone, in casting back the *onus probandi* on those who deny his conclusion, as to the, at all events, post-Christian origin and use of many existing monuments of the type known as Druidical. Had he travelled and explored those that he has attempted to describe, it cannot be doubted that many errors would have been omitted, but at the same time he might have collected such a mass of inductive evidence, as to render some at least of his conclusions wholly incontestible. Had he, for instance, visited Cornwall, he would have found abundant traces of the post-Roman origin of cromlechs, circles, hut-dwelling, and barrows. As it is, he simply presents us with a single copied engraving of a Cornish circle, which, though now destroyed, he mentions as if it still existed, and even to this he gives a wrong name.

Not to take up your space with a subject which I hope very shortly to illustrate more fully, I will only add that my own explorations among the rude stone monuments of that district have convinced me that the barrows and the cromlechs (if not the circles, too) were the sepulchres of the dwellers in the hut circles and the earth-works; and that these latter were the residences of the Romanized Britons in the earlier centuries of the Christian era. Coins of the later emperors occur in both; sometimes actually within the undisturbed kist-vaen of a barrow, bearing all the characteristics (even to the rude stone circle and chips of flint) of those of the "stone age" of Worsae. If your correspondent will call my conclusions on these subjects, "extraordinary" or "unscientific," he shall at all events not have occasion to call the facts of the case "unreliable," and it is only because I regret to see a valuable clue to the history of these monuments in danger of being lost, owing to the occasional blunders of one of its exponents, that I venture, sir, in the interest of archæology, to address this letter to you.

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

Castle Horneck, Pensance, July 20.

VANDALISM.

SIR,—Woodbury-hill, overlooking the historically interesting village of Bere Regis, and commanding one of the most extensive and varied prospects in this county, is crowned by an ancient fortification, which, so far as I know, has for many years been left undisturbed. The learned are, I believe, in doubt as to the people who chose this stronghold; but that signifies little. Chosen it was, and no skill in strategy is wanted to perceive the wisdom of the Todleben who first pitched a camp there. Two days ago I visited this monument after the lapse of some time, and to my extreme disgust found that two very considerable portions of one of the outworks at the north end of the west side have been completely removed, and it is obvious that the intervening part is doomed to disappear whenever the agricultural labourers have settled their differences with their employers.

Woodbury-hill belongs, I am told, to a lady of large possessions, who does not reside in the neighbourhood. No doubt she is ignorant of the Vandalism which has been committed on her property; but the best cure for such cases, which I fear happen every day, is exposure by the press, and therefore I beseech you to let these lines appear in your columns, though written by one who is, unfortunately,

Dorset.

NO ANTIQUARIAN.

QUERY.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by any of your readers informing me of any numismatist requiring Bengal gold coins of A.D. 1760, coined at Moorshedabad.

R. D. HINE.

25, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park, July 2.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

ICKNIELD WAY.

SIR,—I have always connected this road with the great native tribe of Icen, whom I assume to have had a right of way across England.

In Latin, it would become *viâ Iceniana*; in Saxon, Icen-ing Way; and eventually Icen-ing-eald-way; i.e., the old road of the Icen.

Similarly we have another ancient track-way, the Ryknield-street; dissected we have Hrycdd-back or ridge, which gives hrycggan-eald-way; i.e., the old ridge or upper way.

July 15.

A. HALL.

NOTES.

IN these strict game-preserving times, when the fortunes of the grouse and pheasant occupy the time and thought of our politicians and sportsmen, it may not be uninteresting to note the condition of England with regard to game a hundred and seventy years since. Lord Macaulay tells us that, "in the year 1700, in Gloucestershire and Hampshire, red-deer were as common as they now are among the Grampian Hills. On one occasion, Queen Anne, on her way to Portsmouth, saw a herd of no less than five hundred. The wild bull, with its white mane, was still to be found wandering in a few of the southern forests. The badger made his dark and tortuous hole on the side of every hill, where the copse wood grew thick. The wild cats were frequently heard by night wailing round the lodges of the rangers of Whittlebury and Needwood. The yellow-breasted martin was still pursued in Cranbourne Chase for its fur, reputed inferior to only that of the sable. Ten eagles, measuring more than nine feet between the extremities of the wings, preyed on fish all along the coast of Norfolk. On all the Downs, from the British Channel to Yorkshire, huge bustards strayed in troops of fifty or sixty, and were often hunted by greyhounds. The marshes of Cambridge and Lincoln were covered, during some months of every year, by immense clouds of cranes. Some of these races the progress of civilization has extirpated; of others, the numbers have so much diminished that men crowd to gaze at a specimen, as at a Bengal tiger or Polish bear." Happy times, indeed, for British sportsmen who, in the "good old days," could find congenial employment for the hound and gun, without leaving their own hospitable shores.

OUR military readers may not be generally aware that Meyrick, in his "History of Ancient Armour," supposes the derivation of the name "dragon" to be from dragon, because, in his own words, "mounted on horseback, with lighted match, he seemeth like a fiery dragon." This, if improbable, has the merit of being fanciful.

AMONGST the most peculiar of the many strange tenures by which landed estates have been held, that of the Staffords, of Eyam, in Derbyshire, is not the least singular. It is that they shall keep a lamp perpetually burning on the altar of St. Helen's, in Eyam parish church. We are not told if this condition led to any of the family subsequently adopting the lamp-lighting profession, but we do not greatly think it did.

THE odd phrase, to "rule the roast," is thus defined by Johnson. The word "roast" was originally written "roist," which signifies a tumult; and the saying, therefore, implies a power to direct the rabble.

AT Trotworth there was, twenty-five years since, a chestnut-tree, fifty-seven feet in circumference, and the branches of which covered a quarter of an acre. It was spoken of in the reign of king Stephen, and it also attracted much

attention in John's reign. This was a patriarch among trees of a verity, and the thought of its quarter of an acre's leafy shade provokes, during the present sultriness, uncontrollable envy of its owners.

APPROPOS of trees, the following are the dimensions of some of the largest British oaks on record: The "Cowthorpe," in Yorkshire, which measured 48 feet in circumference at a yard from the ground; the "Shrewsbury," 44 feet at the bottom; the "Essex," 36 feet at the bottom, known also by the name of the "Fairlop;" and the "Hatfield," 38 feet in circumference and 120 feet high.

C. O. A.

OLD HOUSES AT THETFORD.

AMONGST the other antiquities to be found in the ancient town of Thetford, in Norfolk, are several old houses of the 16th century, which exhibit unmistakable signs of the so-called "Herring-bone work." These curious structures are said now to be scarce in the Eastern Counties, but probably if the old plastered Elizabethan structures, with projecting upper stories, which are still not uncommon in country towns and villages, were more carefully scrutinised, a large number of specimens of this kind of domestic architecture might be met with. Generally, they are overlaid with so many coatings of white or yellow wash, that it is not easy at first sight to discern the peculiar zigzag workings on the outer walls, which a more careful examination will disclose. As these houses are very old, and in many instances dilapidated, it has been thought worth while by the local press to put on record the fact of their existence in this town. Amongst the best existing specimens are a dwelling-house and offices in Tanner-street, the property of Mr. James Cronshey; two more in Old Market-street (now in a very downfallen condition), the property of Mr. S. C. Bidwell; the beer-house, in Castle-lane, known as the Good Woman, and the cottage adjoining, are also fair specimens of herring-bone work. Two or three houses in Back-street (now St. Nicholas-street), and the Rose and Crown public-house, are also fine specimens of the same period. One or two of these contain some excellent carved oak paneling and other work (especially the last mentioned) of a most interesting description. The Bell Hotel, and the house and shop, of stud work, in White Hart-street, are probably somewhat earlier than those mentioned above, but from their massive oak-timber construction they are likely to remain as interesting specimens of a past age to a somewhat later period than those noticed above, which have at best a rugged and ruinous appearance.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS OF THE SEE OF EXETER.

DR. TEMPLE has proposed to deposit with the corporation of Exeter, for the museum, the following records:—

1. A gift of land by Edward, King of the Saxons, in the year 976.
2. A gift of a messuage at Clyst by King Edgar, A.D. 951.
3. A grant of lands in Tewarnhill and Bodenham by King Edgar, A.D. 960.
4. A charter of King Athelstan in favour of the Monastery at Bodmin.
5. A grant of lands at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, to Bishop Leofric, by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1069.
6. A gift of a messuage by King Canute, A.D. 1031.
7. A charter of King Athelstan in relation to lands at Culmstock.
8. A gift of lands in Cornwall to Bishop Aldred by King Edward, A.D. 1059.
9. A charter by King Edgar to his faithful vassal Wolfnoth of lands in Cornwall, A.D. 967.

10. A grant by King Canute of lands in Cornwall to Bishop Burhwold, A.D. 1018.
11. A grant of seven messuages, situate in Dawlish, to his chaplain Leofric, by King Edward, A.D. 1044.
12. Part of a Saxon boundary of Dartmoor.
13. A grant by King Athelstan to the Monastery of St. Mary, Exeter.
14. A charter of King Stephen concerning the liberties of the church, &c., A.D. 1136. The only authentic copy known to be now existing.
15. Charter of John, Count of Moreton, afterwards King of England, concerning forest rights in the county of Devon.
16. A grant from King Henry II. to the Monastery of St. Martin in France, to which the Priory of St. James, near Exeter, was appropriated.
17. Charter of King Henry concerning fugitives, &c.
18. An old charter, date 1282—by Edward I.

RESTORATIONS.

BATHFORD.—This church has been reopened after restoration under the superintendence of Mr. Frederick Preedy, of London. The alteration just completed may be considered a total rebuilding of nave, south aisle, and the chancel, only a few square yards of the old walls of the latter remaining. In taking down the old chancel arch and other parts, fragments of Norman stonework, such as capitals, archstones, &c., were found in the walls, also the effigy of a bishop of the 10th century, supposed to be St. Swithin, to whom the church is dedicated.

FINCHLEY PARISH CHURCH.—The parish church of Finchley, which is one of the most ancient structures of its kind in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, is about to be enlarged and restored. The enlargement includes the erection of a new south aisle and chapel, together with a new chancel. The present old-fashioned pews are to be removed and replaced by open benches. In the alterations about to be made the architectural features of the church will not be interfered with. A suggestion to build a new church in a central position, and take down the present structure, meets with no favour.

WALWYN'S CASTLE CHURCH.—The restoration of this church is shortly to be proceeded with. Some years ago difficulties connected with the locality caused its stoppage, whilst several portions of the sacred structure remained unroofed, and before any of the flooring had been laid. As a consequence divine service has been since held in the school-room. Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, the architect, has been appointed to carry out the necessary works.

FOREIGN.

GREECE.

Among the famous sights of Smyrna which are seldom seen by casual visitors are the tomb of Tantalus on the opposite side of the bay, and the lake of Tantalus in the chain of Sipylus. According to the classic historians, beside the rock-cut image of Cybele, here there was once a city of Tantalus, which was destroyed by an earthquake. Since the eruption of Vesuvius the lake has been sensibly affected. This lake, the crater of a volcano supposed to be extinct, and amid volcanic formations, is reputed to be fathomless, although an English naval officer settled that point many years ago. At this time of the year it is a place for pic-nics from the summer-town of Bournabat, but now sight-seers and tourists are proceeding thither because the two peaks above the lake are visibly sinking. Not only so, but two fissures have opened, from one of which warm water flows, and in the other ruins are to be recognised of a fine city. Such is the local report we have received. On the other

side of the city of Smyrna are the volcanic peaks of the Two Brothers, and it is much to be feared, after late disturbances of the district, some fearful earthquake is imminent.

PARIS.

The *Chronique des Arts* tells us that the Archduke Charles Louis has availed himself of his sojourn in Constantinople to serve the ends of the Exposition Universelle to be held at Vienna next year. The Sultan has consented to place his artistic treasures at the service of the Exposition, and the Archduke has selected a great number of precious objects from the Imperial palaces, including furniture, vases, arms, manuscripts, &c., which will be shown at Vienna, Archæologically as well as artistically speaking, this is news of the greatest interest.

ROME

Mr. C. J. Hemans, writing from Rome, says:—The Municipal Junta has nominated a new Commission of Archæology, in place of that created soon after the change of government here, and composed of seven members: Giovanni Battista de Rossi, Carlo Visconti, Augusto Castellani, Virginio Vespignani, Rodolfo Lanciani, Francesco Vittelleschi, and Pietro Rosa. The acceptance of office by the first, second, and fourth of the above-named gentlemen is noteworthy, and implies, in fact, alliance and conciliation between those hitherto opposed. Abilities ably exercised under the Pontifical authority are thus secured for support and co-operation to a commission in which the other element, the party represented, we may say, by Signor Rosa, is also found. This measure promises a better system of procedure through united agency and deference to the counsels of all, instead of dependence on the decisions of one—which latter practice is believed to have been too commonly that of the formerly-appointed commission.

CENTENARIANS.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Sarah Bowen, at Haverfordwest, who had, it is stated, attained the age of nearly 102 years. She was born in the ninth year of the reign of king George III., during the shrievalty of Thomas Skyrme, of Vaynor. She enjoyed good health, and retained full possession of all her faculties until within a few months of her death. At the age of 100 years she was able to take her daily walk and actively bear her share in the duties of the household.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Jonas Williams, a Welsh veteran, who served under John Moore at Corunna, has just died at the advanced age of ninety-nine. A brief notice of the deceased says that he joined the 1st Regiment of Guards in 1801, and served at Corunna, at which time the late Lord Clyde was an ensign, and was one of the retreating party. Williams was taken prisoner, and for three years confined in an Alpine fortress, whence he managed to effect his escape, tramping through France and getting over in a fishing smack. In 1814 he was in the Coldstream Guards, but arrived too late for Waterloo; and in the year 1825 he received a pension of 9*d.* a day. Till twelve months ago he was a hale hearty man, and worked at his trade as a tailor, but latterly he was assisted by a charitable society.

OBITUARY.

MR. RICHARD GROVE LOWE.

THIS gentleman, who was a prominent member of the St. Alban's Archæological and Architectural Society, died at St. Alban's, on Friday, the 28th of June, aged 71. At the time of his death he was the senior alderman of the borough, and had through life been settled therein, for many years in practice as a solicitor. He had considerable acquaintance with the Roman and other antiquities of the

neighbourhood; and the site of the Roman theatre, not far from St. Michael's church, was first pointed out by him. His collection of coins, carefully brought together, is said to contain some specimens of unique interest.

MISCELLANEA.

FUSELI.—"The Dream of Queen Katherine," spoken of by Allan Cunningham, and engraved by Bortolozzi, which was counted as lost in a fire that consumed the property of Mr. Watts, the celebrated publisher, has recently been brought forward by a member of the family. It is a fair example of the peculiar style of the artist, and has good qualities. The picture may be seen in Mr. Robinson's shop, in Brownlow-street, Holborn.

"FLINT JACK" AGAIN.—The notorious forger of antiquities (who gives the name of Edward Simpson, of Whitby) has, it appears, been very active of late. He has turned up at Stamford, where it is stated he has been busy manufacturing rings, monastic seals, and flint arrow heads. Mr. A. C. Elliott, of Stamford, has had the man photographed, and intends to circulate copies, that inexperienced collectors may recognise the fabricator on his first visit.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY will publish, in autotype, early in the autumn, a selection of transcripts from the well-known collection belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, comprising twenty of the more important of the series known as "The Chatsworth Raphaels." The society will also publish a work on the "Architecture of the Ruined Buildings, near Delhi," by Lieut. H. H. Cole, R.E.

DICK WHITTINGTON'S statue, erected where he heard, like Irving, "those bells," has been removed and sold to a publican, who has had Dick stuck up over his door at Highgate, and repainted.

AN ANCIENT MONEY-BOX.—At the last meeting of the Exeter town council, the mayor exhibited an iron box which had been found in the muniment-room of the council. He believed it was the box that belonged to the Mayor's Court. It was made of iron, and was about 18 inches by 9. It was very curiously studded with locks, there being no less than five, and the precautions to prevent the money being abstracted were very curious. He suggested that it should be placed in the Albert Memorial Museum, on certain conditions with reference to its safe custody, and returned if required. The town clerk said he had found entries in the records of "proceeds of the box," and he meant to search for the earliest of them. He believed the box must be about 600 years old. It was curious to see how zealously the box was protected by locks, but an ordinary blacksmith could force out the pins without touching a single lock. The suggestion of the mayor was approved of.

DISCOVERY AT GORLESTON CHURCH.—During the progress of the works connected with the restoration of the fine old church at Gorleston, near Yarmouth, the workmen discovered traces of some rich colouring on the north wall of the edifice, which on being exposed by carefully removing the plaster, proved to be a gigantic figure of St. Christopher, bearing on his right shoulder the infant Jesus, the head of the latter being surrounded by a nimbus; the infant Jesus also holds a cup in his left hand over the head of the saint. Beneath are the turbulent waters, through which St. Christopher is striding; on one side is what seems to be a castle, and on the other a hermitage. The head of the saint is very perfect, and the colours bright, but the surrounding objects are not fully uncovered, and are somewhat obscure. Mr. C. J. A. Winter, of Norwich, is engaged in making an accurate drawing of the figures. Drury, in his "history of Gorleston Church," recounts the fact of the walls being at one time adorned with paintings, and we believe that it was this record that led to the discovery in the present instance.

LORD ELCHO has just purchased a fine marble bust of Oliver Cromwell, taken from life, by the English sculptor, Ed. Pearce. This artist was occupied largely with work for the City companies in and about the time of the Commonwealth.

It is the intention of the Duc d'Aumale to transfer to Chantilly the collection of his pictures, now at Twickenham, which he has formed during the last twenty years at a cost of 160,000*l*.

THE CHANTRY HOUSE, CASTLE DONINGTON.—Many will regret (says the *Derby Mercury*) to see the removal of the old Chantry House from the churchyard, Castle Donington, which was much admired. Dr. Wilson Pearson, a vice-president of the British Archaeological Association, who, in 1862, wrote a paper on the "Mediæval History of Castle Donington," says it is highly probable that Thomas Haslridge, who founded the chantry in 1509, conjointly with Harold Staunton, was Sir Robert Haslridge's son. Elenora, mother of Thomas Haslridge, died in 1592, and the chantry had then been licensed for upwards of twenty years "for one priest to sing divine service in the Chapel of our Lady, there to pray for the founder's soul, &c." The Chantry House, where the priest resided who chanted masses daily, is supposed to be still in existence, although the changing hand of time and alteration has despoiled it of its primitive simplicity. The old building, judging from the quaint-looking gable which projects into the churchyard, was nothing more than the "frame and pane" Domestic architecture common in the middle-class houses of that period.

AN Austrian *savant* has discovered, by means of a microscope, in a brick taken from the pyramid of Dashour, many interesting particulars connected with the life of the ancient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of mud of the Nile, chopped straw and sand, thus confirming what the Bible and Herodotus had handed to us as to the Egyptian method of brickmaking. Besides these materials, the microscope has brought other things to light—the *débris* of river-shells, of fish, and of insects, seeds of wild and cultivated flowers, corn and barley, the field-pea, and the common flax, cultivated probably both for food and textile purposes, and the radish, with many others known to science. There were also manufactured products, such as fragments of tiles and pottery, and even small pieces of string made of flax and sheep's wool.

A PORTRAIT of Milton, taken whilst he was at Cambridge by Cooper, and said to be the only authentic likeness of him at that period of his life, has been purchased by Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall. This little work has been in the possession of Dr. Prowett for the last sixty years.

BARON ROTHSCHILD has purchased, for 3000 guineas, the whole-length portrait of Mrs. Sheridan, by Gainsborough, exhibited in the Academy in 1783, and which was for a long time at Delapre Abbey, where Sheridan was a frequent visitor.

THE MEDIÆVAL CURSE.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has come upon an early MS. of the Athanasian Creed, in the public library at Utrecht—a very early copy he believes, as early as the seventh century at least, which contains the damnatory clauses in their perfection. Canon Swainson does not think it is so old.

The *Levant Herald* announces that Mr. George Abdullah, the photographer, of Constantinople, has appeared as an author. He writes upon the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Armenia, but whether in Armenian or not does not appear. His work is said to be chiefly founded on the investigations of Dr. Mordtmann.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

WELSH ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON THE ANCIENT DWELLINGS OF ANGLESEY, CALLED
"CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD."

(Continued from p. 119.)

III.

In the previous articles on the "Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod,"* I have attempted to lay before my readers the most important results of the Hon. O. Stanley's excavations in Anglesey of circular remains known by that name, which disclose the manner of living and mode of defence of the builders of those dwellings. The construction of them is, with a few exceptions, *circular*, which seems to be a *Celtic* feature, and as will be seen upon a fuller examination of individual cases than I have here attempted, this hypothesis is supported by very strong evidence. The *circular* mode of building is, however, not by any means *exclusively* confined to the *Celtic race*, for "the circular form for their dwelling seems to have been almost universally adopted by the earliest races of men in all countries. The nomad tribes of the East, the earliest of all, formed their circular tents with a few poles, probably, covered with skins, before the invention of cloth made of camels' hair, removing their tents from time to time as they required fresh pasture for their flocks and herds. The savage tribes also of Africa, the wild Indians of America, the islanders of the Pacific, the inhabitants of New Guinea, who construct circular houses on platforms over the water, like the ancient lake-dwellers on the Swiss lakes, the Esquimaux, with his ice-formed hut, and the Lapp, all adopt the circular form to this day."† But in the majority of cases in Great Britain, all the different kinds of dwellings, partially underground and wholly above ground, the oval or circular form is observed, and helps to substantiate the hypothesis of their being the productions of the *Celtæ*. It must be remembered that the Roman remains of habitations are not of the *circular* or *oval* form, but *rectangular*. Still stronger proof of their *pre-Roman* origin is found in *Cæsar*, where is described the dwellings of the Britons as similar to those of the Gauls; and these, we learn from *Strabo* and *Diodorus Siculus*, were constructed of wood, of a *circular* form, and with lofty tapering roofs of straw.‡ In speaking of the nature of the habitation of our ancestors, Sir Richard Colt Hoare says, in his "Ancient Wiltshire," "We have undoubted proof from history, and from existing remains, that the earlier habitations were pits, or slight excavations in the ground, covered and protected from the inclemency of the weather by boughs of trees and sods of turf."

As regards Britain and Ireland then (in which latter country similarly constructed remains are now known by the names of bee-hive houses, or huts and *clochans*),* the hypothesis of the circular or oval form, being *pre-Roman* forms, appears undeniable, but it does not exclude the possibility of many of them having been occupied during the *Roman* era, neither does it seem at all improbable that some of them were built during the earlier period of the occupation of this island by the Romans.† For instance, the Round Towers of Ireland and Scotland were built long after the coming of the Romans, the plan of the foundations being essentially *Celtic*, in the sense that they are not *Roman*.‡ Again, the *Pict's-houses* of Scotland have the same form of foundation as the *Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod* of Wales. "The ground plan of these buildings, whether great or small, is *circular*. The elevation is a kind of dome, and the general form closely resembles a *bee-hive*. This arises from construction, as the wall converges by each succeeding course of stones projecting inwards, and beyond the former, until the space is sufficiently contracted to be covered by one stone."§ The roof, although of the same material as the walls, does not separate the structure *racially*, by that fact, from those dwellings where the coverings were made of slighter and less durable materials, but indicates merely a more advanced state of civilization. "The *Pict's-houses* resembled, as nearly as the difference of materials and the nature of the country permitted, those occupied by the inhabitants of the more fertile and less hilly districts. In the eastern divisions, the Caledonians had groups of houses, built of wood and reeds, raised on circular stone foundations, and numerous circular strongholds for security in periods of disturbance. . . . The larger *Pict's-houses* are like the smaller, viz., circular in form, built of unhewn stones carefully joined, but without cement of any kind."||

The *weems* of Scotland are another form of primitive dwellings, which are subterranean, and are built of rude stones without any cement; and in places where stones could be found of sufficient size, they were placed upright in the sides, others laid horizontally across formed the roof, and completed the primitive structure. In outward appearance, no clue is presented to the observer of their whereabouts, the roofs being on a level with the ground, and overgrown with grass, heather, &c. Various articles have been discovered in them, viz., large rings, querns, bones, deer's horns, and bones.¶ Abundant indications of the *weems* having been occupied as dwelling places are afforded also by the accumulation of wood or peat ashes found in them, and the presence of the bones of the ox and other large animals, shaped into the form of handles to receive some kind of cutting implements.** Turning our attention to England, the most important remains of dwellings of the *pre-Roman* circular form, are found at Dartmoor, in which region Mr. C. Spence Bate has done some most important

* See *Antiquary*, Nos. 27, 28, pp. 106, 107, 118, 119.

† Stanley's "Antiquities in Holyhead Island," 1st Mem., p. 2, 3; Nilsson's "Stone Age," pp. 131, 143. Keller's "Lake Dwellings," and Latham's "Russian Empire."

‡ "De Bell. Gall." lib. v. cap. 12. Wilson's "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," vol. i. p. 106. Lubbock's "Pre-Historic Times," 1st edit. p. 125. Ab Ithel's "Traditionary Annals of the Cymry," p. 183. The Very Rev. Dean of Bangor's Address, in the Report of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Camb. Arch. Association, held at Bangor, 1860, p. 9.

* *London Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1869, pp. 402-404.

† Joyce's "Irish Names," 3rd edit. p. 352.

‡ Petrie's "Round Towers." Stoke's "Memoirs of Dr. Petrie," *Quarterly Review*, No. 75, 1845, art. "Round Towers." Wilson's "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," vol. ii. pp. 373-376.

§ Forbes Leslie's "Early Races of Scotland," vol. ii. p. 348.

|| Forbes Leslie, *l.c.* vol. ii. p. 348.¶ Forbes Leslie, *l.c.* vol. ii. p. 353. Wilson, *l.c.* vol. i. pp. 106-108.** Wilson, *l.c.* vol. i. p. 115.

work.* He describes them as existing in clusters in some places, and as solitary dwellings in others. "Sometimes in connection with what we call Druidical remains (for want of a better name), sometimes in connection with ancient stream-tin workings; and sometimes associated with enclosures of small tracts of cultivation. These hut-dwellings were generally built with a double row of stones closely put together, the outer one being about two feet distant from the inner. These hut-circles range generally from nine feet in diameter to five-and-thirty; and inside some of these of medium size at the centre, is frequently a small heap of stones, which has been supposed to have been the remains of a fireplace. The interior and upper portions of the walls of these circles were undoubtedly built with turf cut from the surrounding country."† The roof of these huts were, in the opinion of Mr. C. Spence Bate, built in the shape of a cone. The small heap of stones often found in the centre, and supposed by some writers to be the remains of the fireplace, as just stated, was, this writer believes, "a spot on which an upright pole was fixed for the purpose of supporting the centre: thus the turf was gradually built inwards until it was necessary to support it from within. In larger dwellings no such stones are apparent, and we must therefore assume that their greater span required other mode of support. Thus we may imagine that the turf-roof was kept up by a series of rafters, or poles, resting one of the ends on the external wall, while the others met together at the middle, and here being tied together by some strips of bark, they formed the apex of the roof, when probably the imperfect connection of the materials allowed the escape of smoke from the fire within."‡ These remarks fully endorse the opinion of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, who says, "Having examined a great many huts . . . I am almost certain the roof was formed of turf supported by poles."§

As at Ty-Mawr, so at Dartmoor, smaller circles occur in the neighbourhood of the larger ones, serving the purposes of storehouses, and other uses necessary for existence; they being far too small for habitation.

July 25, 1872.

J. JEREMIAH, Jun., M.A.I.

(To be continued.)

NAZING CHURCH.—EPITAPHS.

A VERY pleasant journey it is from Waltham Abbey to Nazing; the distance about five miles. The pedestrian, taking Galley Hill¶ route, will find that a gradual ascent continues most of the way from Waltham Abbey; which makes the return journey truly delightful, and doubly appreciable to the tired and weary traveller. The lane leading to the church from Nazing Common is exceedingly picturesque. Rustic looking thatched homesteads (some apparently of respectable antiquity), dot the scene here and there; and the well-kept gardens show much for the

frugality and industry of their occupiers. From some of these cottages, when the shades of evening appear, may be seen the weary agricultural labourer, sitting before his door and taking his ease, solacing himself the while with the fragrant weed—the soother of many troubles—watching, maybe, the gambols of the merry little "shock-headed" prattlers, counterparts of himself, who run round and about him in high glee, and exuberance of spirits.

"Bless their hearts, he loves them all!"

is evident from the happy smile upon his radiant features.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has a chancel, nave, and north aisle, built with stones and flint. The tower is of red brick, and has a shingle spire. The porch is built of wood, and paved with red tiles, placed upon their edges and packed closely together. There are, however, two coffin-shaped stones* in the middle of the porch leading directly into the church. The outside of the building appears to be in good state of preservation, but the inside shows extensive signs of decay. The antiquated oak seats are well worthy of attention, being ornamented by grotesque carved characters on the ends.

The history of the church is thus given by Ogborne, in her "History of Essex"—

"Nazing church, appropriated by Harold to his newly founded Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, was confirmed by King Edward the Confessor to the dean and eleven secular canons of the Benedictine order, with the most ample privileges.† After their dissolution by Henry II., in 1177, that king placed there an abbot, and regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and confirmed them in the former grants made to the abbey, by a charter, dated at Winchester, wherein Nazing is described as the land allotted to buy clothing for the canons. Richard I., October 20, in the first year of his reign, confirmed the lordship of Nazing to them, with all its wastes, and with a grant of 160 acres of essart land; and by a further grant, dated from Canterbury, December 1, in the same year, of the churches of St. John the Baptist, in New Windsor, and All Saints, in Hertford, towards maintaining hospitality; and the church of Nazing, with Alrichsea, in Bedfordshire, for their apparel, enjoining them to keep these churches in their own hands and not grant them to any one. This church was first supplied from the canons of Waltham, or by persons appointed by them."

Bright, in his "History of Essex," gives a similar account of this church.‡ Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" records it but briefly; and then, singularly enough, we find there stated, that Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Thomas Fuller, were respectively vicars of this parish. The author probably had in mind Waltham Abbey, which parish these worthies at the different periods represented.

The oldest memorial in the churchyard, is a black marble slab, surmounted by coat of arms (nearly effaced), inscribed as follows:—"Here lyeth buried y^e Body of Mr. William Knight who Departed this life June y^e 1st 1720 Aged 78 years." Also, on the same slab, Elizabeth, the wife of the above, who died 1726, aged 78 years. The next in point of antiquity, is of white marble, and commemorates the demise of Robert Young, and his wife Diana; the former dying in 1725, aged 72; the later in 1730=75. There are also headstones erected respectively to William Want, ob. 1739 (29); Edward Want,

* See "Report on the Pre-Historic Antiquities of Dartmoor," *Journal Anthropological Institute*, vol. i., 1871, p.c.

† C. Spence Bate, *Lc.* p. 104.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ "Antiquities in Holyhead Island," 1st memoir, p. 6.

¶ "Nazing, is in Doomsday-book, written Nessingham, Nessinga, Nessinges, from the Saxon word *nase*, or nose, a projection; *ing*, a meadow."—Elizabeth Ogborne's "History of Essex," p. 228.

¶ There are two traditions in connection with this place; one says that a gallows formerly stood in this locality, whence the name (?). The other mentions this as the spot where the poor persecuted Non-conformists of Nazing and Waltham usually met for divine service.

* The stones here mentioned are of the same shape as a coffin-lid, with flat surfaces, and bear no trace of any inscription whatever. Such stones or slabs are not uncommon in some of our old churches. Can any correspondent give the probable date when they were commonly used?

† "Mon Ang." Vol. II.

‡ Jeremy Dyke, vicar of this parish, of the time of King Charles I., was distinguished as the author of numerous publications on subjects of general interest and importance. Some account is given of Dyke in Dyer's "History of Cambridge," vol. II., p. 428. Wright's Dyke was at one time vicar of Epping.—"Essex," book II. p. 467.

ob. 1743 (59); Johanna Banks, 1747; Ambrose Chandler,* 1757; Alice Chandler, 1758 (70); and William Pegrum, 1776 (66), etc.

While treading the venerated precincts of the church, how forcibly the memorable lines of Gray flit across the mind—

"Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

And upon examination of the "frail memorials" which deck the ground, we may still further exclaim with the poet, that—

"Many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die."

Some of the epitaphs in the churchyard are worth a passing notice; the best and most curious are here given.

On the stone erected to the memory of "Benjamin Warwick ob^d. 1826," there are these words:—

"A great Sinner to my God
God be merciful to me
A Sinner let me rest"

The next we shall notice is that which records the death of "George Holden," obt. 1829, aged 69 years—

"A tender husband; a father dear,
A faithful friend lies buried here;
Void of malice [*sic.*], free from pride,
Thus he liv'd and thus he died."[†]

The following are arranged chronologically, as heretofore, and given as briefly as possible.

"Bettsey Ann Derbidge," obt. 1836, æ. 20 y.

"Affliction sore, long time she bore,
Physicians were in vain;
Till death did cease, and God did please,
To free her from her pain."‡

"Elizabeth Standingford," obt. 1840, æ. 21 y.

"Let us for matchless mercy Christ adore,
She is not lost, but only gone before,
With glittering crown and golden harp doth stand,
To bid us welcome to that heavenly land."

"John Bentley," obt. 1842, æ. 54 y.

"A loving Husband and a Father dear.
A faithful Friend lies buried here.
In prime of life death did him Take.
In this cold earth his bed to make."

"James Standingford," obt. 1845, æ. 18 y.

"How many painful days on earth,
His fainting spirit number'd o'er;
Now he enjoys a heavenly birth,
He is not lost but gone before."

"Elizabeth Standingford," obt. 1845, æ. 61 y.

"Behold the tomb it doth embrace,
A virtuous wife, with Rachel's comely ace,
Sarah's obedience, Lydia's open heart;
Martha's care, but Mary's better part."

* The stone erected to this person is headed with the usual emblems of mortality, viz. skulls and cross-bones, scythe, hour-glass, pickaxe and shovel; and bears the following inscription:—

"Here Lyeth ye Body
of Ambrose Chandler
Who deceased ye 13th day
of July in ye 84th year
of his age 1757."

† Many variations of this epitaph are in existence: one, in Waltham Abbey.

‡ There is another similar inscription in this churchyard cemetery. This is a well-worn epitaph, and may be seen at several places. It occurs at Waltham Abbey; the first line reading thus—

"Afflictions sore with patience bore."

And in Dover Cemetery, as part of an epitaph beginning—"Weep not for me," &c. See also *Notes and Queries*, 4th s. vol viii. p. 184, where it is stated that, "one stonecutter supplied the following new reading—

"Afflictions four, years I bore."

Other information concerning this epitaph is given in *Notes and Queries*, at the above reference.

† There are several notices of this beautiful line in *Notes and Queries*, 4th s. vols. viii. and ix.

"John Wilson," obt. 1849, æ. 45 y.

"While on this earth I did remain,
My latter days where [*sic.*] spent in pain,
When the Lord did think it best,
He took me to a place of rest."

"William King," obt. 1853, æ. 76 y.

"Weep not for me, my glass is run;
It is the Lord's will and must be done."

Before closing this subject, it may be necessary to note the subjoined inscription, written upon a handrail—

"Here lieth the Body of Mr. Joseph Hallam, who died June 13th 1816, in the 93rd year of his age, and 49 years Clerk of this Parish."

Our venerable "clerk," Mr. William Carr, has held his appointment at the Abbey church upwards of fifty years, and appears capable of still further service.

J. PERRY.

Waltham Abbey.

IL MILIONI.

MARCO POLO is, incontestibly, the greatest of all mediæval travellers.

Born at Venice, in 1254, *vir nobilis*, he came of a trading family, all engaged in business that ranked among the nobility of that commercial Republic, and having established connections at Constantinople and in the Crimea. Two brothers of this family, named Nicolo, the father of Marco, and Maffeo, i.e. Matthew, about the year 1260, being then abroad on business, attracted by pursuit of gain, travelled along the Volga to Bokhara; and finally reached the Court of the great Khan of the Mongols, by a route that had been indicated by preceding travellers.

From this journey they, returning in 1269, found the young Marco an intelligent, well-educated lad of fifteen, accompanied by whom they retraced their steps eastward, in 1271, and after a toilsome journey, all three reached Peking safely in 1245. They resided there for several years, attached to the imperial court, and in high favour with the Mongol dynasty of China.

Young Marco, proving a great proficient in the vernacular dialects, was employed as government agent on several important missions to foreign parts, and also as viceroy in different provinces. Thus engaged, they amassed considerable wealth, and availing themselves of a favourable chance, were enabled to return to Venice in safety about the year 1295.

This absence of twenty-four years rendered them comparative strangers in their native city; the two elders settled themselves there finally; but Marco, having soon engaged in the naval service of the Republic, was taken prisoner in a sea-fight with the Genoese, it is said, in the same year, and in 1298, during his captivity, he appears to have recounted his adventures to a fellow-prisoner from Pisa, named Rustician, or Rustichello, called also Ustacheo or Eustace, a writer well known as a compiler of "Round-table" romances. By him they were written out in the French language.

Marco appears to have regained his liberty and returned to Venice in 1299, about one year before the decease of his father, Nicolo; he there married and died, leaving three daughters. His will is dated 9th January, 1324; by it he manumits his slave "Peter the Tartar," and bestows a liberal legacy on him. The name of Polo is probably a form of Paulo, "little," allied to the French *poulet* and our own "poult," a little fowl.

A manuscript in the original French, as dictated to Rustician, exists at Paris, and has been printed by the French Société de Géographie in 1824; it was very early revised and then translated into Italian, and about 1320 into Latin. It is known that Marco personally presented a revised French copy of his own narrative, in 1307, to a French nobleman, named Thibant de Cepoy, which is still in existence, and a copy has been preserved, in Italian,

dated 1309. In 1460 it was translated into Irish; the first printed copy, in German, is dated Nuremberg, 1477; 1488, in Latin; 1490, in Italian. The first French printed copy is dated 1556, and it appeared in English in 1579.

His narrative was regarded as so gross an exaggeration by his contemporaries, that he was nick-named *il milioni* by his fellow-citizens, during his later years, a term that arose from his use of the word "millions" when describing the money receipts of the imperial treasury at Pekin. But modern research has confirmed his veracity to a very considerable extent.

A. H.

August 3.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[PROVINCIAL.]

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, the 30th ult., in the Faversham Institute, under the presidency of Earl AMHERST. Amongst those present were:—Lord Harris, Lord Fitzwalter, Sir Walter Stirling, the Revs. J. Perry, W. Dyson, W. P. Coates, A. J. Pearman, J. Hooper, E. M. Muriel, W. A. Scott-Robertson (hon. sec.), C. E. Donne (Vicar), J. Thorpe, H. A. Hill, the Mayor of Faversham, Captain Dyke; Messrs. Coles Child (Bromley Abbey), G. Norman, and Godfrey Faussett (hon. sec.)

The Rev. W. A. Scott-Robertson read the 14th annual report, which stated that the council could give, as always, a satisfactory account of the progress of the society. The members steadily increased, and were growing beyond the number of 1000, about which they have hovered for some years. Forty new members had been elected in the year, and many more were awaiting election at their hands that day. The balance at the bankers was 512*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, but the greater half of this would be payable in a few days for the expenses of the eighth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. The last year's meeting was more than usually interesting and successful, the kindness of Lord Buckhurst opening to them most valuable treasures of architecture, history, and art, which they were also fortunate in having very ably illustrated.

The report was adopted, and several new members elected.

The noble President remarked that their finances were in a flourishing condition, and the society had more than fulfilled the expectations of its promoters. The formal business being now over, he had nothing more to do but introduce Lord Harris, who would preside at the dinner and over the proceedings of the year.

Lord Harris expressed his hope that the meeting would be a pleasant one, and they might be sure that he would do all he could to assist, with his best efforts, to give *eclat* to the proceedings.

Lord Fitzwalter moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Lord Amherst, which was carried by acclamation.

The archæologists then proceeded to inspect the parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Decorated, and partly in a later style.

The Rev. C. E. Donne, the vicar, described the church, and drew attention particularly to some fine fragments of mural painting on the walls of the north aisle, near the chancel. The principal figures represent a king, a judge, and a pilgrim. The tower is a handsome square Norman one, with a singularly beautiful pinnacled top.

The Elizabethan Grammar School, a fine specimen of the domestic buildings of that period, was next visited, and the

site of the ruins of Faversham Abbey proved to be interesting. The edifice was originally built by King Stephen and his Queen, in 1147, for monks of Clunie, who being afterwards released from all subjection to that order, the foreign monks became Benedictines. The abbey was confiscated by Henry VIII. in 1538, when its revenues were valued at 355*l.* Its abbots, during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. sat in thirteen several parliaments. In this monastic institution were interred King Stephen, his queen Matilda, his son Eustace, and many other noble personages. The oratory belonging to the ancient abbey has been converted into a dwelling-place. The Roman saints Crispin and Crispianus are said to have founded an asylum near this town, where they were apprenticed to a shoemaker.

Davington, a small village about a mile from Faversham, then became the centre of attraction. Many urns and other Roman vessels, as well as coins of several Roman emperors, have been discovered here, which makes it probable that this was once a Roman burial-ground. Fulk de Newnham, in 1153, founded a priory for Benedictine nuns near the church, which is now occupied as a gentleman's residence. The church has been recently restored, and is under the same roof as the priory. Its chief beauty is the elegant Norman arch over the west door, and it contains many interesting monumental relics of the neighbouring priory.

On leaving Davington, the archæologists returned to the town, where the annual dinner took place, at the Mechanics' Institute; Lord Harris in the chair.

After drinking the usual loyal toasts with archæological enthusiasm,

Earl Amherst proposed, "The health of the archbishop, bishop, and clergy of the diocese," coupling the name of the Rev. C. E. Donne, the vicar, with the toast. The well-known upright honesty of the archbishop's character made it unnecessary to say anything to commend him to their kind consideration, and they all were aware of the great trouble and pains the clergy frequently took to preserve valuable and interesting archæological remains all over the country, besides the earnestness with which they promoted the sacred objects of their profession.

The Rev. C. E. Donne replied, and welcomed the Archæological Society to Faversham. He had felt himself much honoured in being able to show his church to the ladies and gentlemen present. Much had been done to it, but it was about to be thoroughly restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and everything would be tried to make the church a fitting place to worship in. It was impossible to separate themselves from the past, and the study of archæology and antiquities did much to disperse doubtful points in history and obscure passages in the Bible.

The Chairman, in proposing "Success to the Kent Archæological Society," coupled with the name of Earl Amherst, the president, said they would agree with him that the importance of a society of this sort was very great in this or any other district. It reminded them of what was done by Churchmen and builders in former times; it improved their knowledge of the history of the country and other subjects connected with the manufactures of other days. The society was doing a great work in the country.

Earl Amherst responded. The society had made much progress, and they were welcomed everywhere most cordially. There was one thing which disquieted him, viz., how was the society to discover fresh places of interest to visit. They had now gone all over the county, and if the society were to collapse, it would be simply for want of something to do. They had been to Canterbury, Knowle, Penshurst, and Maidstone, and they would have to see them over again. This matter was a serious difficulty, and, unless they went out of the county, was not easily met. He was very glad to further the interests of the society in any way he could, but before he sat down he must say he thought they owed Lord Harris a debt of gratitude for undertaking to be their chairman for this meeting so readily and heartily. He, therefore, gave "The health of the noble chairman."

Lord Harris acknowledged the toast briefly. It was always satisfactory to him to be of any use to the neighbourhood, and he hoped some means would be found for getting over the difficulties mentioned by Lord Amherst. If they should again visit Faversham they could be assured of a hearty welcome.

Toasts to the mayor, and the hon. secretaries of the society having been given,

The Rev. O. E. Donne read a paper on "The Tragic Story of Arden of Faversham." The tragedy known as Arden of Faversham was founded on the horrible murder of Mr. Arden, perpetrated by "Black Will" and others, in 1551. It was published in 1592, and had probably been played before that time. It was once ascribed to Shakespeare, and placed with other plays which were undoubtedly the creations of the Swan of Avon, and from this it might be assumed that the tragedy possessed no ordinary merit. It was not devoid of archaeological interest, as it was one of the earliest English domestic dramas written in blank verse. It was founded on a homely story, and represented the life and household of a rich country gentleman in those days. In its scenes they might find many features of the stormy days of Edward VI. and the Protector, Duke of Somerset. The facts of the murder were these: Alice, the wife of Arden, a merchant of Faversham, was in love with Moseby, a man of low extraction, residing in the same place. Her guilt was the more flagrant, for not only had she a kind and indulgent husband, but he was also a handsome and prosperous gentleman, whereas her lover was a vulgar and ugly fellow, a black swart man, originally a tailor, but afterwards a servant to Lord North. The wife and her lover determined to get rid of Arden, and proceeded to lay plots against his life. The first scheme was to get him despatched in London, whither he had gone on business, but this miscarried. Dame Arden and the tailor then employed three assassins, named "Black Will," "Shakebags," and "Greene," together with Michael, Arden's servant, who was bribed by the promise of the hand of Moseby's sister, Susan. The murder took place at the unfortunate man's house, where they were eating, drinking, and making merry. They sat down to play "tables," a game something like backgammon, played with dice, and on Moseby giving the cue with these words, "Ah, Master Arden, now I can take you," the hired assassins rushed out of the counting-house where they were hid, threw a towel over Arden's head, murdered him, his own wife giving him the *coup de grace*. The body was secretly conveyed into a field behind the house; but the murderers were disturbed by the too punctual (for them) arrival of some guests invited by the deceased, and stains of blood being discovered on the floor, the whole affair, with the body itself, was discovered. Moseby, Susan, and Michael (whose wish to be united was gratified by being hanged together), were executed, and the epilogue informs the reader that no person connected with this murder died peaceably in her or his bed. Shakebags was murdered in Southwark, Black Will was burnt in Flushing at a stake, Greene was hanged at Ospringe, and Mrs. Arden in Canterbury.

The paper was listened to with great interest, as also were papers read by Mr. F. F. Giraud, on "The Ancient Charters of the Corporation;" and by Mr. Bedo, on "The Roman Remains discovered at Faversham."

LEEDS ACADEMIAN SOCIETY.

THE members of this society had a pleasant excursion on the 27th ult. to Adel church. They were met by the incumbent, who gave a descriptive lecture of its history. The font was stated to be the same age as the church, which was built about the year 1130, in the reign of King Stephen. An elaborate description was given of the inner arch of Norman architecture, its ornamental and representative figures, and also of the Norman architecture of the edifice. The company

afterwards adjourned to the vestry, to inspect the rare antique specimens of Roman, Saxon, and Norman relics of great interest, consisting of hand stone grinding mills, of original and primitive construction, and other objects of interest, found in the neighbourhood where a Roman town or encampment existed. After tea, the company visited the different places of interest in the locality, and again returned to the church, where Mr. Lowthwaite gave a brief and eloquent description of its architecture, history, and his views of the representative figures in the porch and also in the inner arch.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Concluded from page 179.)

ORFORD CASTLE.

FROM the time we first reached Butley, the old Norman keep, Orford Castle, has been frowning upon us in the distance, and it is easy to imagine what a formidable and important work it must have been in the old days when mangoniel and trebuchet were the only engines for casting missiles against the fortress. Standing as it does on a slight hill, the country for many miles round can be seen from its battlements, whilst it fully commands Orford Haven, and as a coast defence must have been very valuable. The two ditches, now serving a playground for the youth of the old borough, can be distinctly traced, and the imagination can draw the formidable wall built between them, which formed the outer defence of the castle. Of this wall a considerable piece was standing till some twenty years ago. The manor of Sudborne, which includes Orford, was with 220 other Suffolk manors bestowed by the Conqueror on Robert Malet, and it is probable that he, seeing the importance of the position, erected a stronghold at this spot; but the existing keep is of a later date, and probably was built by one of the de Valoins family, into whose hands it fell on the attainder of Robert Malet. However, let the actual builder be whom he may, the castle is a most interesting specimen of a Norman stronghold, and though built of soft cement stone, still rears its lofty battlements. Under the lee of the castle the party gathered together, and the president, Lord John Hervey, read a paper upon the castle. No documentary evidence, he said, exists to show when the castle of Orford was originally built. That it is of Norman origin seems evident from its being coigned, and in some places cased with Caen stone. Orford is not mentioned in Doomsday, and probably at the time of the Conquest had no existence. The earliest mention he had found of Orford occurred in Camden's "Britannia," where the author quotes a passage from Radulphus de Coggeshale relating to the capture of a wild man by fishermen in their nets in the time of Henry I., when Barth. de Glanvil was warden of Orford Castle. Stowe gives this prodigy in the 33rd of Henry II., 1187: it is placed by other writers in the 6th year of King John, 1205. These relate it as follows:—

In the 6th year of John's reign some fishermen of Orford, in Suffolk, took a sea monster in their nets, resembling a man in shape and limbs. He was given to the governor of Orford Castle, who kept him several days; he was hairy in those parts of the body where hair grows, except the crown of the head, which was bald; his beard was long and rugged; he ate fish and flesh, raw or boiled; the raw he pressed in his hands before he ate it; he would not or could not speak, though to force him to it the governor's servants tied him up by the heels and cruelly tormented him. He lay down on his couch at sun-set and rose at sun rising. The fishermen carried him one day to the sea, and let him go, having first spread three rows of strong nets to secure him, but he diving under them all appeared beyond them, and seemed by his often rising and diving to deride the fishermen, who, giving him up for lost, returned home, but the monster soon after followed them. He continued with them some time, but being weary of living ashore, watched an opportunity and stole away to sea.

He (Lord John) was afraid that even if we could agree with Mr. Reed, the editor of Shakespeare, that the existence of mermaids, and by consequence of mermen, had been asserted by numerous testimonies, some of which were so clear,

minute, and respectable as to stagger the most sceptical, this curious story would not greatly help to fix the date of the foundation of Orford Castle, and we should have to rely upon conjecture. He suggested that the foundation of the castle happened in this way. He had said Orford probably had no existence at the time of the Conquest; the lands called by that name and on which the castle stands were part of Sudborne; to this day Sudborne with Orford forms the single ecclesiastical benefice, and the style of the manor court is "Sudborne cum capella de Orford." The manor of Sudborne and advowson of its church formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Ely, Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, to whom the restoration of the monastery of Ely was committed by King Edgar in 970, having given the manor, which the king had granted him for translating the Rule of St. Benedict into the English tongue, to the monks. At the dissolution of the monasteries both manor and advowson became the property of the king. Having reminded his hearers that few castles existed in England prior to the Conquest, and on the large number built in the reign of William I. and his sons, Lord John pointed out the convenience of Orford Haven as a landing place from Flanders, and said he thought it highly probable that Orford may have been one of those castles which the Conqueror built as part of a comprehensive plan of defence for his newly acquired dominions, and if so, it is most likely that the earliest fortifications were built by Robert Malet. Whether he were the founder or not, a castle was built at Ore-ford, and around it soon began to cluster dependent habitations, and a chapel of ease to the church of Sudborne was built. Orford had a market as early as the time of King Stephen. All these things led him to think the place was first fortified in the time of William I. He traced the giving of the manor to one of the descendants of Peter de Valoins, showed that according to Dugdale the house of Valoins made Orford the capital seat of their barony, and suggested that a separate manor of Orford must then have come into existence. In 1120, Hugh Bigod and J. Fitz-Robert were appointed joint governors of this and Norwich Castle, and on their removal, in 1215, the command of both was given to Hubert de Burgh, whose name is familiar from the affecting scene in *King John*, in which young Arthur of Bretagne pleads so touchingly and successfully against the loss of his eyes. In 1261 the office of governor of the castle was conferred on Philip Marmion. Allusion was made to the appointment by the barons, who were in arms against the king, of Hugh le Despencer to the governorship in 1264. After this the Valoins may have again come into possession. Indeed, the castle may have always belonged to them, and it may have been by some kind of right or by encroachment that the crown and the barons enjoyed the powers of appointing governors. At any rate, in 1331 Robert de Ufford, who married Cecilia, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Valoins, had a grant for life of the town and castle. Lord John traced the possession of the castle from the de Uffords, in the female line, to Robert Lord Willoughby, of Eresby, in 1419, and showed that it probably came with the estate at Sudborne to Sir Michael Stanhope, and thence to the Viscount Hereford, whose executors sold it, in 1754, to the Earl of Hertford. Early in the present century it was proposed by its then owner to pull down the keep for the sake of the material, but as it serves as a guide to ships coming from Holland, the government of the day interfered to avert this misfortune. The estate has recently passed by purchase or arrangement into the possession of Sir Richard Wallace, who has had the singular good fortune of laying two great capitals under a debt of gratitude. Of the castle there remains only the keep; its shape a polygon of 18 sides, described within a circle, whose radius is 27 feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers placed at equal distances on the west, north-east, and south-east sides, each tower measuring in front 22, and projecting from the main building 12 feet. The towers are embattled and overlook the polygon, whose height is 90 feet, and the thickness

of its walls at bottom 20 feet. At the lower part they are solid, but above galleries and small apartments are in them. Round this building run two circular ditches, one 15 feet and the other about 3 feet distant from its walls; their depth measures 15 feet, and at bottom they are 6 feet broad. Between the ditches was a circular wall, part of which, opposite the S.E. tower, 40 feet in length and the same in height, was remaining when Grose wrote, but has fallen some twenty years. The entrance into the castle was through a square building adjoining the west side of the tower on the S.E. part of the polygon. To it a bridge was laid over the two ditches, the arches of which have long been choked up. The inside of the body of the castle contained one room on a floor; it was divided into four stories, and a spiral staircase remains which easily may be ascended to within 20 feet of the top. The main building is lighted by two and the towers by five stages of small windows. The inhabitants say there was a small building, which fell down about 1750, that was joined to the keep, and was called the kettle-house. Probably it was, says Grose, the kitchen; but Lord John threw out the suggestion that "kettle-house" was a corruption of "cathous," an appliance used by the besiegers of castles, for it might be that a cathous was drawn up to the walls during a siege, and, the besiegers being driven off, was abandoned, and was then made into a permanent building by the occupiers.

At the conclusion of the president's paper the party dispersed over the keep, exploring the passages and chambers in the thickness of the walls of the upper stories, and ascending to the summit, whence a most extensive view is obtained, Walton-on-the-Naze being distinguishable in clear weather. The angular-headed arches of joggled stone of the entrance on the first floor were noted, and the brick or tile herring-bone work in the back of the large chimney, in what is supposed to have been the kitchen, was pointed out. One of the small apartments in the upper story of one of the towers, from which numerous square holes communicate with the open air, excited a good deal of curiosity, and various conjectures were made as to the purpose for which it was intended, the most probable in our opinion being that it was a dove-cote.

In the large room on the second floor a substantial luncheon was provided; after which the president conveyed the thanks of the institute to the gentlemen of the locality who had given their assistance, and especially to Mr. R. J. Day, the local secretary, and that gentleman responded. Thanks were also conveyed to the president.

ORFORD CHURCH.

The castle has occupied so large a portion of our space that we have but little to spare for the church, which was visited after luncheon, and one or two notes on the principal points of interest must suffice. A chapel of ease was built here in Norman times, and the remains show that it was a church of no ordinary size and beauty. It must have consisted of nave with aisles, and a chancel, also with aisles. Of the Norman work only the ruins of the chancel now remain, and these consist of the piers and arcade of the north wall, and three of the piers of the south. The work is very fine and is unique. The ornamental detail of the piers and arches is very varied, and it is remarkable that each pair of piers differs from the others, some being formed of clusters of shafts, whilst a spiral band runs round others. When the Norman nave was pulled down, and the existing Decorated structure, which has lofty arcades, erected in its place, the builders did not alter the northern pier of the chancel arch, which still retains its Norman character; but on to the Norman shaft of the southern pier a Decorated capital resembling in character those of the other arches of the nave was placed. The stairs leading to the ancient rood-loft and one of the piers at the entrance to the loft yet remain. The church has now no chancel, and consists of the Decorated nave and aisles. The font—which belongs to the early part of the Perpendicular period—is remarkable, and has been lately

restored. On the base are alternately the Lion and the Wild Man of the Woods, and on the basin the emblems of the four Evangelists, of our Lady of Pity, of the Crucifixion, of the Trinity, and of God the Father holding between his knees Christ on the cross. Round the stone on which the font stands runs the inscription, "Orate pro animabus Johannis Cokerel et Katherine uxoris ejus, que istan fontem in honore Dei fecerunt fieri." It was suggested that one or two mistakes had been made in the restoration; first, the side on which is the emblem of the Father with the crucifix is placed westwards, and it is contended that it must originally have been placed looking towards the east; and next, it was said that the small piece of stone which the restorer has put on the top of the cross should not be there, and that the cross was intended to be a *tau* cross, called so from its shape resembling the Greek letter τ . Further, one of the memorial brasses, in which the church is rich, on which the same emblem of the Trinity occurs, would lead us to suppose that the Dove was represented on the arm of the First Person of the Trinity. Among the brasses we may mention that dated 1605 to the memory of Bridgett Smith, who had two husbands, viz., Robert Conerdall and Robert Bence, from the latter of whom the present Suffolk family of Bence descend in the female line. Another, of the date 1579, is to the memory of James Coe, the first mayor of Orford, and his wife.

An able paper was read by Mr. Dewing, who traced the history of the church, and showed that on January 25, 1643, Will Dowsing reported that he visited Orford church, and destroyed twenty-five pictures, and took up eleven popish inscriptions in brass. Archdeacon Francis Mason, chaplain to James I., and rector of Sudborne, died in 1621, and his monument was erected in the chancel, showing that at that time that part of the church was standing. A hundred years later the monument was removed to its present position in the south aisle, so that probably the chancel had then fallen out of repair. Mr. Dewing enumerated and described the brasses, which are valuable as showing the costume of the well-to-do middle classes of the dates to which they belong, and called attention to the parish register, which begins in 1538, the early part being a copy and a beautiful specimen of writing.

By the time the exploration of the church was finished it was time to return to Woodbridge, to catch the evening train.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

The July meeting was held at the apartments of the association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, the 10th ult.; MAURICE FITZGIBBON, Esq., in the chair.

It was stated by the Rev. J. Graves, hon. sec., that the inhabitants of Londonderry had memorialized the Premier on the subject of proper steps being taken for the preservation of those national monuments which, since the passing of the Irish Church Act, had come under the care of the Church Commissioners. Mr. Thomas Watson, of Derry, had forwarded him Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir F. Heygate, which stated "that the memorial from Londonderry forwarded by you on the 12th instant (June) has been referred to the Church Commissioners, and their attention has been called to the subject raised in it."

PRESENTATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. T. Stanley Tullamore, presented several objects of interest to the museum; amongst them was a stone instand, inscribed with the initials I. R., and the date 1677; a large lump of ancient bronze, curiously punched or bored in various places; a flint scraper, a number of ancient coins, and a piece of bog-butter, all found in various places in his own locality; also a photograph of the old castle of Shragh, King's county.

Dr. J. A. Purefoy Colles, surgeon 4th Light Infantry,

Kohat, presented a *chara*, or large knife, the national weapon of the Afghans. This specimen came from Teera, a valley to the south-west of Peshawur, inhabited by the Afreedis, one of the most powerful tribes on the frontier. His object in sending it to the society was that it might perhaps help to illustrate the use of the skean, or ancient weapon of the Irish.

Captain Swinno, of the Indian army, who was present at the meeting, as a visitor, introduced by the chairman, pointed out that, as he understood the skean to have been exclusively used as a stabbing weapon, its connexion with the *chara* could scarcely be deemed very obvious, the latter being always used to strike, but with a peculiar turn of the wrist, which, while it struck, also drew it back with a cutting motion, and the Afghans were so dexterous in its use, that they would chop off a sheep's head at a single blow. He drew attention to the shortness of the handle, the people referred to having small hands.

Mr. Graves said that the smallness of the handle gave the weapon a similitude in another way, to the ancient Irish skeans and swords, and he alluded to the theory of these countries having been originally colonized from the East, in connexion with the subject; exhibiting also an ancient bronze dagger, with its hilt also of bronze, attached by rivets, found at Belleek, and which Mr. W. F. Wakeman had obtained permission of Mr. Armstrong, of Belleek, to deposit in their museum; also the handle, apparently of bone, of a bronze sword, sent for exhibition by Mr. Crawford, of Trillick, through Mr. Stuart, Enniskillen. The smallness of the handles, in the case of both these weapons, was very remarkable.

Mr. William Gray, Mountcharles, Belfast, presented a counterfeit antique bronze sword, reporting that a regular manufacture of archaeological forgeries of the kind was being carried on in that district, so that collectors should be on their guard.

ANCIENT CINERARY URN.

The Rev. P. Neary, C.C., Ballyousskill, presented, through Mr. J. Hogan, Ormonde House, a remarkably fine fictile vessel, from 15 to 16 inches in height, and 9½ inches in diameter. Rev. Mr. Neary, in a letter to Mr. Hogan dated 1st June last, gave a graphic description of the discovery and the circumstances attending it, as follows:—

"I have just secured for our archaeological museum a very fine specimen of an urn with all the charred human bones deposited in it, probably 2000 years ago. I will bring it into Kilkenny myself the first day I am going in. I would not intrust it to any one's care. The style of ornamentation resembles that of the one found lately in Co. Tyrone, of which see an illustration in one of the late parts of the *Transactions*. It was accidentally discovered yesterday evening by a man who was ploughing in a field of Mr. Staunton (in the townland of Cool), beside the high road leading from Ballyragget to Ballyousskill, about two miles distant from Ballyragget. The ploughshare struck against a large unheven limestone, about 4 feet by 20 inches broad, and 6 or 8 inches thick. Thinking it to be a boulder stone, he determined to remove it altogether, and got another man to assist him. Upon removing it, the breath was nearly taken from them. It was the cover of what appeared like a rudely constructed pump-hole (about 8 inches in diameter and 4 feet 4 inches deep from the surface of the field), and to add to their surprise as well as delight, they beheld at the bottom a veritable *crock*, containing, as they fondly imagined, nothing less precious than *gold*. Fortunately, their care overcame their cupidity for the moment, else this fine urn would have certainly shared the fate of so many others. So while one remained on sentry, the other came to inform 'his Reverence' of the find. If he returned a wiser man than he came, he also returned a much sadder one. You never beheld a more chapfallen man than my informant, when I told him what the *crock* really contained. His golden visions vanished into air. However, he would still hope against hope that I was mistaken, and urged me to go with him at once and unravel the mystery. Though I would be hard set to get back in time for the evening devotions, I started at once in double quick time, lest if I delayed the destruction of urn and cist might be the consequence. The cover and appearance of the cist was such as I told you above. The urn, at the bottom, appeared the *fac-simile* of a small straw bee-hive. Being tall and thin, I claimed the honour (which no one disputed with me) of bringing to *terra firma* and the light of heaven the *crock* aforesaid. I managed to plant a foot right and left of it, and get my pair of long arms in loving embrace about it, and thus lifted it with all possible care. Before I saw it some pieces had fallen out of it at

one side, but I was glad to find them afterwards at the bottom of the cist amid the clay and bones. I afterwards filled the jerry hat of my informant, not with gold, but with the calcined bones (some white, some black) of the dear unknown deceased. I searched carefully for some other stone or bronze arrow or spear-head, to see if he might be some 'warrior taking his rest without his martial cloak around him,' but could find no trace of one. When I had removed the remains, I found that the urn's mouth was laid down on a flag or stone (of what kind I know not) at the bottom of the cist. We then partly covered up the excavation with a large stone or two, and Mr. Stanton promised that no one should disturb it or close it up for some time, so if you or any member of the society wish to see the cist and all about it, you can do so."

The urn, which was placed on the table before the chairman, excited the interest of the meeting very much. Rev. Mr. Graves had succeeded in repairing part of the injuries which it had received, and he expected to be ultimately able to put together a few fragments which he had been prevented from doing in time for the meeting, as the cement which he had been using for the purpose was not yet dried on those portions to which the remaining particles should be attached. The bones were carefully examined by the members, and it was obvious that they had been submitted to the action of fire.

CORPORATION SEAL OF GOWRAN.

Mr. Prim said, the Rev. James Graffney, C.C., Dublin, had intrusted to him for presentation to the association's museum a very curious and interesting seal connected with the corporation of the town of Gowran, in the seventeenth century. The seal which that body had used from the latter end of the seventeenth century till it was dissolved by the Municipal Reform Act, was still extant, in Gowran castle, and was figured in the *Transactions of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archaeological Society*, for 1856, vol. 1, new series, page 93, it being there given as an illustration of a paper by the Rev. James Graves, on "The Ancient Borough Towns of the County of Kilkenny." But it was of course not the original seal of the corporation of Gowran (which under its olden title of Ballygauran, had received its charter of incorporation as early as the reign of King John), as it bore the date 1695 beneath the device of a castle. Mr. Graves had made every possible effort to ascertain what was the device and inscription on the olden seal, but was unsuccessful, although impressions of it had been anciently attached to several documents in the evidence chamber of Kilkenny castle, but they had, in the lapse of time, fallen from the parchments and been lost. The seal now in Gowran castle was that engraved for and used by the body which was constituted the corporation by King William III., when the members of the corporation constituted under the charter of James II. were ejected from office. The seal now presented by the Rev. Mr. Graffney was clearly not the original seal of Gowran either, but there could be little doubt, although it bore no date, that it was the seal used by King John's corporation. The device was very unusual in the seal of a corporation not ecclesiastical, being, in the centre of an oval field, the sacred monogram, "I.H.S.," surmounted by a cross, and beneath the three nails of the crucifixion, in the conventional grouping of the "emblems of the passion." The material of the seal was copper, and the legend was:

+ Sigill. Corporatis. Balc. Gauran.

The Rev. Mr. Graffney, when giving him the seal to present to the association, stated that he would forward in time for the meeting a note of what he knew of its history; but the rev. gentleman seemed to have forgotten to do so; but he believed he himself knew almost as much about it as Mr. Graffney. He had first heard of the existence of this seal last November, by a communication from Mr. J. Davis White, of Cashel, who, having seen that he (Mr. Prim) was editing for the association's *Journal* some of the Gowran corporation documents, which Mr. Watters had found amongst the records of the corporation of Kilkenny, sent him an impression of it in wax, considering it might be of use to him.

In reply to his inquiries, Mr. White subsequently intimated that he had been some time previously given the impression by a lady, Miss Butler, of Suirville, near Golden, in whose possession the seal had been, and who informed him it had been found in what appeared to have been part of the moat of an old castle, near her residence. Mr. White then wrote to Miss Butler on the subject, and kindly sent him that lady's reply, in which she stated she had given the seal to a clerical friend, by whom, she believed, it had been placed in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. A few months after, Rev. Mr. Graffney, who it appeared was the gentleman alluded to by Miss Butler, brought him the seal, stating that he had at first intended to present it to the Academy, of which he is a member, but that as it was connected with the county of Kilkenny, and as he was himself a Kilkenny man, he thought he ought to place it in the Kilkenny museum.

The seal excited much interest amongst the members present.

ANCIENT BRONZE SHIELD.

The Rev. J. Graves exhibited a photograph of a bronze shield, sent to him for the purpose by Maurice Lenihan, Esq., J.P. Limerick, into whose possession it had come shortly after its having been found near that city. The photograph had been accompanied by the following communication from Mr. Lenihan:—

"I write to tell you that I have in my possession a unique relic of eminent Irish armour. Walker, Gross, and others state that metal shields, with one exception only, have never been found in Ireland. The shield which I possess has been recently found in one of our bogs, and is a fine and beautiful specimen. It is perfectly round; about two and a half feet in diameter; it contains six concentric circles and bosses, and a rim fully two inches in breadth. The outside circle, or that farthest from the umbo, and which for convenience sake we shall call the sixth circle, contains seventy-five bosses; the fifth circle sixty-five bosses; the fourth, fifty-four bosses; the third, forty-four bosses; the second, thirty-five bosses; the first, or that which is next to the umbo, twenty-three bosses. The umbo is about five inches in diameter. The handle, which is fixed by rivets across the concave of the umbo (inside), is six inches long, and about one and a half inch thick or broad; it is rounded at the edges and is hollow. Two bronze loops for the slinging string, are riveted to the third circle of bosses, and the head of each rivet forms a boss similar to the other bosses. The material is called golden bronze. When the shield was found, the finder nibbed and scraped it, taking off a large quantity of the *verde antique*; but there has been enough left to delight the eye of the antiquary. I have thought it well to make you thus early acquainted with the existence of this curious relic of ancient Irish armour, for your information and that of the members of our society."

Mr. Graves expressed great interest in this object, which he stated Mr. Lenihan had since sent for exhibition to the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, where he believed it was likely to remain.

ANCIENT INSCRIBED STONES.

Mr. W. F. Wakeham, Enniskillen, presented to the society the stone, with Ogham inscription, found in a crange in Lough Eyes, as described by that gentleman in his recent paper, communicated to the association, "On the Ancient Lake Dwellings of the county Tyrone."

Dr. Caulfield, Cork, presented a rubbing taken by him from an inscribed stone of an irregular form, about 14 inches by 15 inches, evidently a fragment of a larger one, found in a field near Drum-cara castle, eight miles west of Macroom, county Cork, in April last. The scribing evidently presented characters of some kind, but scarcely likely to be deciphered.

Among other presentations were drawings of gold antiquities of the torque class, recently found in the north, from Mr. Watson, Londonderry; and Mr. Gray, Belfast.

OLD CHURCH PLATE.

The Rev. Mr. Purcell, P.P., Ballycallan, through Mr. John Hogan, exhibited a very elegant silver monstrance, used for many years in the chapel at Ballycallan, and presumed to have been originally presented to that parish by Colonel Richard Butler, of Kilcash, brother to the first Duke of Ormonde, and the ancestor of the present Marquis

of Ormonde. That Colonel Butler was the donor of the monstrence to some parish, there could be no doubt, from the inscription which it bears:—

GOD . BE . MERCIFUL . TO . THE HONNERABLE COL-
LONELL . RICHARD . BUTLER, AND . HIS . RIGHT . HONNER-
ABLE . LADY . FRANCES . BUTLER, ALIAS . TOUCHET.

The Rev. Mr. Graves said that, in its general design, this monstrence bore a great resemblance to one believed to have been made for Bishop Roth, and which had been long preserved in the Byran family, and presented by the late Mrs. Byran, Jenkinstown, to the Roman Catholic cathedral, Kilkenny. But this one of Ballycallan, beside the important feature of the inscription, was also somewhat older, and much more highly decorated than that of Bishop Roth.

THE KILKENNY CORPORATION SEAL.

Mr. Prim, in reference to an electrotype from the matrix of the seal, purporting to be that of the municipal body of Kilkenny, presented by Charles Chaplin, Esq., librarian of the New England Numismatical and Archæological Society, Boston, United States of America, stated that it was in many respects an admirable imitation of the original corporation seal of Kilkenny, in the custody of their excellent associate, Mr. Watters, who was present at the meeting; and it was curious that such a thing should turn up in America. The account which Mr. Chaplin had given of it in a letter to Mr. Graves, written in consequence of seeing a notice of the Kilkenny Archæological Society in an almanac, was this:—

"The object from which I obtained the mould of the seal of the city of Kilkenny was not the matrix, but an impression thereof in lead, and it came into my possession in this wise: About five or six years ago business carried me into the workshop of an artisan in this city (Boston), and while in conversation with him I noticed on his work-bench, among a lot of tools, the leaden impression of which I have just spoken. My numismatic curiosity was at once excited, and upon questioning the owner I could get no information relating to the piece. He did not know what it was, nor where it came from; still, he would neither sell nor give it to me, but finally consented to lend it to me to decipher, and, if I wished, to copy. I assure you, sir, I was not long in doing the latter, and the next day returned the medal or seal to its owner, having, in the mean time, secured a mould of it, from which I obtained the electrotype copy now in my possession, a duplicate of which I send to you with this letter. About two weeks after returning the seal the owner's shop was destroyed by fire, and his copy was then lost, so that now I suppose mine is the only copy in the United States. The leaden piece belonging to my friend was evidently an impression or the seal of your city, taken for the purpose of proving the correctness of the matrix, as a printer takes a 'proof' of his types to prove their accuracy or inaccuracy. Or perhaps it may have been the veritable seal attached to some old-time legal document, hundreds of years ago, when the practice of hanging large leaden tokens of authenticity to articles of agreement was in vogue.

Mr. Prim said that the first conjecture as to the leaden object being a "proof" taken from a seal, was doubtless the correct one; but the question was, when and under what circumstances was the seal engraved? Although it was so good a copy of the genuine seal of the corporation, it was imperfect in several respects. Not only was it larger in size, but the archers on the towers were armed with the long bow and arrow, whereas in the genuine seal, they held the cross-bow; and the lion *passant gardant*, beneath the castle, was an exceedingly majestic and well-fed beast, instead of the attenuated lion of heraldry appearing on the original seal. In the year 1752, a meeting of the corporation of Kilkenny was held, at which—Ralph Gore, Esq., mayor, presiding—an order was made that, as the city seal and the strong box in which it was contained, were detained by the previous mayor, who refused to surrender them, a new seal should be made and used for the future, and the old seal should be destroyed, if it could be got at. However, the resolution set out that not only should the city arms be engraved on the new seal, but also "the date of the year," as a distinctive mark. Now, this American seal did not bear any date or any difference intended to distinguish it from the genuine seal, and as the old seal was yet in use, it was probable that it had been recovered before the necessity for

making another had occurred, so that it was probable no other seal was engraved in 1752. At a later period, however, a counterfeit seal of the corporation of Kilkenny actually was made, and although he had never seen it, and did not know what had become of it, he presumed this leaden proof impression which had found its way to America, was taken from it. In the year 1838, certain of the inhabitants of Kilkenny, forming an association known as the Citizens' Club, organized an opposition to the corporate body, and claimed that instead of the aldermen and common councilmen having the privilege of electing the mayor and sheriffs, that right belonged to the inhabitants at large, having the freedom of the city; and for the purpose of having the legal question tested, they actually elected a mayor and sheriffs, and returned their names to the lord-lieutenant for his sanction. The return of the actual corporation, of the names of the members of their body whom they had elected for those offices, also went to Dublin Castle in the usual course. The lord-lieutenant of the day, the Earl of Mulgrave, assembled the privy council to decide the point as to which return he should receive as being genuine, and a legal discussion took place before the council, with the result of that body deciding that as only one of the two returns, that of the corporate body, bore the city seal, that only could be legally received. The Citizens' Club being thus defeated on a technical point, resolved that in the following year this difficulty should be surmounted, by their getting a seal engraved and applying it to the document. Accordingly, one of their most active and prominent members, Mr. Joseph Hackett, watchmaker—and afterwards an alderman and mayor of Kilkenny, when the Municipal Reform Act had passed—was commissioned to have a seal made in imitation of the old city seal; and he (Mr. Prim) was at the time informed by those who had seen it, that the seal had been procured. It was not afterwards used for the intended purpose, whether from the danger of its being deemed an indictment might lie for forgery, or that from the prospect of the Municipal Reform Act passing so soon as to obviate the necessity of continuing the struggle with the existing corporate body, he could not say; but it might fairly be conjectured that the electrotype before the meeting was taken from a leaden proof of this seal, which had in some way been carried to America, whatever may have become of the original.

The Rev. R. Deverell exhibited a map of Dublin in 1793, showing corn-fields existing in many of those parts of the Irish metropolis, now most densely populated and covered by buildings.

Mr. J. G. Robertson exhibited a bronze fibula of a very rare type, which he had very recently picked up; and he showed, figured in the publications of the Copenhagen Archæological Society, a Danish fibula exactly of the same character. Mr. Robertson also presented a portion of one of the ancient gable crosses of St. John's Abbey, which he had preserved from being transferred to a limekiln.

Dr. Barry Delaney exhibited a copy of the "Hibernia Resurgens"—the work in which Bishop Roth (although published under the pseudonym of Donatus Roirke) exposed the attempt of Dempster to appropriate the Irish saints to Scotland. All the works of Bishop Roth are scarce, and this is one of the rarest. There were several marginal manuscript notes, in a contemporary hand, and it was not improbable they were in the writing of Roth himself.

Among the papers brought before the meeting were—

"On a Dolman, or 'Giant's Grave,' at the 'Barr' of Fintona, county Tyrone," by Mr. W. F. Wakeman.

"Megalithic Structures and other Ancient Records in the Manor of Loughrey, county Tyrone," by Mr. G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., &c.

"A Notice of a Monumental Slab found at Ballysaggart, Parish of Killaghtee, Barony of Banagh, county Donegal," by Mr. W. H. Patterson.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Bracken, C.I.,

seconded by Mr. Watters, having been given to donors and exhibitors, the chairman declared the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in October.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

LOCAL RECORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—It may probably be within the knowledge of the majority of those readers of the *Antiquary* who are interested in the contents and general accessibility of our public records, that there are still a mass of them, e.g., Feet of Fines, and Common Pleas Rolls, besides many others which it is needless to enumerate at present, in the keeping of the prothonotary of the Duchy of Lancaster, who resides at Preston; and as these rolls are not so accessible as could be desired, I will simply relate the *modus operandi*, which is simply what I experienced some few weeks ago when I proposed searching for fresh materials for my new "History of Richmondshire."

The records are kept in the Record Room at Lancaster Castle, and a search can only take place in the presence of the prothonotary or his clerk, which involves a charge of two guineas per day, with his expenses (travelling expenses and probably lunch), and a search fee of 7s. 8d. per reign.

The prothonotary or his clerk must go each day from Preston, where he resides, to Lancaster, a distance of twenty miles; the search can commence at 10 o'clock, continuing till 5 o'clock, out of which comes one hour for lunch, and you are compelled to leave the Record Room for that time; there is also little or no accommodation, such as desk, stool, or ink; added to what I have stated, it is necessary to study the convenience of the prothonotary (quite properly so), and should his professional engagements be numerous, he would, in self-justice, be compelled to give precedence to them.

Now, in the face of all these difficulties, how is it possible that anything like a thorough search can be made? I am sure that I shall elicit the sympathy of many who agree with me that proper measures ought to be taken at once to have these records brought into the national repository at Fetter Lane, where they will be properly cared for and classified. The local antiquaries will share in the benefits which would naturally accrue, for it will be almost as easy, and certainly less expensive, for them to come up to London and search gratuitously, instead of paying the ruinous fees which are now imposed by the Duchy Office. JOSEPH FOSTER.

Allonby Villa, New Barnet, Herts, July, 1872.

[We hail Mr. Childers's acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster as indicative of a speedy reform where it is much needed.—Ed.]

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

SIR,—I crave the favour of space in your columns to draw public attention to a work of church restoration now proceeding which deserves national sympathy and support. The ancient Priory Church of Dunstable is the edifice to which I allude. During the last few years about 8,000*l.* has been spent upon this grand old structure. A further sum of 3,000*l.* is needed to thoroughly restore the church, and the necessary work is now being done. It is hoped that lovers of the Church of England will assist the town of Dunstable, which, though small, has already done so much, so willingly and so well. Dean Stanley preached here recently on behalf of the fund for the restoration, and in stirring language recalled those scenes which make it a landmark in English history. Within the walls of the Dunstable Priory Church Cranmer pronounced the memor-

able sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, from which event must date the downfall of the spiritual power of the Papacy in these realms.

Within the last few years the British and other Archaeological Societies have visited the church, and expressed their admiration of the manner in which its many beauties had been dealt with. The restoration committee have been engaged in a labour of love, and have spared no pains on their work. The clerestory has been cleared of the rubble with which it had for years been choked; a unique and graceful west window has been similarly restored. The south aisle is now a fine specimen of Norman work as is to be found in the kingdom, and the new oak roof is worth a visit to Dunstable to see. There yet remain the north aisle to restore and an east window to open, but the work in hand is that immediately necessary to enable worship to be held regularly in the church. Let me add that Messrs. Bassett & Co., Dunstable, are the bankers, and will gladly take charge of any contributions. F. H.

Dunstable, July 30.

TRADESMEN'S EARLY TOKENS.

SIR,—As your valuable pages are always kindly open for inquiries, may I ask some of your readers to assist me in discovering the places for which the following tokens were issued?

THO · AVSTIN · AT · THE RED = A lion.
LYON · IN · ATTERBURY · 1669 = HIS HALF · PENY · T · M · A ·

ARTHUR · TRY = 1666.
OF · BVRIPPO = A · T ·

WAX · CHANDLER · IN = G · E · H ·
S · M · C · L · A · T · C · H = A bull's head.

THOMAS · ALLVM · AT · THE · WHITE = A lion.
IN · WERING · LREED · HIS · HALFE · PENNY · 1668.

These have all come into my possession since the issue of Boyne's valuable work on tokens, and are not to be found therein; but the great difficulty is to fix the locality.

The tokens are very distinct and clear, and no doubt can exist that the letters on them are as above written.

The first might probably be intended for Adderbury (co. Oxford). The second I cannot imagine. The third might be Clacton (co. Essex) or Claxton (co. Leicester). The fourth may be for Worthley, a township in Leeds (co. York).

By inserting the above, you will confer a favour on your obliged,

16, *Blomfield-terrace, W., July 29.*

CHARLES GOLDING.

LAKE OF TANTALUS.

SIR,—A paragraph appears (p. 183), which is taken out of the *Athenaeum*, and is appropriated to Greece. Smyrna is not in Greece, but in Turkey.

Of the phenomenon in question, no scientific accounts have appeared; but I hear from intelligent residents of Smyrna and Bournabat, confirmations of the sinking of the two peaks of Mount Sipylus above the lake.

HYDE CLARKE.

THE LION-HEAD OF "THE CENTURION."

SIR,—The *Saturday Magazine*, Vol. ii., p. 104, contains an interesting account of the figure-head of "The Centurion," a frigate of 60 guns, commonly known as "Anson's ship." With this frigate, Commodore George Anson burned the town of Païta, in Peru, and likewise captured the rich Manila galleon, valued at 400,000*l.* sterling. Through these and other meritorious actions he was elevated to the peerage.

"The lion, carved in wood, which adorned the head of

his ship, 'The Centurion,' was placed, some years ago, on a pedestal in the stable-yard of a little inn at Waterbeach, adjoining Goodwood Park, near Chichester, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, with the following inscription :—

"Stay, Traveller, awhile, and view
One who has travell'd more than you.
Quite round the globe, through each degree,
Anson and I have plough'd the sea;
Torrid and frigid zones have past,
And safe ashore arrived at last,
In ease with dignity appear,
He, in the House of Lords, I here."

Mr. Hotton, in his "History of Signboards," pp. 151-2,* quotes this inscription, and says, that "when Anson was in general disfavour about the Minorca affair, the following biting reply went the round of the newspapers :—

"The Traveller's Reply to the Centurion's Lion.

"O, King of Beasts, what pity 'twas to sever,
A pair whose Union had been just for ever!
So differently advanced! 'twas surely wrong,
When you'd been fellow-travellers so long.
Had you continued with him, had he born [sic.]
To see the English Lion dragg'd and torn?
Britannia made at every vein to bleed,
A ravenous crew of worthless men to feed?
No; Anson once had sought the Land's Relief;
Now, Ease and Dignity have banish'd Grief.
Go, rouse him, then, to save a sinking nation,
Or call him up, the partner of your station.
We often see two Monsters for a sign,
Inviting to good Brandy, Ale, or Wine."

This stinging satire does not appear in the *Saturday Magazine*; but information is given respecting the removal of the celebrated figure-head from its humble situation to a more suitable home, at Windsor; which information is not recorded in Mr. Hotton's instructive work (*ut supra*), although its presence in that work would seem most appropriate. The *Saturday Magazine* says :—"In the course of the last year [1832], this lion was removed to Windsor, as a present to his Majesty; and the following lines, in imitation of the original inscription, have been sent to us on the occasion of this movement :—

"Such was the travell'd Lion's boast,
Contented with his humble post,
While Anson sat in lordly state,
To hear his fellow lords debate.
But travell'd now to Windsor's dome,
The Lion boasts a prouder home,
Which our brave Sailor-king affords,
Than Anson in the House of Lords."

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

REVIEW.

The Reliquary Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review. Edited by LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A. July, 1872. Derby and London: Bemrose & Sons.

IN the present number of the *Reliquary*, the editor has commenced a series of articles on the church-bells of Derbyshire, with illustrative woodcuts of the most curious stamps and marks, which promise to be a very interesting feature of the volume just commenced (the thirteenth). It is very pleasing thus to find another county about to be ransacked of its campanological curiosities, and from a glance at the six or seven belfries noticed in the article referred to, it would appear that the county of Derby will afford many curious items relating to bells, and fully reward that labour and research which is necessary to exhaust the subject. We are quite certain, moreover, that the bells of Derbyshire are now in good hands; but from the mode of arranging the parishes which has been adopted, we should recommend the insertion of a special index on the conclusion of the series of papers, so that the inscription on any bell in any parish might be easily found. Just as a hint, we should

advise the diameter of each bell at the mouth to be given in future, which would give the reader some idea of the size of each bell. There is not much additional trouble in noting the diameter at the same time the inscriptions are copied. We speak from experience, being in the habit of examining belfries ourselves.

Beside this one on Derbyshire campanology, there are several other very interesting and valuable papers in the July part. Mr. Thompson, of Leicester, relates the discovery of some "Roman Remains at Barrow-upon-Soar;" Dr. Dodds continues his "Observations on the Origin of St. Mary, Stow, in the county of Lincoln;" and another instalment is also given by Mr. Jewitt's "Derby Signs." Neither must we omit mentioning a paper by the Rev. E. Greatorex, on Farne, a group of islands near the Northumbrian coast, and full of antiquarian interest. Among other articles in the present number, are two relating to parish registers, giving extracts from those at North Winfield, Derbyshire, and Lenton, Nottinghamshire; while Mr. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, contributes a second portion of the list of church goods in the East Riding of Yorkshire, temp. Edward VI. Taken as a whole, the July number fully maintains that high character which, by dint of careful editorship and a zealous staff of contributors, the *Reliquary* has already attained.

REPORTS OF SALES.

COINS AND MEDALS.

The valuable collection of English coins and medals, patterns and proofs in gold, silver, and copper, colonial and Anglo-American coins, &c., formed by Sir George Chetwynd, deceased, were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods.

The following were the more important specimens :—

English Coins, Gold.—Lot 60. Henry VII., sovereign, m.m. lis, king seated under a grand canopy, the field ornamented with fleur-de-lis; rev. m.m., dragon, royal arms in the centre of an expanded rose within an ornamented tressure of ten curves, with small crosses in the outward angles; very rare—7*l.* 15*s.* (Ford).

62. Henry VIII., sovereign, 18th year, m.m. lis, king seated in the royal chair holding the sceptre and orb, at his feet a portcullis; rev., m.m. arrow, royal arms in the centre of an expanded rose, within a double tressure of ten curves—4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (Grindlay).

66-9. Mary, sovereign, 1553, the queen crowned, seated in the regal chair, with an ornamented tressure, at her feet a portcullis; rev. DNO., &c., royal arms in the centre of an expanded rose, surmounted by a double tressure of ten curves. Elizabeth, sovereign, m.m. tun. ELIZABETH. D.G. ANG., &c.—types of Mary; another, m.m. escallop, same types, and a third, m.m. woolpack, but to left, with ruff, rev., same, m.m. arms crowned, at the sides E.R., and half-sovereign, same types, but of finer work—13*l.* 8*s.* (Jessop).

72-4. James I., rose rial, or sovereign, 17th year, m.m. spur-rowel, king robed, seated in the royal chair, rev., royal arms in an expanded rose; sovereign, m.m. thistle, JACOBVS, &c., bust in ornamental armour, crowned to right, rev., same, m.m. FACIAM, &c., arms crowned; half-sovereign, m.m. escallop, JACOBVS. D.G. MAG. BRIT. bust in armour to right, rev., same, HENRICVS. ROSAS, arms crowned at the sides L.R.—8*l.* 13*s.* (Webster).

77-8. Charles I., Oxford treble sovereign, 1643, m.m. plume, large bust to left, the hilt and point of the sword touching the inner circle, rev., EXVRGAI; in a scroll around the coin and across the field RELIG. PROT.; above, III. and three plumes; below, 1643. Oxford sovereign, m.m. plume, legends, and types as the treble sovereign 1643, but with the value expressed behind the head—8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (Webster).

79-80. Charles I., Tower sovereigns, two types, m.m. lis and plume well preserved; and Briot's sovereign, m.m. anemone, and B., head crowned to left, within a beaded circle, rev., FLORENT, with a small n after REGNA, garnished arms crowned; at the sides C.R. crowned—9*l.* (Jessop).

81. Charles I., half sovereign, m.m. anchor on both sides, CULTORVS usual type; Scotch unit, m.m. thistle, and B. CAROLVS, D.G. MAG. BRITAN., bust in damascened armour to right; rev., HIS. FRÆSUM., arms crowned—3*l.* 7*s.* (Bevan).

82-5. Commonwealth, 20*s.* piece, 1650; ditto, 20*s.* and 10*s.* pieces, 1663, 1640; ditto, 20*s.* pieces, 1651-2; and Cromwell, broad, 1656—13*l.* 2*s.* (Wells).

88-93. Charles II., five-guinea piece, 1668, REGNI VICESIMO; another, 1669; a third, 1668, with elephant under bust; a fourth, 1670, REGNI VICESIMO SECUNDO; a fifth, 1675, REGNI VICESIMO SEPTIMO, with elephant under bust; and a sixth, 1682, REGNI TRICESIMO QUARTO, large head, with elephant and castle—35*l.* 12*s.* (Webster).

94-7. Charles II., two-guinea piece, 1677, with large head, extra fine; another, 1679; a guinea, 1665, with elephant; two others, 1675 and 1679; and half-guinea, 1672—11*l.* 12*s.* (Webster).

98. Charles II., pattern for a farthing, 1665, CAROLUS A CAROLO, laureated bust, with short hair, to left, *rev.*, QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO, Britannia to left; exergue, BRITANNIA; edge grained; extra rare—2*l.* 9*s.* (Webster).

99-101. James II., five-guinea piece, 1686, REGNI SECUNDO; another, 1687, with elephant and castle, REGNI TERTIO; and a two-guinea piece, 1687—18*l.* 10*s.* (Hoffmann).

105-8. William and Mary, five-guinea piece, 1691, REGNI TERTIO; another, 1692, REGNI QUARTO; a third, 1692, with elephant and castle; and a fourth, 1693, REGNI QUINTO—23*l.* 16*s.* (Hoffmann).

114-15. William III., five-guinea piece, 1699, REGNI UNDECIMO, small head; and another, 1700, REGNI DUODECIMO—13*l.* 2*s.* (Webster).

Silver.—124-6. Elizabeth, crown and half-crown, m.m. shilling, sixpence, groat, three-pence, half-groat, three halfpence, penny, and halfpenny; a good set; another, milled coins of the same, and an Elizabeth crown, m.m.—9*l.* 17*s.* (Webster).

127. Elizabeth, portcullis crown and half-crown—9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (Webster).

129. Charles I., Oxford pound, 1643, with MAGNI BRITANI.; rare—5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (Wells).

133-4. Charles I., two crowns, m.m. bell and sun, and two ditto, m.m. eye and sun—7*l.* 6*s.* (Webster).

136-7. Charles I., Briot's crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence; Exeter crown, 1645, m.m. castle and a chasing of the Oxford crown; York half-crown, and shilling, and Aberystwith sixpence of the Oxford type—5*l.* 12*s.* (Ford).

146-7. Cromwell crown, half-crown, and shilling, 1658, and a Cromwell Dutch crown, same date, and gilt—8*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* (Jossop).

149. Charles II., milled coins, crown, 1662, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, rose under bust; and another, 1666, REGNI XVIII., elephant under bust—3*l.* 3*s.* (Webster).

225-6. William III., five-guinea piece, 1701, REGNI DECIMO TERTIO, large head; and two-guinea piece, same date—8*l.* 10*s.* (Lincoln).

231-8. Anne, eight five-guinea pieces, 1703-14, with the rose in centre, and star of the Order of the Garter in centre of reverse—50*l.* 2*s.* (Webster).

239-40. Anne, two-guinea piece, 1709; and another, 1714—7*l.* 16*s.* (Lincoln).

249-50. George I., five-guinea piece, 1716, REGNI SECUNDO; and another, 1720, REGNI SEXTO—12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (Johnson).

251-3. George I., two-guinea piece, 1720; another, 1726; and an Elector guinea, 1714—7*l.* 8*s.* (Wells).

257-60. George II., four five-guinea pieces, 1729-53, with E.L.C. and LIMA under the bust—22*l.* 17*s.* (Hoffmann).

261-5. George II., five two-guinea pieces, 1733-53—23*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* (Webster).

267 and 70. George II. guinea, 1729, with plain edge, guinea and half-guinea, 1745, and LIMA, fine and rare—7*l.* 16*s.* (Webster).

274. George III. pattern five-guinea piece, 1770, by Yeo—25*l.* (Webster).

275. George III. pattern two-guinea piece, 1768, by Yeo; and another, 1777, by a pupil of Yeo—14*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* (Webster).

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH PORCELAIN.

The interesting collection of English porcelain and pottery, formed during the last twenty years by G. W. Baller, Esq., of Clifton, was recently sold by auction, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge.

Lot 1. An oval plaque, with portrait of the King of Prussia, dated 1757, from the Battersea manufactory—5*l.* 10*s.* (Lady Schreiber).

29. A statuette of the Marquis of Granby, from Bow—10*l.* (Dr. Reid).

116. A Plymouth teapot—6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (Wareham).

551. A Worcester plate, part of a service manufactured for Queen Victoria—10*l.* (Mr. G. H. Bohn).

558. A beautiful bleu de Roi jug, manufactured at Worcester—42*l.* 10*s.* (Jackson).

562. A Bibliotheque of tulipwood, supposed to have been made for Louis XV., as it exhibited his crown cypher—50*l.* (Jackson).

559. A curious leather Black Jack, formerly belonging to the household of Charles I., having his crowned initials, "C. R.", with the date of 1646—15*l.* 10*s.* (Wells).

The entire sale, containing 573 lots, realized 1715*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

According to *Galignani*, M. J. de Baye has communicated some information to the Academy of Sciences on certain grottoes in the department of the Marne, which, in times when polished flint was in use, served as burying-places. These caverns are all cut out on the same plan, and are evidently of similar origin. The sides and arched ceilings bear the marks of stone hatchets. Some are divided by a partition into two chambers; several were receptacles for the dead, but others were inhabited. The latter were more comfortably arranged, and admitted of being closed with doors, as certain grooves show. The walls are provided with hooks, carved out of the solid clay; and lastly, the entrances bear traces of a

degree of polish from constant going in and out. On a wall of one of these grottoes there exists a rude bas-relief representing a hatchet provided with its handle, and a sling. The flint instruments discovered here are hatchets of various shapes, knives, punches, saws, well-cut arrow-heads, &c. Some of these articles were not flint, but porphyry.

BERLIN.

THE Director of the Berlin Museum purchased the other day a gold medal, smaller than a sovereign, for the considerable sum of 1,600 francs. On one side is the head of Marcus Brutus *imperator*, and on the other that of Junius Brutus, first consul, according to the inscriptions on the medal itself. This medal was no doubt struck, says the *Gazette de Cologne*, soon after the battle of Philippi, which overthrew the triumvirs and the ancient Roman republic, and set up the new empire. If this coin be unique, the price given for it is not remarkably high.

ROME.

IN lately digging for the foundations for a new house in Rome, some valuable antiquities have been brought to light. They consist of a mosaic pavement in excellent preservation, with fragments of a wall decorated with frescoes, also in good condition. A short time before a quantity of bronze utensils, horses' bits, coins, and marble inscriptions had been found upon the site of the new Ministry of Finance. All these interesting relics will be added to the collection at the capitol.

MISCELLANEA.

ANCIENT REMAINS AT COMPTON, BERKS.—On the summit of Cowdown, in the occupation of Mr. Mathews, is a large circular entrenchment, called Purborough. It consists of a high bank, having a ditch or fosse without, and enclosing an area of about six acres. The vallum throughout its circuit exhibits unmistakable evidence of the action of fire. Here and there large Sarsen stones, or drift boulders, have been met with, but always on the line of the earthwork; some of which are so large that the labourers have found it impossible to raise them, and so have sunk them beneath the reach of the plough. There are four large circular pits, or excavations, on the eastern slope within the enclosure; they are cut in the chalk. There is a Roman encampment visible at the Slade, in the vicinity of Compton. This entrenchment at Cowdown was a stronghold of the Britons, which they must have endeavoured to hold against their more disciplined foe.

THE ancient church of St. Michael, Warwick, which is now used as a blacksmith's shop, is to be restored as a testimonial to the Rev. J. Boudier, now resigning St. Mary's, at the age of 90, after sixty years' service as vicar.

THE Roman pavement at Bramdean, in the manor of Woodcote, Hampshire, having been threatened with entire destruction, will be placed in the new museum at Winchester as soon as the building is ready to receive it.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL ESTATE, BLACKFRIARS.—The site of the old hospital is now being laid out for building purposes, and a new street is in course of formation. The old St. Bride's well, from which the estate takes its name, still 153 feet deep, deserves to be noticed. It is 6 feet in clear diameter at the surface, and with 56 feet deep of clear well-water, from a very powerful and pure spring.

THE portion of the once famous Spalding Abbey which remains standing, and which has for many years been used as a dwelling-house, is now undergoing thorough repair. There is little remaining to denote its antiquity, but what little there is will be preserved.

MR. CUSSANS is proceeding with his elaborate "History of Hertfordshire." Two more parts have appeared, and the history of another hundred is in the press.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

OLD ENGLISH COSTUME.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THAT OF THE TUDORS.

"THE proper study of mankind is man," says the poet, and truly there are few studies more useful and interesting than that of the daily lives and manners of past generations, especially those of our own ancestors. Notwithstanding the ban of philosophy upon the vanity of dress, it has never failed to engross considerable attention; and as Fashion is still blindly followed, a brief account of the *rise and progress* of English costume may be acceptable.

Of the dress of the ancient Britons we have little record, but the following description, given by Diodorus Siculus, of that worn by the Gauls, which was similar in every respect, will give some idea of their appearance:—"The Gauls," he says, "wear bracelets about their wrists and arms, and massy chains of pure and beaten gold about their necks, weighty rings upon their fingers, and corslets of gold upon their breasts. For stature they are tall, of a pale complexion and red-haired; not only naturally, but they endeavour all they can to make it redder by art. They often wash their hair in a water boiled with lime, and turn it backwards from the forehead to the crown of the head, and thence to their very necks, that their faces may be fully seen. . . . Persons of quality shave their chins close, but their moustaches they let fall so low that they even cover their mouths. . . . They wear parti-coloured tunics (flowered with various colours in divisions) and hose, which they call *braca*. They likewise wear chequered *sagas*. Those they wear in winter are thick; those in summer more slender. Upon their heads they wear helmets of brass, with large appendages made for ostentation's sake, to be admired by the beholders." The flowered with various colours, in divisions, is explained by Pliny, who says that the Gauls and Britons excelled in dyeing wool in bright colours with different herbs, which they wove into cloths in alternate squares of different shades, and in which we have the origin of the Scotch tartan, called to this day "the garb of old Gaul." The *braca* or breeches, which were loose and drawn tight over the boots, were formed of cowhide, with the hair outwards. The *sagum* or cloak was blue or black, the predominating shade in the chequered tunic and *braca* being red. We are informed by Dion Cassius that the renowned Boadicea was attired in a many-coloured tunic, hanging about her figure in dignified folds, covered by a coarse robe, over which her light hair fell down below the waist, and her neck was encircled by a golden torque.

The Saxons, whose dress was the perfection of simplicity and subjection of everything to use—the only difference between that of the higher and lower classes being in the make and not the form—wore short tunics, either plain or ornamental, generally blue in colour, and varied by using different shades of it over a *syrc* or shirt of linen. Over this tunic was thrown a mantle, fastened on the left shoulder by a brooch or *fibula*. Black shoes, tied with a thong, and

having a slit down the instep, enveloped their feet; and their legs were wound round with bandages up to the knee, from whence dangled a tassel, which gave a picturesque effect when, as was sometimes the case in wealthy persons, the scarlet hose, which joined the *brec* or breeches about the knee, were bandaged with gold stuff. The Saxon women were as simple in dress as their lords; indeed, they appear to have vied with them in simplicity. They wore a long gown with a hood entirely covering the head, and in travelling it descended below the knee. Their favourite colours were blue, green, and red, white being rarely used.

Later on, the Norman ladies abandoned their former unpretending costume. Their sleeves widened out occasionally to an enormous width. The beauties aimed at wasp-like waists, and laced in their tunics that the waists might be shown to the best advantage. The hair was plaited in two long curls, nearly touching the ground, and was enfolded with coloured silks. The men now wore shoes of more elaborate make, coloured either red, blue, yellow, or green; and the wealthier ornamented them with precious stones. The following description of King John's dress, from his effigy in Worcester Cathedral, will give some idea of that worn by the nobility and gentry of that period:—"A full robe or super-tunic of crimson damask, embroidered with gold, and descending to the mid-leg, is girdled round the waist with a golden belt studded with jewels, having a long end pendent in front. An under-tunic of cloth of gold descends to the ankles, and a mantle of the same magnificent stuff, lined with green silk, depends from his shoulders. The hose are red; the shoes black, over which are fastened gilt spurs by straps of silk or cloth of a light-blue colour, striped with green, and yellow or gold. The collar and sleeves of the super-tunic have borders of gold studded with jewels. The backs of the gloves are also jewelled."* About this period arose the peculiar and absurd fashion of long-toed boots, called *crackowes*, from the town of Cracow, in Poland. In the thirteenth century, several changes took place in the military costume, such as the introduction, from the Saracens, of chain-mail in lieu of the quilted armour; of the *surcoat*, a cloth tunic reaching to the mid-leg, invented to counteract the heat felt by the Crusaders under an Eastern sun; and *ailettes*, or protecting plates, for the shoulders; and the surmounting of the barrel-shaped helmet with an heraldic crest. In the dress of the commonalty there was little visible alteration during this century, they still keeping to the short tunic and low cap; the women retain the hood and cloak of their predecessors.

Amongst the fashions introduced by Piers Gaveston, the gay favourite of Richard II., were the long sleeves, which continued to be worn some time after. The following is a description of this king from his portrait in the Jerusalem Chamber, which will show the foppishness that prevailed at his court, and in which he took the lead; it being recorded that he had one robe studded with precious stones worth 30,000 marks. He is represented seated, holding a sceptred orb, with a richly wrought crown upon his head. His under gown, or *dalmatic*, is dark, and embroidered with the letter R and roses; over which he wears a long robe lined with ermine; and a large collar of the same material enveloping the shoulders, secured

* Notes to Knight's Ed. of Shakspeare. "King John."

round the neck by a jewelled clasp of elegant workmanship ; the shoes, too, are decorated in the same costly manner. In another portrait of this monarch, at Wilton House, the place of the Earl of Pembroke, the king is seen wearing a long scarlet robe lined with ermine, only without the collar, embroidered all over in a circular kind of pattern with stags. His coat-of-arms is in gold, and fastened with a black brooch, having on it a similar jewelled device.

For ladies, yellow hair was now the fashion ; and saffron was used by them to die it to the prevailing colour. Green was the favourite hue for the gowns of both knights and ladies. The former, also, now emblazoned their arms on their surcoats, giving them a most gorgeous appearance. There is a painting of the Black Prince in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, in which he is attired in a surcoat quartered in red and blue, with his arms, the lions of England and lilies of France, in gold. Another custom, imported from France, that became prevalent, was that of cutting, or *dagging*, as it was called, the edges of the garments into the shape of leaves and other devices.

Fashion, however, became daily more outrageous in its freaks, and was much censured. Satirists and clergy constantly and severely rebuked it, and Shakespeare, through the lips of the *Duke of York*, in "Richard II." (Act II., Scene 1), thus deprecates the

"Lascivious metres, to whose venom sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen :
Report of fashions in proud Italy ;
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base imitation
Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity
(So it be new, there's no respect how vile),
That is not quickly busied into his ears ?"

How applicable his words to the dress and general tendency of our age to run after anything "so it be new" !

For the costume of the succeeding reign we have a picture in the Harleian MSS.* of a gentleman with a hawk on his wrist, wearing an under garment with long hanging sleeves, over which is a tunic reaching to his knees, secured round the waist by an embroidered girdle, and buttoned up the front ; the edges of the short wide sleeves of the tunic only just coming beyond the shoulder, and the bottom of that garment itself is scalloped in a leaf pattern. His head is covered by a low cap, with the sides turned up high behind, and coming to a projecting point in front. The effigy of the Countess of Westmoreland, in Staindross church, Durham, will serve as an example of the ladies' costume of this period. She is wearing a coronet, with hair dressed in knobs, sticking out at each side of the face ; a long under gown, with tight sleeves ; close-fitting sleeveless jacket, open at the sides, and faced with fur and embroidered ; and long mantle, secured at the neck by dependent tassels. Women of lower rank wore the under gown with tight sleeves, mantle, girdle and long tassels, without the open jacket. The utmost ingenuity was brought to bear upon the head-dresses of this period, and they assumed most extravagant shapes and proportions. The embroidered cap of network, or caul, containing the hair, was brought out on each side of the face, and surmounted by most extraordinary and absurd coverings, some with two horns like a bishop's mitre turned round, some heart-shaped, and others consisting of one long horn, adorned with a large sweeping veil from its apex. From a MS. of Lydgate, in the Harleian Collection, we find that short tunics, with scalloped edges, among the better classes, secured round the waist, and boots covering the ankles, were worn by the male portion of the commonalty, whilst the women were attired in gowns and aprons, very similar to those worn by the lower classes of the present day, only somewhat shorter, showing above the feet, and the peculiar

two-horned head-dresses, covered with veils falling back over the shoulders.

The following are the principal characteristics of the dress of the time of Edward IV. and Henry VI. : "The exceeding shortness of the jackets, doublets, or pourpoints, and the padding out of the shoulders with large waddings, called *mahoitres*, the sleeves being slit up the back, or across the elbow, to show those of the white shirt. This was the commencement of the fashion of slashings, which became so prevalent in the next century. The hood had now disappeared entirely, except from official dresses ; and bonnets, a quarter of an ell in height, were worn by the beaux of the day ; who also, instead of cropping the hair all round, as in the last three reigns, suffered it to grow to such a length that it fell into their eyes. The toes of their shoes and boots were at first ridiculously long and pointed, and towards the close of the reign as preposterously broad and round. . . . In the female dress some remarkable changes also occur. The gowns have very long trains, with broad velvet borders. The waists are very short, and confined by broad belts buttoned before."*

In the reign of Henry VIII. marked changes were brought about in the costume of both sexes. Of that worn by the nobility and gentry we have a good specimen in the portrait of the Earl of Surrey, at Hampton Court. He wears a white shirt embroidered with black, and ruffles of the same colour, which is shown through an open doublet, and fastened by a light girdle, to which an ornate dagger and huge tassel are dependent, and a short cloak fluffed out at the shoulders. His dress is completed by a flat cap with a single white feather, which superseded the enormous hats covered with feathers, worn a little earlier ; shoes worked with jewels, scarlet in colour, as is the whole dress in different shades, and embroidered with gold ; and hose tight to a little above the knee, where they fasten under the short trousers which are drawn in over them.

Every one knows how good Queen Bess was accustomed to attire, from the numerous engravings of her ; and there is little need to describe the ladies' costume of this reign, as her majesty's low angular stomacher, full petticoats, and great ruff, give a good idea of the general attirement of the sex. The ruff, for which yellow was the fashionable hue, came into ordinary use with men as well as women ; and two noticeable features in the recent changes of fashion in the apparel of the former, were in the trunk-hose, which were puffed out to an enormous extent round the upper part of the leg, and the "peascod bellied" doublets, fitting the body tight, and coming to a long point in front. The materials used to stuff the breeches out are thus described in a ballad amongst the Harleian MSS., entitled "A Lamentable Complaint of the Countrymen for the Loss of their Cattle's Tails"—

"With woole, with flaxe, with hair also,
To make their bryches wide."

The military dress of this period consisted of cuirasses worn back and front, with *cuissees* or tassels descending from them to the bend of the leg, covering the trunk-hose, which were secured round the knee below the *cuissees*, with *points* or ribbons. The sleeves of the doublet were full and slashed, and the large brimmed cap adorned by a tall feather.

Most readers being acquainted, through pictures and otherwise, with the costume of the Stuarts and the House of Brunswick, from its accession to the present day, there is no occasion to travel over the familiar ground. Having briefly traced how our early ancestors were attired, let us take this one thing to memory : that however absurd their dress may appear to us, we shall receive similar ridicule of our descendants. It should, therefore, be our earnest endeavour to dress ourselves according to right reason and good taste, that we may not appear more over-foolish and weak-minded in the eyes of posterity.

R. W. C.

CHAUCER'S GAME AT CHESS.

I.

ONE of the most interesting of what are called "Chaucer's Minor Poems," known as "The Book of the Duchess; or, the Death of Blanche," is supposed, on very sure grounds, to refer to John of Gaunt's first wife, who died in 1369, when the poet might be about twenty-five years of age. We should not call this an early poem in the present day; to some it may appear a very finished and mature production, which would naturally be preceded by many earlier efforts.

The poet represents the Duke of Lancaster's bereavement in very pathetic terms, and in the form of a dialogue, the duke is made to describe Fortune as defeating him in a game at chess, the point being that Fortune has taken his queen, the duchess, and so rendered him quite helpless.

The whole imagery is directly borrowed from the "Roman de la Rose," a notable French poem of great length, considerably over 22,000 lines. It was the work of two writers, named, respectively, Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung; the former may have commenced it about A.D. 1240, and the latter have resumed it about 1280. It is a veritable poetical miscellany, or mediæval encyclopædia, and may be regarded as the source of Chaucer's real inspiration, his *vade-mecum* through life.

This may seem strong language, but it rests upon the following assumptions:—

1. It appears quite certain that Chaucer entered the military service of England in 1359, at about the age of, say, nineteen; and proceeded to France, where he was captured by the enemy, and remained as prisoner for perhaps a twelvemonth.

2. It seems probable that, during the period of this imprisonment, he may have beguiled his leisure by translating a considerable portion of the "Romance of the Rose."

3. He may or may not have been previously acquainted with it; he would certainly hear of it in France; it is largely quoted in his undoubted writings, and in his "Legend of Good Women," *ll.* 329, 441, it is plainly stated that he *did* translate it.

4. There is a well-known translation of some portions, in English rhyme, included among Chaucer's works; some late critics doubt its genuineness, but others may be content to accept it as Chaucer's.

This translation, whether Chaucer's or not, proceeds regularly from the beginning to about *l.* 5875 of the original, *edit.* F. Michel, vol. I., p. 71, Paris, 1864; corresponding with *l.* 5813 of the translation. It is then resumed at *l.* 11,443 of the original, which is *l.* 5814 of the translation. The passages where Fortune is compared to a game at chess occur in the intermediate portions.

II.

In Chaucer's "Book of the Duchess," John of Gaunt complains, *l.* 617:—

"My boldness is turned to shame,
For false Fortune hath played a game
At the chess with me."

At the chess with me she 'gan to play,
With her false draughts, full diverse,
She stole on me and took my fers;
And when I saw my fers away,
Alas! I could no longer play,
But said: 'Farewell, sweet, I wis,
And farewell all that ever there is.'
Therewith Fortune said: 'Check here,
And 'mate,' in the mid-point of the chequer,
With a pawn errant; alas!
Full craftier to play she was
Than Attalus, that made the game
First of the chess."^{*}

The hero proceeds at length in this strain; when Chaucer, as interlocuter, remarks that the vagaries of fortune must not be valued at "three straws," a man should not give way to despair, but preserve himself in the hope of better days, for—

"Though you had lost the ferses twelve,
And you, for sorrow, had murdered yourself,
You would justly be condemned hereafter."

We learn from this that the game supposed to be played was what is called the *courier* game, with four pieces or "ferses" extra, *i.e.*, with twelve men and twelve pawns, or twenty-four in all on each side; the *ferses* being "men" in the sense of *barones* or barons from *vir*, all "peers" of the king, it involved a board or chequer with ninety-six squares.

The following are selected passages from the "Romance of the Rose," in its quaint old French dialect; the first *quatrain* is interesting, as showing how closely Chaucer has followed his original; the two latter extracts as containing varied names for the pieces used:—

"Eschec et mat, il ala dire,
Desus son destrier* auferant,
Du trait d'un paonnet errant
Out milieu de son eschiquier."—*ll.* 7387-90.

"Eschec et mat, riens ne doutoient,
Ne cil haver; ne le pooit,
Qui contre ens as eschies jooit,
Fust à pié, fust aus les argons;†
Car l'en ne have pas garçons,
Fox, chevaliers, fierses ne ros."—*ll.* 7408-13.

"Car la fierche avoit esté prise
Au gien de la première assise,
Ou li rois perdi comme fos,
Ros, chevaliers, paons et fos."—*ll.* 7447-50.

III.

THE first origin of the game of chess is lost in remote antiquity, but we have satisfactory proofs of its Oriental source. The learned Sir William Jones first traced its leading nomenclature up to Sanscrit, which is still the sacred language of the Brahmin of India. Chess is essentially a military game, and the name seems closely allied to *Kshetriya*, the old military caste of Hindoos; but the first origin of such common words as check, chequers, and exchequer, will probably be found in the Sanscrit *chatur* = "four," Latin *quattuor*; an allusion to the four grades or ranks of combatants. Sanscrit *anga*, "wings," of which an Eastern army was anciently composed—*viz.*, horse, foot, chariots, and elephants; or, as we should now say, horse, foot, and artillery. Originating thus in the remote East, the game and its nomenclature spread rapidly throughout Europe after the Crusades.

Of these four wings or "angas," according to Sir William Jones, 1, the horse are represented by our knights; Fr. *chevaliers*. The knight has a peculiar move, a sort of curvetting leap, two steps forward and one to the side, as if the horse would not face the bayonets! 2. The footmen or archers are our pawns, Fr. *pion*, *i.e.*, "pioneers," because they precede the main body, and move only at foot-pace. In Hindu the word would be *piyadu*, from *pai*, "the foot." It is from the same root as the Greek *πῶς*, Latin *pes*, *pedis*. In one passage of the French text we find the word *garçons*. 3. The chariots are our rooks or castles, Fr. *ros*, not by direct descent, but by merging with the elephant and castle, *i.e.*, from the defensive construction placed, as a palanquin, on the animal's back to receive the riders. 4. The elephants, however, are now represented by our bishops; Fr. *fos*, *fox*, *fol*, *fou*. This point is intricate, but capable of exact philological demonstration.

It is essential to explain that although the word "chequer," used for a board divided into square compart-

* A war-horse, a grey charger.

† "Heaven preserve you!"

‡ "Whether on foot or horseback."

* "Ainsinc le dist Athalus, qui des esches controva l'us."—R.R., *ll.* 1427, 8.

ments, is clearly traced to the Sanscrit *chatur* = four, it has yet been confused with the Eastern word *shah* = king. When the king is in danger the player shouts "shah," equivalent in meaning to our cautionary "check." It is like Sir Walter Scott's brilliant description of the clan fight in "Rob Roy," where the old forester shouts, "Another for Angus!" The faithful soldiers are bound to rally round their leader, and interpose while one remains to ward off the impending "mate."

"Mate" is death; it is the Latin *mors*; Sanscrit *mu*, to die; Hebrew *muth*. We have it in Europe as *matar*, to kill; in Spanish *matador*, the slayer in bull-fights; thus "shah mat" ends the game. Some contend that *shah* has become *schach*, check. I opine that *chatur* first became "chequer," and that *shah mat* became "check mate," by transition into the former sound—a frequent euphonic substitution.

Lastly, the queen, in French *ferche*, *ferge*; Chaucer writes "fers." It is from the highest Eastern official, the *vazir*, Anglicized "vizier;" in Arabic, named after the head minister of state, always in personal attendance on the sovereign. The French form is equivalent to *vierge*, virgin; but Chaucer uses "ferses" in the plural, as defining all that we now call men, or pieces, apart from pawns. The genus is named from a leading species.

25, Paternoster Row, August 15.

A. HALL.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[PROVINCIAL.]

THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual summer excursion of this society was held on Wednesday, 31st ult. The unfavourable character of the weather on the previous day, combined with other causes, rendered the attendance of members but small, still the day was a most enjoyable one. The hon. secretaries (Rev. C. R. Manning and R. Fitch, Esq.) were both present, and carried out the arrangements most satisfactorily.

WROXHAM CHURCH.

The first place set down on the list to be visited was Wroxham church, and here the members were heartily welcomed by R. Blake-Humfrey, Esq., and his lady, and by the vicar. There is but little that called for notice in the building, beyond the splendid Norman doorway, deeply recessed and elaborately ornamented. A comparison of Cotman's drawing with the doorway, as it is now, showed how carefully the restoration had been made some twenty-five years ago. About two-thirds of the elaborate ornamentation had decayed, and two of the lower parts of the shafts of the supporting columns. The new work, however, having been now mellowed by time, it was found to be difficult, at a glance, to say which was new and which was old. Well would it have been had all restorations been so honestly and lovingly made. The ancient iron ring which is affixed to the centre of the south door carries back the spectator to very old times, when the Church had rights and privileges of which it now knows nothing. Doubtless many a poor wretch has clung to that ring for dear life, for as long as it was held in the hand no legal officer could remove the offender from the sanctuary thus claimed. A tombstone in the beautifully kept churchyard bears evidence to a different state of things. It tells how the murderer of one Edward Allen, a lime burner, was in the year 1798 overtaken by justice the morning after his crime, and no sanctuary being

then existent at the south door of Wroxham church, justice maintained its hold on the criminal till he had been executed, when "his body was given to the surgeons for dissection."

HORNING CHURCH.

The parish church of Horning, which was next visited, is at some distance from the village, itself divided into halves. There seems, however, to be a possibility that this evil may speedily be remedied, for if steps be not soon taken the present church of St. Benedict will become so ruinous as to necessitate the building of another. The chancel is straw thatched, and is in such a condition that the walls may be expected to fall at no very distant date. The only remedy for which would seem to be that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should undertake the whole cost, and recoup themselves when next leasing the immense tract of land which comprises the parish of Horning. The church of St. Benedict is in the Early English style—date about 1420—and appears to have been at first thatched its whole length. At a later period the nave was, however, covered with lead. It has a well-proportioned tower, and there is a fine doorway on the south side of the chancel. The interior has been gradually falling into decay. The ends of the benches are quite rotten, and can be preserved intact only for a few years longer. A few of the ends carry rude carvings. One near the north door has two serpents threatening a man. Its fellow on the south bears a yet more singular rude carving. The devil, with horns, &c., complete, is thrusting some poor sinner into the mouth of a huge dragon, out of whose jaws the flames are issuing. There is a good deal of character about the rude work, and the carving is worthy of preservation, if only for the strange treatment of the subject. One of the members (Captain King, of Horstead) mentioned that he had seen the idea similarly worked out in a picture in an Armenian church which he visited in Asia Minor. Another bench-end bore foliage rudely carved, and a fourth a crozier with the strings of a mitre, such as is found in the arms of St. Bennet's Abbey. The workman whose handiwork is to be seen in the few carvings in this church had evidently a taste for the grotesque, for on another bench is a face of the most comical cast, carved apparently out of pure love of fun, for it evidently was no part of the design intended to be carried out. The tower arch is of very fine proportions. In the tower there is a parish chest cut out of a solid mass of oak, and is much older than the fabric. The parish register goes back to the year 1558, and is in good preservation.

POTTER HEIGHAM CHURCH.

The parish church of Potter Heigham, which was next visited, also showed that the time has fully come when judicious restoration is necessary. The churchyard, as one member remarked, looked as if the inhabitants used it as a place for the cultivation of the rankest weeds, and the interior of the sacred edifice had as neglected a look about it. It is a building well worthy of preservation, and contains a few noteworthy relics of old times. The magnificent roof has some of the best wood tracery, and it is carried on stone corbels beautifully modelled and decorated. The screen is one of the finest to be seen in the county. The colours are in excellent preservation, but some of the saints depicted on the panels have undergone rough treatment at the hands of the vulgar. On the north side there are St. Mark, St. Augustine, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Gregory. On the south St. Jerome, St. Alonye, St. Luke, and St. Ambrose. It will be seen that only three of the Evangelists are depicted—St. Eligius or St. Loye, the blacksmith saints, with hammer in one hand and crozier in the other, taking the place of St. Matthew. High pews now block up the front of the screen, and it is to be feared that this in no way tends to the preservation of the relic. In some of the windows are portions of old glass and inscriptions, "I.H.S." and "M."

LUDHAM CHURCH.

Ludham church is a well-preserved specimen of flint and stone work, and is now in excellent condition. The bishop restored the chancel about eleven years ago. The great attraction to archaeologists is the magnificent screen. This is of most elaborate workmanship; the colours are yet fresh and the gilding rich. Mr. Fitch explained the several figures depicted on the screen. An inscription, carved on a ribbon, runs the whole length of the screen, immediately over the panelling. This reads, "Pray for the soul of John Salman and Cecily his wife, that gave Fourteenth Pounds to and for all other benefactors. Made in the year of our Lord God, MCCCLXXXVI." (1496). The name of "Salman" had, at some remote date, been carefully cut out, doubtless to prevent future generations from praying for the soul of that Ludham worthy. The occurrence of two brasses, of the dates 1486 and 1593, however, in which the name "Salman" appears, and a careful examination of the tail-ends of the letters left on the screen, make it an easy matter to add the name.

LUDHAM HALL.

On their way from Ludham to the ruins of the abbey of St. Bennet's at the Holm, the members visited Ludham Hall, the site of the Grange of the abbey, and subsequently of the summer residence of the Bishop of Norwich. But few remains of the palace now exist, a fire which occurred on August 10, 1611, having destroyed very nearly all the building. Dr. Bensly read on the spot a report of the fire, made by the Rev. A. Harrison, rector of Catfield. It seems that the fire arose from the negligence of the brewers during their dinner hour, and that it extended so rapidly that in a very short time the only parts of the buildings which remained were the domestic chapel—now a granary—and a range of stables. The destruction of documents relating to the see was very great; the bishop's library and the secretary's library, with their contents of books and documents, being wholly destroyed.

The members next proceeded down the marshes to the ruins of the abbey gate-house, on which many years ago was built a draining mill. This mill and the gate ruins form the foreground of not a few pictures by one of the Cotmans, and is consequently almost the only portion of the abbey generally known. The gate-house, grand as it was in old times, is now rapidly crumbling to the dust. A paper was here read by the Rev. C. R. Manning, from Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, which summarize all that is known about the rise and fall of the abbey.

After the reading of the paper, the site of the abbey church was pointed out by Mr. Powell, a gentleman who showed an intimate knowledge of the abbey ruins. It was interesting to meet with a local man who had a thorough acquaintance with the site, and under his leadership the members were enabled to trace out the area of the church. The vast area—some thirty acres—once enclosed within the walls of the monastery, has, however, been almost wholly denuded of remains of buildings, this fact being explained by the assertion that the rubble work was so good that people used the walls as a quarry whence they hewed masses of flint rubble work, to be re-built into the walls of other houses. Impossible as it might seem, yet it is a fact that not many score yards of walls or foundations now remain to tell where stood for so many hundreds of years one of the most flourishing monasteries of the kingdom. As though the contrast of the 19th century with those distant days was not sufficiently marked, the site were celibates of old feasted and prayed, was on this occasion the scene of a picnic, in which the young and old of the parish of both sexes feasted and frolicked right merrily together. The visit of the association to the abbey was one of the most pleasant features in the day's excursion, and ended the summer gathering, the members dispersing for their several homes immediately on leaving the marshes, over which the mitred

abbot of St. Bennet's—sole representative of his race—still rules benignly.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, the members of this society held their annual excursion. The party proceeded *via* Walton to Kirby, where they alighted, and visited the new church, dedicated to St. Chad, and were met by the Rev. Canon Hornby, who explained the various points of interest about the church. The building, which was consecrated about twelve months ago, is built in the transition style between the Early English and Norman, the porches on the north and south sides being approached by flights of steps, which add greatly to the appearance of the building. At the west end of the church there is a very old font, surrounded with carved stone figures, variously supposed to be of Norman or Early Saxon workmanship.

The party next drove to Aughton, near Ormskirk, to visit a new church just finished. The church consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, with south porch and large western tower, all constructed of a yellowish local freestone. The interior is lined with solid Ashlar, and the floor is laid with black and red tiles. There is a very handsome reredos of Caen stone, marble, and alabaster. The three central panels are filled in with subjects from the life of Christ. They are executed in white alabaster in *alto-relievo*. The pulpit is finished with marble shafts and carved Caen stone. The front panels contain sculptured subjects in white alabaster, also in *alto-relievo*, emblematic of St. John crying in the wilderness, Christ delivering the sermon on the mount, and St. Paul preaching at Athens. Round the walls of the nave are carved full-length figures of angels with musical instruments of various descriptions, and in the chancel there are similar figures in Caen stone.

The next visit was to Halsall church, a very interesting specimen of the Perpendicular period, and possessing an octagonal spire rising from a square tower, with exceedingly massive buttresses at the base. A feature of great interest in the church is a turret on the east gable of the nave, used for the sanctus bell. The chancel, which is at present being restored, is of a very interesting character to archaeologists. There are three full-length effigies carved in marble. The tracery of the east window is of rather unique treatment in the shape of the cusping and the position of the transoms, and on either side of the window is an elaborately-carved niche supposed to have contained figures. The timber of the roof is in some places elaborately carved.

After lunch, a rather long drive brought the party to Rufford, where the Old Hall, the residence of Sir Thomas and Lady Hesketh, was visited, and some quaint and rich old carved oak work was inspected; after which, a pretty little church was entered and examined. In the evening dinner was served in the Hesketh Arms Hotel, and was followed by the proposal of several complimentary toasts and the responses thereto.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that it is now proposed to form an historical, topographical, and antiquarian exhibition, independent of the Universal Exhibition, but during the same period; this is to include not only monuments, or copies of monuments and other objects in wood, stone, marble, and metal; medals; maps, plans, and views of the city, and of curious portions of it, as well as of interesting monuments; but also prints or other representations of notable events, portraits of historical personages, ceremonies customs, and fashions, and historical examples of all kinds of Viennese workmanship; in short, as complete a series as possible of illustrations of the history of Vienna and the Viennese. The idea is a happy one, and if well carried out cannot fail to be interesting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

THE REPORT OF THE SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS COMMITTEE.

THE BRASS IN WIMBORNE MINSTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—In perusing the above very excellent Blue-book—one, by the way, eminently creditable to the Society of Antiquaries—I was much surprised in finding an apparent discrepancy in one item, which to me possesses some interest, having had occasion to reside for a time in the town in which the monument (a brass) is situate. I refer to Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under A.D. 871, it says “ . . . over Easter [15th April] King Æthelred died, and he reigned five years, and his body lies at Winburna Minster.” Florence of Worcester, says also, under A.D. 871: “After Easter in this year, to wit, on the 9th of the kalends of May [23rd April], King Æthelred, having reigned for five years under trying circumstances, yet with energy, honour, and great credit, went the way of all flesh, and was buried at Winburne, where he awaits the coming of our Lord and the first resurrection of the just.”†

Further confirmation of the date and place of burial of this king occurs in “Asser’s Annals of the Exploits of Ælfred.” “A.D. 871. — After Easter, in the same year [15th April], the aforesaid King Æthelred went the way of all flesh [24th April], after governing his kingdom with much success for five years, and conducting it safely and honourably through many troubles, and being in Winburna [Wimborne] Minster, awaits the advent of the Lord, and the first resurrection with the just.”‡ Fabius Ethelwerd says that Æthelred died “after Easter” [15th April, 871]. The Book of Hyde says, “Then Ethelred, King of the West Saxons . . . died on the 9th of the kalends of May [23rd April, 871], and was buried at Wymburne, after he had reigned happily for five years.” Geoffrey Gaimar mentions the fact that “the King [Ethelred] is laid at Wineburne.”

I have gone this length in order to prepare your readers for favourably viewing my doubt as to the accuracy of the following statement in the Report in question, which is as follows:—

“1. Regal Monuments.”

“Class 1. Regal Monuments (some of doubtful authenticity).”

“Ethelred II., King of England, ob. A.D. 1016. Dorset—Wimborne Minster. A brass half-length incised figure of the 14th century, with an inscription renewed in the 17th century.”

“Remarks.—The plate very possibly marks the actual site of the interment” (p. 9).

At p. 45, the statement again occurs, that the brass in Wimborne Minster is of King Ethelred II.

I should be very glad to know what evidence there is to prove that the brass is of *Ethelred II.*, 1016, and not of *Ethelred 871*. Seeing that the eminent body of antiquaries of London sanctions the statement in their Report—of course as *correct*—one is liable to get curious to know what place the chronicles are to hold in matters of history. Perhaps their words in the Preface of the Report may be useful, if you will permit me to quote them: “It may be right to state that the monuments are not in all cases described

from the personal examination of the gentlemen who prepared the original returns, although this in many instances is the case. The most modern and trustworthy local histories have been used in compiling the remainder of the returns” (p. 6). Granting this, the “History of Wimborne” gives the inscription on the brass in question, with the date A.D. 871.

Awaiting fuller information than is contained in the few chronicles above quoted, which I shall abandon if proved incorrect, I am, &c.,

J. JEREMIAH.

Ambleside, July 20.

OBELISK AT BREACH BARNS FARM, WALTHAM ABBEY.

SIR,—The history of this obelisk, like that of many others, remains as yet untold, and the details will probably never be fully fathomed. However, it is hoped that ere long some satisfactory conclusion thereon will be arrived at. Such monuments are to be met with in various parts of the country; one, for instance, stands on the roadside near Gorleston; but this, fortunately unlike the one in question, retains a device upon it, viz., a ship in a storm and a rocket, with a rope attached, just passing over it. This erection commemorates the first life that was saved from shipwreck by means of a shot fired over the stranded vessel.

The presumptive evidence that the obelisk marks the spot where the unfortunate Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, fell, awaits confirmation. Tradition alone points to Nazing Common as the scene of a celebrated battle, in which 80,000 of the incensed Romans were slain, and all the colonies of ancient Verulam and Camelodunum destroyed by the Britons. It is vain to seek for truth in the legends of Nenius and those of Geoffrey of Monmouth. The best, or rather the most truthful, accounts will be found in the “Commentaries” of Cæsar, together with the Welsh Record. Amesbury Banks was evidently the site of an ancient camp, a similar one having been discovered near Danbury, and one adjoining the north-eastern roads, at Walden, in this county. There were trackways connected with these camps generally which were known to the Saxons by the name of streets, the principal of which were the Icknield-street, Ryknield-street, Ermyne-street, Ikeman-street, the Saltway, the Fossway, and the Walting-street, several branches of which seem to have passed through different parts of this county. The situation of the Amesbury entrenchments being near the boundaries of the Cassii, the communication which Cassivelaunus must have established with his allies, will account for their being well acquainted with its position. The banks are considered by Cæsar to be the last stronghold of Cassivelaunus. The generality of writers have identified the *oppidum* of Cassivelaunus with Verulamium, or St. Alban’s; but the last-named place was the capital of the Cassii, and the only cause that led to this supposition appears to be, that they knew of no other that answered any better to Cæsar’s description. Some writers imagine that the kingdoms of the East Saxons and the Mercians were separated in the upper part of the county of Hertford by the Ermyne-street *supra*, and in the lower part in Cheshunt parish, near a bank which, in early days, reached from Middlesex through Theobald’s Park, across Goff’s Lane to Thunderfield Grove, over Beaumont Green to Nine Acres Wood. On the north, the same natural boundaries were most likely preserved, which, under the Romans, had separated this district from the Cassii.

In very early times, it is reasonably presumed that this entrenchment was in the very heart of the forest, with no road near it till the present turnpike-road from London to Epping was made; in fact, the whole or greater part of Essex was one vast forest. During the British and Roman governments many parts must have been cleared for roads, stations, and cultivation; yet, in the time of Stephen it

* Stevenson’s edition of the Anglo-Sax. Chron. on “The Church Historians of England,” being virtually the English version of “Petrice.” Preface, p. xv.

† Vide Stephenson’s edition. ‡ *Ibid.*

appears that the principal portion of the county was either forest, or subject to forest laws. In his reign, however, a large tract of land in the north-east part of Essex was disafforested, and brought under a state of cultivation; and the remaining part north of the Great Roman-way leading from Colchester through the middle of the county to Bishop Stortford, co. Herts, was disafforested by little King John. The third Henry, in the twelfth year of his reign, gave orders for perambulations to be taken of Waltham Forest, in order to ascertain its extent and true value, and about that time he had large tracts cleared for the plough. Edward I. followed this plan. It appears that, in the 26th and 28th of his reign, Paul Viscount Bayning, with several other gentlemen of Essex, purchased of the Crown and disafforested a great amount of forest land, which was under the local government of foresters and stewards. The barons of the county procured (it is said), "compulsively," the Charter of Forests from King John, by which act many of these royal districts were disafforested. The chief forester of Essex was considered highly honorary, and generally bestowed on some illustrious person. The stewardship was also an office of great consequence, and usually enjoyed by some of the nobility. The De Veres, Earls of Oxford, held the office for many generations; but upon the accession of King Edward IV. to the throne, the right passed from the family to the Lancasterian party. King Henry VII. restored it again by grant to John Earl of Oxford. The steward was empowered to substitute a lieutenant, one riding forester, and three yeomen foresters, in the three bailiwicks of the forest. He had beside this office other privileges perhaps more lucrative. His mansion and park were at Havering Bower, of which he was the keeper. W. WINTERS.

Churchyard, Waltham Abbey.

ANCIENT POTTERY.

SIR,—It may be interesting to your readers to hear of the discovery of some fragments of ancient pottery just turned up by the plough, near to Water-Newton, Huntingdonshire. Amongst them were a woman's head, apparently once forming the neck of a bottle, and of fine workmanship. A dish, broken into several parts, and some pieces of figured Samian ware, one of which bears the name MACKINI stamped inside. Another fragment had formed the bottom of an urn, with thin sides. Some of the fragments appear lustrous, and two are rather rudely made and imperfectly baked. A fibula, with several bronze and bone pins were also found. Roman brass coins are frequently brought to light in the locality.

Stamford, August 7.

A. C. ELLIOTT.

TRADESMEN'S EARLY TOKENS.

SIR,—In answer to the inquiry under the above heading in your last issue (page 194), I think with Mr. Golding that the first token named is "probably intended for Adderbury."

The engravers of those small coins (often, perhaps, illiterate) appear to have been guided in their spelling of the names by the pronunciation, and as Atterbury and Adderbury are so alike in sound, a mistake in that instance might easily have been made.

The second token, that of BVRIPPO, I can throw no light upon, and fear it must be put among the "uncertain towns."

As for the wax-chandler token by G. E. H., the issuer was evidently an original character, and would not be so common as to give his place of residence in full, but resorted to initials instead.

I have looked in vain for one of the above trade in any provincial city or town (whilst tallow chandlers abound everywhere), and believe, therefore, that token belongs to London or its suburbs. Now, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, we have, in Boyne, a halfpenny, No. 2111,

with this inscription, IN · ST · MARTINS · LAN(e) NEARE (the) CHVRCH. Assuming, then, there was such a place as St. Martin's Church-lane, when the token was coined, I would venture to suggest the letters S · M · C · L · A · T · C · H might mean that the issuer would change his tokens in St. Martin's Church-lane, at the chandler's house. I do not mean to assert this is a correct solution, but it is the best I can think of.

The last token on the list is, I believe, rightly assigned by Mr. Golding to Leeds. It is a very common occurrence for the last letter of a word to be omitted on these tokens (perhaps for the want of space). An instance occurs on the London token, No. 2111, noticed above, and I have an unpublished Tiverton farthing, of William Dayman, on which the town is spelt TIVERTO'. Probably, if an inquiry was made of a native of Leeds "Wering" might be found to be within the precincts of that enormous parish.

Before concluding, I would ask permission to describe two other unpublished tokens, which have recently fallen into the hands of two of your London subscribers, Messrs. J. S. Smallfield, and Hy. Christie, who would, I know, be glad to find out from any of your numerous readers, what towns were intended by the now unknown names which appear on the tokens.

Obv. EDWARD · CAGWORTH = Three hammers crowned (two and one, part of Blacksmiths' arms).

Rev. IN · STARTON · 1669 = HIS · HALF · PENY.

Obv. THOMAS · DAVIS · IN = The Mercers' arms } = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Rev. SHVSTON · MAGNAE = T.D 1651.

Tiverton, August 17.

H. S. GILL.

STONEHENGE.

SIR,—This subject of Stonehenge has a peculiar interest for Manx antiquarians from the fact that on the summit of Snafield (*Sniaul*, *niau*=heaven) there is a spot called *Imhail*, whence, on a clear day, the three surrounding countries are distinctly visible, and from whence, by merely turning as on a pivot from N.E. to N.W., the course of the sun may be followed to the point where he sinks into the water at Peel (*Purtna henney*); thus fulfilling three-fourths of his entire circle. Here we seem to recognise some mystical connection with the original significance of that most significant emblem of incompleteness, the "Trae cossyn," which is still preserved at the cognizance of Manxland—the one foot (not leg) wanting to complete the square or perfect four-sided figure. It may be remarked that this symbol, type, or emblem is that of the Phœnician Hercules.* This people, being moon worshippers, seem thus opportunely to supply the required emblem typifying the hoped-for event (the desire of all nations), that lay behind all early astronomical heathenism; so appropriately expressed by the author of the Hulsean Lectures for 1846, as the "Unconscious Prophecies (or Divinations) of Heathendom." Let it also be remembered that there was no "Pantheon" in those primeval days.

"Coming events cast their shadows before" are the words of a modern poet, conveying—perhaps also unconsciously—the same idea, common indeed to all who look for a better future, that is an heavenly.

* The sun worshippers were Sagastians—probably the Brutts who reached Britain. The Manx have "Sagarts" as "Priests" to this day, B and G being interchangeable letters. In its pristine state their religion was pure and spiritual, inculcating belief in the unity of God, his throne only being in the sun, and other orthodox doctrine; indeed, so profound was their reverence and fear of the Supreme Being, that they never mentioned his name in connection with this "sun worship," into which they ultimately fell on their decadence and consequent dispersion. They became Druids. One evidence of their teaching in this Island exists still. The old people among us, who continue to think and speak in their native tongue, habitually—in conversation—talk of God as "a dhodney mie," even when suffering under any afflictive dispensation.

In connection with the second element of the word Stonehenge, it is not a little remarkable that some prophetic impulse led to the really important fact that what was once Britain is now England. Now let this name be pronounced with the "g" soft instead of hard, and we have the "Engeland," i.e., the turning on a point or axle-pivot. Of local names enclosing the same element two are known on this island, viz.: Ingebreck, and Port na Hengey.

ELLAN VANNY.

P.S.—Mr. Paul Bridson once possessed a curious metrical "Tour of the Island," in which the name Imhail is given to the summit of Snafield. It would be interesting to know whether this document still exists.

The map from which a photograph has been lately taken is dated A.D. 1595. The converging lines indicating the meeting at this central point or "naval," and the whole group of the "cap y ter ides," the "Ultima Thule," is believed to have been constructed in accordance with the (still existing) tradition, that St. Paul at the Imhail fulfilled the required conditions for the due celebration of the grand annual ceremonial belonging to the Summer Solstice. At that remote period, the sea coasts only of the surrounding countries were inhabited by these eastern immigrants; but as succeeding refugees followed in their track, bringing with them different forms of idolatries, but still religious belief worship, &c., the first settlers retired more inland, quiet voyaging of large bodies of men being no longer practicable. To prepare a suitable substitute for the no longer available insular "mountain top," † became a necessity; hence arose the wondrous structure of Stone Henge on that plain of Salisbury! a monument exhibiting proof of architectural skill and astronomical attainment, at once the wonder and delight of succeeding ages. In this Island of Man, then "In aen en," the custom is still preserved, as at Stone Henge, of going on pilgrimage to the summits of Snafield, to witness the ever-glorious spectacle of the sun's emergence from the waters of the great deep, on the 21st of June, though the original mode is no longer practised of waiting on the same spot or axle, turning all the while with the course of the sun—on the same foot or leg, in performing the † (or rather ‡) circuit, i.e., including the "Breezey na caa" = daybreak; to the Couch lan = twilight—the ‡ ending at Port La Hengey, where the sea again receives the luminary as it gradually sinks into the Western Sea—and "Leaves the world to darkness and to me" (them).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C.—Sewers were first constructed in London in the reign of Henry VI., under an Act (6 Henry VI., c. 5) passed in 1428. This Act was amended by Parliament in the twenty-third year of Henry VIII.

H. J.—The ancient residence of the Bishops of London was in Aldersgate-street.

CIVITAS.—We have little or no precise information as to the appearance and condition of the metropolis in the 15th century, but we may easily picture to ourselves what London must have been even in the first half of the 16th century, when the Act for improving and paving the city, passed in 1532, describes the streets as "very foul, and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noxious as well for all the king's subjects on horseback as on foot, with carriages."

A.Z.—Your communication shall receive our earliest attention.

ANTIQUARY.—We have already given a long report of the meeting.

W.H.H.—Will appear in our next

† The order of succession in idolitrous worship is clearly marked out for us in Holy Scripture, Deut. xii. 2, 3, thus—

1. Upon the high mountains.

2. Upon the hills.

3. Under every green tree.

1. Altars. 2. Pillars. 3. Groves.

REVIEW.

A List of the Lincolnshire Series of Tradesmen's Tokens and Town-Pieces of the Seventeenth Century. By JUSTIN SIMPSON. London: Bemrose & Sons, 21, Paternoster-row.

THE work we have now the pleasure of noticing has been long-promised; but those who are interested in the out-of-the-way knowledge with which it is full to overflowing, will not blame Mr. Simpson for his delay, when they find how perfect he has made his collection. It is no exaggeration to say, that for no county in England has the work been done so thoroughly as Mr. Simpson has accomplished it for Lincolnshire.

Until quite recently the trade tokens of the 17th century were almost entirely neglected by numismatists. Pinkerton sneered at them, and wiser and less priggish persons than that forgotten egotist were content when such things came in their way to throw them into some out-of-the-way drawer, and think no more of them.

A change came, however, some few years ago. First, we had the careful catalogue of the London tokens, made by one who well knew their value. Then came Mr. Boyne's great work on the series generally. Mr. Boyne did for these interesting pieces, what Hawkins had done for our English silver: he made the scientific study of them possible. Without his book it would have been impossible for Mr. Simpson to have made his work what it is. But Mr. Boyne has only furnished some little of the ground-work. Very many tokens are mentioned in his list that were unknown to Mr. Simpson's predecessor, and the book is enriched with a multitude of most useful notes illustrative of the families and connections of the token issuers.

We ourselves have never seen a single Lincolnshire piece that is not duly recorded in these pages; but we are by no means certain that the book is complete; in fact, it is very improbable that it should be so. The traders who issued tokens, though, no doubt, as a rule, persons of credit in their own neighbourhood (if they had not been, they would have been unable to get their money into circulation) were not men who were known far from their own homes. The pieces usually circulated for a few miles round only; it is therefore pretty certain that many of those issued in villages are unknown, no specimen having, as yet, ever fallen into the hands of an antiquary who has made his discovery public.

Some of those that do find a place here are of a high degree of rarity, e.g., No. 41, in Mr. Simpson's list, issued by Thomas Lowther, of Burton-upon-Stather, is only known by two examples, one of which was found some years ago in a garden at Yaddletorpe, and is now in the collection of Mr. Thomas Taylor des Forges, of Burton Stather; and the other, found also in the same neighbourhood, now in the possession of the present writer. With regard to No. 113, one halfpenny of Eustace Hooker, of Kirton, a doubt might arise, and we fancy has arisen, in the mind of the author whether the place where Mr. Hooker resided was Kirton in Lindsey, or Kirton in Holland: both are somewhat important places, but the coin itself gives no help.

The churchwardens' accounts, however, of Kirton, in Lindsey, show that it is to that town the coin must be attributed. Eustace Hooker and William Dawson were churchwardens there in 1626, and a Eustace Hooker was buried in the church there in 1633. In 1655, a James Hooker is one of the churchwardens; and in 1676, a John Hooker fills the same office. In 1682, we have Eustace Hooker and Robert Haggitt as churchwardens. There can be little doubt that it was this latter Eustace who issued the token in 1665. The Christian name of Eustace is a very uncommon one. We do not remember any other Lincolnshire man, except these Hookers, bearing it during the seventeenth century.

It may be as well to note, too, that the Peter Metcalf, of Brigg, who issued a halfpenny in 1666, was almost certainly of the same family, probably, indeed, a direct ancestor, of

Peter Metcalfe, of the same place, who, about the middle of the last century, married Bridget More, of Barnborough, in Yorkshire, the heiress of the blood of Sir Thomas More, King Henry VIII.'s Lord Chancellor, and the Catholic martyr, Richard Stallard, another of the Brigg coiners, put on his halfpence the device of an angel. No note is given to explain the reason of this. There cannot be much doubt, however, that he was a publican, and that the angel was the sign of his inn. The present Angel Inn, at Brigg, is a very old hostelry, probably much older than the time of Richard Stallard. We have, ourselves, no doubt that he was once the keeper thereof.

ANTIQUITIES IN MOAB.

THE following is from the *Athenæum*:—"The excavations in search of antiquities in Moab, which are being carried on under the auspices of Mr. Shapira, have proved surprisingly successful. About six hundred objects, in earthenware jars, lamps, figures of men and animals, inscribed slabs, &c., have been safely lodged in Jerusalem. Many of these are of the highest interest. One of the most striking is the figure of a calf, nearly life-size, in a sitting posture, and with a hole in the back, apparently to burn incense in. There is no inscription upon this figure, but another calf's head, of smaller size, is placed upright upon an earthen disc, which has some letters inscribed upon it. The jars are of large size, and somewhat rude construction, and are principally valuable for the writing with which they are covered. The characters are, in some instances, stamped (some stamps in earthenware have been found), in others engraved with a sharp instrument, whilst a third kind is in strong relief, and may have been moulded, or, as appears to be the case with one of the lamps, first formed in wet clay and then stuck on. It seems also that some of these raised characters have been formed by scraping away the surrounding clay—a work requiring much skill and patience where the inscription is copious and the character crowded. The letters are chiefly Phœnician, others resemble 'Nabathean,' and others, again, are of forms not previously known here; and the interest of these inscriptions is greatly increased by the fact that upon one of the jars three kinds of characters are found, all of which must have been made when the clay was still moist. Two of the lamps are large, measuring respectively 10 and 9 inches in diameter; they are made to be suspended by chains or cords, and have each seven apertures for wicks; they are covered with inscriptions. The number seven, or a multiple of it, is of frequent recurrence in the dots (stars?), &c., on many of the articles. Amongst the figures of animals are a tortoise, an otter (?), birds of fanciful shape (phœnix?), and many heads which it is difficult to assign to any known animal. The human figures are very numerous. Some are surmised to represent Moloch, having a cavity in the capacious abdomen, and a hollow space, perhaps for fire, underneath; others are merely heads of grotesque shape. But the most remarkable, and in some respects the most interesting, of these antiques are the Phallic emblems. Some of these are of very unmistakable character. Among the miscellaneous articles are knives, hands, small lamps, crescents, a horseshoe of the European pattern, and a great number of *tesaræ* or medallions, of various shape and size, and marked with letters. Some of these may possibly have been used as coins.

"Mr. Shapira suggests that just as the Israelites were commanded to let no iron tool come upon the altar of sacrifice, so other nations had a notion that objects of worship should not be touched with an iron instrument, and that the earthenware knives were for the shaping of the figures and cutting the inscriptions—a purpose they might easily serve whilst the material was still soft.

"Also from Moab, is a squeeze of an inscription of a hieroglyphic character, representing birds, scorpions, fishes,

a four-footed animal, swords, &c. The characters are raised, sharply cut, and apparently in excellent preservation. It is said that upon the same doorway there is an inscription in Phœnician letters, and a squeeze of this has found its way to Mr. Shapira.

"It is perhaps fortunate, in so far as the recovery of these valuable antiquities is concerned, that the American Exploring Expedition has been delayed; it being certain that no such party, however small and modestly equipped, can enter Moab without attracting the attention and exciting the cupidity of the sheikhs, and putting a stop to all useful search for inscriptions, &c. It is reported that there are at present nearly a hundred Arabs employed in digging for antiques. Each man works upon his own account, and is paid only for what he finds. Small articles are purchased for a few cups of coffee, whilst the larger ones, as lamps and jars, are paid for in money. Every week or two Mr. Shapira's agent (an Arab) comes to Jerusalem with his new acquisitions, and returns again in quest of more. Probably in no other way could these interesting objects be obtained.

"H. J.

"Jerusalem, July 24, 1872."

INSCRIPTION QUOTED BY TAYLOR.

THE following quaint but effective lines are quoted in Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," as being found on a tombstone in Feversham church:—

Whoso him bethoft,
Inwardly and oft,
How hard it were to flit
From bed into the pit.
From pit unto pain
That neer shall cease again,
He would not do one sin
All the world to win.

THE RESULTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL TEACHING.

A CORRESPONDENT from the Royal Archæological Institute, writing from Southampton, to the *Builder*, says:—

"I do not send you any notes on the present occasion: first, because this is such a trodden ground; secondly, because the newspapers have been so full of our proceedings; and, thirdly, because I have lost faith in archæology. Twenty-six years have elapsed since the Institute visited this spot—the Association has, I believe, been here since—and yet there has not been a local society established, or anything done towards a county history, both of which things we are continually told are the beneficial objects and results of these gatherings. But the greatest outrage to one's feelings is, on revisiting the locality, to find that there is nothing to notice but two strange works: Lyndhurst church, by Mr. White; and the colouring of St. Cross, by Mr. Butterfield. The latter is the greatest satire on taste ever perpetrated by a modern architect. The unmistakable sounds of reprobation which were uttered during Mr. Parker's address will, I hope, be communicated to the architect. The joke that passed about was, that after the present thirteen members who enjoy the charity of the founder are dead, they will be succeeded by thirteen clowns; hence the motley on the walls. If such monstrosities as these are all we can show for studies, papers, architectural institutes, and whatever other institutions exist for the development of art, the sooner such institutions be made to come to an end the better. The bishop's address, which was very good, you may like to give.

F. S. A."

COUNTY LOAN PORTRAIT GALLERIES.

SIR BERNARD BURKE, the Ulster King-at-Arms, suggests in the *Times*, that local loan portrait galleries should be formed in some of the larger towns, each to exhibit the portraits of the distinguished worthies of the county. The suggestion is an admirable one, and the wonder is why such exhibitions have not been carried out before this. There are few counties that do not possess materials.

"Yorkshire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire, Durham, Somersetshire, Lancashire, Kent, or Northumberland," says Sir Bernard, "would each afford ample materials; and Devon is so rich in eminent personages, born within her precincts, that it required a whole volume by Prince to record her 'worthies.' Many a curious story of neglected biography would be illustrated, and many a distinguished name, associated with some stirring or national event, but now almost forgotten, would be advantageously recalled to people's minds. There would thus be diffused among all classes, the educated and the uneducated alike, a taste for, and knowledge of, the history of their country."

There is no doubt that at South Kensington the portrait exhibitions have been successful, and in the present Dublin Exhibition the most interesting part is the Portrait Gallery, which is pretty much of a similar character to those now proposed.—*The Architect*.

REPORTS OF SALES.

(Concluded from p. 196.)

COINS AND MEDALS.

The following were the more important specimens included in the sale of Sir George Chetwynd's collection of Coins and Medals, sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods.

Lot 372. George III., pattern five-sovereign piece, 1820, by Pistrucci, edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI LX., extremely rare—21*l*. (Wells).

373. George III., pattern two-sovereign piece, 1820, by Pistrucci, equally rare—7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. (Ford).

376. George III., pattern crown, 1817, *rev.* FORTIS INVIOLEBILIS, three draped female figures standing, emblematical of England, Ireland, and Scotland, of great rarity—20*l*. (Webster).

377. George III., pattern halfpenny, 1790, by Drox, inscribed on the edge, "RENDER TO CÆSAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE CÆSAR'S," of great rarity, from the Thomas collection—21*l*. 5*s*. (Webster).

378-80. George IV., pattern five-pound piece, 1826, inscribed on the edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO, and two others of the same, all rare—17*l*. 15*s*. (Hoffman).

391. William IV., pattern crown, 1831, with plain edge, extremely rare—19*l*. 10*s*. (Jessop).

392. William IV., proof groat, 1836; pattern groat, 1836, with "4-p" at the sides of Britannia, both extremely rare—8 guineas (Webster).

393. Victoria, pattern five-pound, 1839, *rev.*, DIRIGIT DEUS, &c., without the garter, plain edge, from the Thomas collection—7*l*. 10*s*. (Whitehead).

394. Victoria, pattern five-pound, as before, but finer—12*l*. (Jessop).

395. Victoria, pattern five-pound piece, 1839, *rev.*, DIRIGE DEUS, &c., with the garter, edge inscribed, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, ANNO REGNI TERTIO—7*l*. 15*s*. (Hoffman).

402. Victoria, proof, Gothic crown, 1847, plain edge, of great rarity—15*l*. 10*s*. (Jessop).

403. Mint proof set, in case, William IV., gold, two-sovereign, to half-sovereign; silver, crown to the penny; bronze, penny to the farthing, 1831—8*l*. 15*s*. (Jessop).

404. Another set, in case, Victoria; gold, five pound, sovereign and half-sovereign; silver, crown to the penny; bronze, penny to the farthing, 1839—11*l*. (Stuart).

English Medals, Gold.—406-7. Cromwell, OLIVER, D.G., R.P. ANG. SCO. HIB. PRO., laureated head to the left; *rev.*, NON DEFENSIT OLIVA, September 3, 1658; an olive tree, plain edge, and the same with grained edge; both rare—6*l*. 8*s*. (Bevan).

408. William III., INVICTUS GULIELMUS MAG., head to right; *rev.*, head of Mary; a rare medal by Boskam—4*l*. 11*s*. (Lincoln).

409. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; *rev.*, the seven bishops who were incarcerated in the Tower, and liberated on the 29th of June, 1688; this historical medal is of great rarity—14*l*. (Johnstone).

410-11. George I. and II., coronation. The last has on the *rev.* PAX COMMERCH NUTRIX, Peace seated, &c., by Kirk—5*l*. 18*s*. (Wells).

412-413. George III. coronation, PATRIÆ OVANTI, and Queen Charlotte, coronation, QUÆSITUM MERITIS, both by Natter—8 guineas (Webster).

414. George III., Christ's College, Porteus Prize, 1808, by Phillip—6*l*. 12*s*. (Jessop).

415. George IV. coronation, by Pistrucci—4 guineas (Jessop).

416. William and Adelaide, coronation, by W. Wyon—3*l*. 19*s*. (Wells).

417. Victoria, coronation, by Pistrucci—4 guineas (Wells).

419. John Philip Kemble, bare head to right; *rev.*, "THOU LAST OF ALL THE ROMANS, &c.," by Warwick—6*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. (Jessop).

420-1. The Warwick Agricultural Society, by Halliday and Alexander, of Russia; *rev.*, Britannia, Exergue, GAUDENS BRITANNIA, MDCCCXIV., by J. Wyon—7*l*. 15*s*. (Wells).

426. Charles II., Reddite Crown, 1663 (tin), this piece is from the celebrated Petition die, but it has on the edge, "REDDITE QUÆ CÆSARIS CÆSARI, &c. POST," the sun appearing out of a cloud, extremely rare; from the Devonshire collection—11*l*. 5*s*. (Whitehead).

Papal Medals, Copper.—An extensive series, ranging from Adrian VI. to Urban VIII.; and another series, in gilt, from the "Salvator Mundi" to Alexander VIII.; on the reverse is a short history of each of their lives—4*l*. (Johnston).

Papal Medals, Silver.—These medals are all described in the works of Verruti and Bonanni, and are chiefly by the Hamerani family. We select a few of the earliest:—

469-70. Martin V., 1417; Eugenius IV., 1431; *rev.*, the Canonization of St. Nicholas; Nicholas V., 1447; Calixtus III., 1455; Pius II., 1458; Paul II., 1464; Sixtus IV., 1476; Innocent VIII., 1484; Julius II., 1503; *rev.* FORTIS CENTUM CELLÆ; Adrian VI., 1522; Clemens VII., 1523; Paul III., 1534, *rev.* Ganymede—6*l*. 18*s*.

471-2. Paul III., *rev.*, IN VIRTUTE TUA SERVATI SUMUS, &c.; Julius III., 1550; KPATOTMAI, &c.; Marcellus II., 1555; Pius IV., 1559; *rev.*, DIVE CATHERINE TEMPLUM, &c.; and Pius IV., *rev.*, DOMUS MEA DOMUS, &c.; Pius V., 1566, and Gregory XIII., by Parmegiano, all varieties—5*l*. 12*s*. (Johnston).

473-4. Gregory XIII., 1572, one on the Gregorian Calendar, by Parmegiano; Sixtus V., 1585; *rev.*, the Church of St. Peter, &c., all varieties; Urban VII., 1590; *rev.*, LUX VESTRA SIC LUCRAT, &c.; Gregory XIV., 1590; *rev.*, DEXTERA DOMINI FACIAT VIRTUTEM, ET SPONSUM MEUM, &c., all varieties—8*l*. (Johnston).

475 to 499. A series ranging from Innocent IX., 1591, RECTIS CORDE; Clement VIII., 1594; Leo XL., 1606, DE FORTI DULCEDO; Paul V., 1605, the Vatican and Quirinal Palaces; Gregory XV., 1621; *rev.*, Our Saviour; Urban VIII., 1623, one SALVA NOS DOMINE, Christ and the Disciples in a ship—all varieties, down to Pius VII., 1800; *rev.*, Bononia, and five other Papal cities personified; Leo XII., 1823; *rev.*, BAPTISTERIO LIBERIANO, &c.; Gregory XVII., 1831, *rev.*, NON PREVÆLEBUNT IAM, SEDES VACANTES, 1719, 1761, all varieties—4*l*. 5*s*. (Johnston).

English Patterns and Proofs.—501-2. Anne, farthing, 1713, Britannia seated under a portico, and another variety, same date, PAX MISSA PER ORBEM, Peace in a biga, both rare—6*l*. 11*s*. (Johnston).

503. James VII. of Scotland, crown 1716, and two-guinea pieces, 1716 (one as James III.)—4*l*. 8*s*. (Johnston).

505-6. George II., proof half-crown, 1731, plain edge, rare; crown to sixpence, 1746—4*l*. 17*s*. (Webster).

509-11. George III., pattern crown, 1817, by W. Wyon; *rev.*, INCORRUPTA FIDES VERITASQUE. Another variety, *rev.*, SEDUS INVIOLEBILIS, three female figures, emblematical of the United Kingdom. Another, 1820, of the Soho Mint, vis UNITATE FORTIOR, Hercules; *rev.*, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, Royal Arms; and a fourth, by Webb, termed Mudie's pattern; *rev.*, Royal Arms, cruciformly arranged; all rare—15 guineas (Webster).

513-14. George III., pattern penny, 1797, large head, with flowing hair; *rev.*, Britannia helmeted; George II., pattern halfpenny; *rev.*, VIVAT; and Drox's halfpennies, 1788 and 1790; all extremely rare—14*l*. 5*s*. (Webster).

The Victoria Patterns.—523-30. As the series is perfectly unique, we give the list entire:—

1. Four Patterns.—Gothic bust to left; *rev.*, rose, thistle, and shamrock, entwining the Queen's cipher; below the Prince's plume; the whole within an ornamented tressure of four curves; ONE FLORIN, TWO SHILLINGS; ONE FLORIN, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; ONE DECADÉ, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; ONE CENTUM, ONE TENTH OF A POUND, all rare—9*l*. 15*s*.

2. Four Patterns.—Gothic bust as before; *rev.*, ONE FLORIN, within an oak wreath; below, ONE TENTH OF A POUND; ONE CENTUM, within an oak wreath; above, 100 MILLIS; below, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; another, ONE FLORIN, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND, four shields crowned and arranged cruciformly, between the shields, rose, thistle, and shamrock, and in centre an expanded rose: rare—13*l*.

3. Three Patterns.—Laureated head to left; *rev.*, rose, thistle, and shamrock, entwining the Queen's cipher as before; ONE FLORIN, TWO SHILLINGS; ONE FLORIN, ONE TENTH OF A POUND; and ONE DECADÉ, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND—rare—11*l*. 15*s*.

4. Two Patterns.—Laureated head, as before; *rev.*, ONE FLORIN, within an oak wreath; below, ONE TENTH OF A POUND; ONE CENTUM, within an oak wreath; above, 100 MILLIS; below, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; rare—4*l*. 8*s*.

5. Two Patterns.—Laureated head; *rev.*, four shields crowned, and arranged cruciformly, &c., ONE FLORIN, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; and ONE DIME, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; rare—9*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

6. Victoria Patterns.—Three—Plain filleted head to left; *rev.*, rose, thistle, and shamrock entwining cipher, &c.; ONE FLORIN, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; ONE CENTUM, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; AND ONE DECADÉ, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; rare—7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

7. Three more, similar—7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

8. Two more, the last of the series.—Plain filleted head; *rev.*, ONE

FLORIN, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; AND ONE DIME, ONE-TENTH OF A POUND; rare—3 guineas. The eight lots were all purchased by Mr. Webster, amounting in all to 68*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Anglo-American and American Coins.—531-2. Silver.—Maryland, Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, CÆCILIVS DNS TERRÆ MARLÆ, &c., bare head to left; *rev.*, CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI, the arms of the Lord Proprietor, crowned at the sides, xii., vi., and iv., for shilling, sixpence, and fourpence; a rare set, and a Lord Baltimore sixpence, as before, but finer—10*g* guineas (Johnston).

534-5. Silver.—Kentucky, British Settlements, 1796; *rev.*, Britannia with spear reversed and in a dejected attitude, rare proof, and a Kentucky half-penny, as before—8 guineas (Lincoln).

536. Copper.—Two Kentucky halfpennies, 1796; one, *rev.*, Britannia as before, and the other, *rev.*, COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA, one bronzed—5*l.* 10*s.* (Webster).

RESTORATIONS.

BIRLINGHAM.—The parish church of Birlingham has been rebuilt and consecrated. The tower is the only portion of the old building that remains, and the bells have been rehung.

BOUGHTON, NORFOLK.—The restoration of the parish church is progressing. The chancel and porch have been rebuilt, and the nave and tower repaired and reroofed. The entire area has been refitted.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—While some of the workmen were engaged pulling down a portion of the wall at the west end of the cathedral enclosing the staircase to the Old Bishop's Palace, they discovered a portion of the old shrine of the cathedral, in an almost perfect state of preservation. It was at first thought to be part of an ancient monument, but after careful examination and comparison, it was found to be a part of the old shrine, the remainder of which forms part of the bishop's throne in the choir. A portion of the relic was found to be in fragments, and care is now being taken so to adapt the parts as to form a perfect whole.

DORKING.—St. Martin's church is about to be rebuilt, and the work of demolition has been commenced. The copper sheathing of the spire is being removed, and the tower-windows taken out.

EARLS BARTON.—The restoration of the church here is progressing. The chancel is nearly completed. The side walls (chancel) have undergone a restoration, parapet walls have been added, and suitable crosses placed upon each of the gables, and the old Tudor window, which had to be removed, has been placed in the north side of the chamber. The side walls have been stripped of the old plaster and whitewash, and have been fresh plastered. The old Norman recesses have been cleansed of all whitewash, colour, &c., so that the primary tooling has not been interfered with. The old triplet chancel window has not been overlooked, and the old mullions have been taken down and replaced with a new inner arch, and a stained window, with Scriptural illustrations, has been put in. The other windows, with the exception of two which are retained for stained glass, have been glazed with cathedral glass: one of the two low side-lights, previously bricked up, has also been glazed with cathedral glass. The restoration being under the management of the Architectural Society, there is no doubt that the Saxon tower will be repaired in the manner it deserves.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO.—The church of St. George, near Pill, has been rebuilt with the exception of the tower, to which this is the fourth nave that has been erected. The present church consists of chancel, nave, and aisles.

LONG ASHTON.—The church of All Saints, Long Ashton, has been restored. The chancel and two chapels have been rebuilt in regular courses. A change is effected in the appearance of the west end of the building by the removal of the old gallery at that extremity, by which means the tower arch is exposed to view, and the west window opened up. The space thus gained beneath the tower is thrown into the body of the church, and will in great part compen-

sate for the removal of the gallery. Upon the left side of the chancel a new and more roomy vestry has been built.

ST. THOMAS A BECKET'S CHAPEL, WYMONDHAM.—Some restoration works at this chapel are in progress; and among the discoveries have been two arches of fine proportions which formerly led to one of the south aisles, fragments of a mural painting, the entrance to the wood loft, together with some carvings which probably belonged to the Norman church which stood on the site of the abbey church.

SOUTHLEIGH PARISH CHURCH.—This church has been thoroughly repaired. The curious wall-paintings have been restored, and the ancient oak pulpit in which John Wesley preached his first sermon, in 1726, has been preserved. The base of it has been rebuilt with Milton stone, inlaid with encaustic tiles.

TEMPLE CHURCH, BRISTOL.—As the workmen engaged in the restoration of the interior of this church were removing a portion of the floor in the south aisle, they suddenly came upon the entrance to a large brick vault, arched over, and filled with water to within two feet of the arch. Floating on the surface was an air-tight leaden coffin, the wooden outer coffin of which had long since rotted away, and been left at the bottom of the vault. A cursory examination revealed the fact that there were three or four other coffins beneath the water, but the one alluded to was the only one floating. This case affords a simple explanation of occasional appearances in burial vaults, which have given rise to superstitious ideas as to supposed causes at work in moving the coffins.

YSPUTTY YSTWITH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The church here is about to be pulled down and on another site it is intended to erect a new church, from the designs of Mr. Withers, of London. The nave and chancel will be under one roof, with an attached tower 16 feet square, forming north-west porch. The work will be done by Messrs. Jones, of Llwyngog, for 865*l.*, stone and carriage given.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL MUSEUM.—This museum, commenced during the empire, and established in the fine old historical mansion, the Hôtel Carnavalet, in the neighbourhood of the old Court quarter of François I., and which is itself highly interesting for the sculpture of Jean Goujon which still decorate it, is now nearly complete, and is expected to be opened during the present week. The collection is a large one, and of importance in relation to topography, history, and archæology. Amongst the contents will be found a rare collection of old maps, plans, views, and illustrated works relating to Paris from the earliest periods; a large number of medals, badges, and insignia of the old guilds, arms, utensils, and other objects in metal, many of them found in the mud of the Seine, while others are contributed by persons in whose families they have been kept as heirlooms for ages; numerous illustrations of the products of Parisian industry of all kinds and periods; historical portraits, antiquities, and curiosities of all sorts. Amongst other things there is a fine collection of manuscripts from the city archives, which, fortunately, were withdrawn for the purposes of this exhibition before the late war, and thus escaped the destruction which fell so heavily on the municipal establishments during the Commune. The material for such a museum is abundant, and considering the intense love that all Parisians have in Paris, and the pride they feel in her history, there is little doubt that the museum of the Hôtel Carnavalet will very soon be one of the most popular public establishments. It will be to Paris what the collections of the Hôtel Cluny and of the Château of Saint Germain are to France.

MISCELLANEA.

ANTIQUARIAN WAIFS AT THE CHARTERHOUSE.—Last week, in taking down the kitchen of the Charterhouse, which dates back to the time of Sir Walter Manny, the following articles among others were found in a disused sewer beneath the foundation of the chimney:—A Roman thimble in copper, two fragments of Roman pottery, portions of flagons with handles, small head in alabaster, the features and head-dress, cap with turned-up brim and conical top, resembling those of King Thothmes in the Egyptian gallery of the British Museum; two decorated spandrels, period 14th century, and a portion of moulding, the flutings filled in with colours. The architectural remains are supposed to have belonged to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem. It is conjectured that the head formed part of statuette which might have been brought to England by one of the Templars on his return from the East. The remains have been carefully preserved by Mr. Perry, the surveyor of the works.

THE yield of gold in the Australian colonies does not appear to have increased this year, upon the whole, although there has been a great development of gold mining industry in New South Wales. The imports of gold into the United Kingdom from the Australasian settlements in July were valued at 455,474*l.* as compared with 636,219*l.* in July, 1871, and 544,417*l.* in July, 1870; and in the seven months ending July 31, this year, 3,511,709*l.*, as compared with 4,055,053*l.* in July, 1871, and 3,659,773*l.* in July, 1870.

THE largest and most important of the fragments of the carved column dug up by Mr. Wood, at a depth of 23 feet on the supposed site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, has been set up in the Græco-Roman room at the British Museum. It measures about 6 feet in height and 18½ feet in circumference, and is supposed to have formed a portion of the first drum of one of the thirty-six Ionic carved columns which, with ninety-one others, supported and adorned the structure. Portions of the base and capital of the column were also found close by. On the side of the drum, which has sustained comparatively slight injury, there are five figures of considerable beauty, but all more or less mutilated. Of only two of these can the identity be determined, namely, the figures of Mercury and Victory. The former is perfect, with the exception of the face, which is slightly mutilated, and is regarded by competent judges as a work of considerable merit.

APROPOS of the present high price of provisions, the following is taken from the *Daily Advertiser*, of October, 1795:—"The Justices of the Peace for Gloucestershire, at their late sessions, having requested Sir George Paul to read a letter he had written to the Duke of Portland relative to the present high price of provisions, and concurring in and adopting the sentiments expressed in that letter, were of opinion, that in the present exigency every possible encouragement ought to be given to the importation of foreign wheat; that the subject should be brought before Parliament at the earliest opening of the session; that an increase of the culture of corn should be promoted by all practicable means, and particularly by the improving and converting to tillage the common and waste lands; that these sentiments should be conveyed to the Duke of Portland, to be laid before the Privy Council, and also to the county members; that some uniform plan should be adopted for granting relief to the poor, in proportion to the price of the necessities of life; and that they will grant allowance to the poor and industrious in all cases where it shall appear they are unable to maintain themselves by their honest labour."

At the British Association, at the meeting of the Anthropological Department, on Thursday, the 15th inst., it was stated that Colonel Fox had traced the Australian boomerang and the rudimentary parrying shield to the

Dravidian races in Central India and to the ancient Egyptians—a fact which tends greatly to support the views of Professor Huxley, who, from studying the physical characters of the Australians, the hill tribes of India, and the old dwellers in the Nile Valley, has traced so close a connexion between these peoples, as to lead him to group them together under the term of the *Australioid* stock. Nor should it be forgotten that philologists have detected numerous resemblances between the Australian and Dravidian languages. Colonel Fox pointed out the geographical distribution of many other weapons, and showed that similar forms are often found in widely-separated localities; thus, the throwing-stick is now used only by the Australians, the Esquimaux, and the Purrus-Purru Indians of South America.

THE great preliminary Class Catalogue of Manuscripts in the British Museum will probably be finished by Christmas, and is the result of seven years' hard work on the part of the keeper, Mr. E. A. Bond, and his able staff. The re-examination of all the manuscripts imperfectly described in the old catalogues, and a reclassification of the whole by languages, in addition to the present classification by subjects, will follow. It is to be hoped that the Printed Book Department will some day follow the good example of the manuscript one.

MR. ROACH SMITH, writing to the *Athenæum*, with reference to the announcement of a continuation of his "Collectanea Antiqua," says, "I do not think I should be warranted, in justice to the subscribers, in reprinting the six volumes; but I contemplate writing a copious review of the whole, which will include the progress of archaeology to the present time."

ECCLESIASTICAL DILAPIDATIONS.—An alteration of some importance has been made in the new Act to amend the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, with respect to fees to bishops' secretaries and others, on which complaints have been made. The Act alters the length of mortgage terms, and of the conditions of repayment of the advances. It then provides that it shall be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, with the assistance of the two vicars-general of the archbishops, with the consent of the Treasury, at any time during the year 1873, to review the rates of the fees of the bishops' secretaries and registrars, and the rates of surveyors' charges for work done in pursuance of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, and establish, in lieu thereof, one uniform table of fees and charges, to be binding throughout England and Wales, and that they shall have power from time to time to amend or alter such table of fees and charges.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.—The congress on pre-historic archaeology opened on Thursday, in Brussels, under the presidency of one of the oldest savans in Europe. M. d'Omadius d'Halley, who presides at the sittings of the congress, is in his 90th year. More than 600 names were sent in to the committee of organization. The Government, it is stated, have given instructions for striking a medal commemorative of this meeting. Excursions will be undertaken to Namur, Spiennes, and Forfooz. General Faidherbe will read a paper on the "Dolmens of Algeria;" M. Ubago one on the flint implements of Dutch Limbourg; and M. Burmeister, director of the Museum of Buenos Ayres, one on the pre-historic flints of La Plata.

TATTERSHALL CASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—The drawings by Mr. F. H. Reed, illustrating this magnificent ruin of the fifteenth century, which were lately sent in for and obtained the silver medal, and 5*l.* 5*s.*, offered by the Institute for measured drawings, and an additional grant in consideration of the thoroughness of the illustration, will shortly be published. The original drawings, fifteen in number, will be reproduced in publication by photo-lithography.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE development of our fire and life insurance companies is one of the wonders of modern commerce. Their offices are noble architectural features in our metropolis and chief provincial towns; and the business carried on by them, even individually, is something amazing. A reference to our outer page shows that foremost amongst these temples of prudence stands the "Royal Insurance Company," its principal fanes being at Liverpool and London, with worthy *succursals* in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Bristol, Southampton, Halifax, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Sheffield, Leeds, and at Montreal and Toronto. As indicated by the advertisement alluded to, their last year's revenue exceeded nine hundred thousand pounds.

The origin of the principle upon which these great prudential institutions are based is surrounded with considerable doubt. The earliest instance of its application is said to have been during the second Punic war; and the Emperor Claudius, according to Livy, is alleged to have been an insurer upon a large scale, because in his wise encouragement to importers of corn into Rome he indemnified them, from his vast private wealth, against all loss or damage they might sustain. Some writers, however, say that the principle of marine insurance was applied several centuries before the former event, but they have little evidence to support their statement.

The first trustworthy account we have of anything like mutual assurance is contained in the rules of certain Anglo-Saxon guilds, by which it appears that the members, for fixed periodical payments towards a common fund, secured each other against loss from "fire, water, robbery, or other calamity." These guilds continued in practice some time after the Conquest.

The subsequent extension of commerce throughout Europe no doubt suggested, and, indeed, necessitated, a general adoption of maritime insurance. Tradition points to the island of Oléron as the seat from whence issued the well-known "Laws of Oléron," containing an account, in old French, of ancient maritime customs in force during several centuries. An early copy of these laws is to be found in the "Black Book" of the Admiralty, the original of which is supposed to be in the Bodleian Library, but in which they are not so designated, nor any allusion made therein as to their origin. Several English law-writers have erroneously attributed their compilation to Richard I., during his captivity; but Mr. Luders, in his "Inquiry into the Origin of the Laws of Oléron," has satisfactorily disproved the assertion. He conjectures that the traders of Oléron, whose commerce was considerable, and to whom corporate privileges were granted in the reign of John, collected adjudged cases upon the laws of the

sea, for regulating their own maritime affairs, hence the derivation of their name. These laws received the respect of England and France, and were widely adopted throughout Europe during the 14th century. To copies appended to the "Coutumier de Normandie," and to the "Uz et Coutumes," an attestation by the seal of the isle of Oléron is attached, bearing the date of 1266. In the year 1435, the municipal authorities of Barcelona adopted and promulgated regulations as to maritime insurance, which continued long in force, and formed the bases of future laws. Allusion was made to the growing practice by the Lord Keeper Bacon, on the opening of the first Parliament under Queen Elizabeth, in 1588. In his speech he remarked: "Doth not the wise merchant, in every adventure of danger, give part to have the rest assured?" Until 1824, the only companies that could grant marine insurances were the "Royal Exchange" and the "London Assurance." The society of underwriters, known as "Lloyd's," was so designated from having originally met in a coffeehouse kept by a person of that name, in Abchurch-lane.

With regard to fire insurance, a system was suggested in the 15th century, to Count Anthony Gunther von Oldenburg; his religious prejudices, however, not only blinded him to its important benefits, but led him to declare that the exercise of such human forethought was in direct opposition to the decrees of Providence. At a later period, very soon after the Great Fire of London, in 1666, Deputy Newbold laid a scheme before the Corporation, wherein he proposed that fire risks should be undertaken by them. This argument, backed by public opinion at the time, then under the excitement of the recent calamity, prevailed with the civic authorities, who immediately began to grant fire policies, and continued to do so until an application was made to the Court of King's Bench for a *mandamus*, which was granted, when the Corporation failing to return sufficient reasons for their practice to the Court, they were compelled absolutely to refrain from future insurance operations.

The subject of fire insurance naturally leads to a notice of the means used for extinguishing fires. In primitive times, the dwellers in tents and the inhabitants of cities were, of course, occasionally sufferers by fire; the former by the sudden ignition of their inflammable tents, and the latter by the dryness of their combustible habitations, in which wood was a chief material. To quench an accidental or wilful fire, man would instinctively resort to the use of water; and necessity, doubtless, soon led him to invent something for its more efficient employment. The earliest contrivance of which we possess any precise and authentic account, was one by Ctesibus, a distinguished Greek mechanician, who lived in Egypt in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Hero, one of his pupils, describes in his "Treatise on Pneumatics," a forcing-pump with two cylinders, which he calls "the syphons used in conflagrations." This appliance was very feeble, as it failed to project a jet of water in a continuous stream. At the beginning of the Roman empire, municipal measures were taken to arrest the progress of fires; for we learn that Augustus appointed seven bands of firemen in Rome, each of which had the care of two divisions (*regiones*) of the city; each band

had a captain (*tribunus*); and at the head of the whole body was the prefect of the watch (*Praefectus Vigilum*). Apollodorus, architect to the Emperor Trajan, has given a description of a machine with leathern bags with pipes attached, from which water was ejected by pressure. Juvenal and Pliny, according to some translators, have used terms expressive of a fire-engine. The word *Hama*, in the 14th Satire of Juvenal, v. 305, is described by Faccioliati as a vessel used in putting out fires.* Pliny the younger speaks also of pipes (*siphones*) being used for this purpose.

But to come to much later times, we learn that fire-engines were employed in the city of Augsburg, in 1518; for Beckmann, in his "History of Inventions," has related his discovery in the accounts of several German towns, of entries for the cost of machines, in one of which, that of the city just mentioned, fire-engines are written down as "instruments of fire," and as "water-syringes." The earliest account, however, of a machine approaching the modern fire-engine is given by a Jesuit named Caspar Schott, in 1657. It was invented by Hautsch, of Nuremberg, and required twenty-eight men to work it, when it forced a stream of water, one inch in diameter, to an elevation of nearly 80 feet. This engine was gradually improved upon, although it is not known by whom the important addition of an air-chamber was added; but Perrault tells us that one so improved was kept in the king's library, in Paris, in 1684. The connection of leathern pipes was the idea of two Dutchmen, named Jan Van der Heide, who added them in 1670, and who were appointed inspectors of fire-engines at Amsterdam, in 1672.

The fire-engines used in London during James I. and Charles I. were inferior to our present garden syringes. They were of brass, and their average capacity was less than a gallon of water. Three men were required to work them; two to hold the instrument by its side handles; and the third to work it by the piston. After each ejection the nozzle was plunged into a tub of water ready for another discharge. The last-mentioned monarch, as if prophetic of the awful disaster to happen under the reign of his son, wrote to the Lord Mayor of London about an improved machine "for spouting of water." Two of the city hand-squirts of the 16th century may be seen and contemplated upon in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery-Lane. How interesting to the antiquary, and to the merely curious observer, is the sight of these puny squirts, as marking the progress therefrom to the powerful steam Merryweathers, capable of suppressing the most furious fire, when worked by our skilful and courageous fire-brigade!

The earliest authentic trace we have of any observation regarding the ages of persons living, is that made by Pliny on the census of Italy, taken by Vespasian. Long afterwards, Eusebius wrote, "the experiences of a long series [of lives] had led to the

examination of the facts which had thus been handed down to his time with greater accuracy." The first recorded practical application of the principle of life insurance was by the Crusaders, who, before starting on their perilous pilgrimages, soon commenced and continued the custom of insuring their lives against the sword and imprisonment by the Infidel. In the reign of Charles II., John Graunt, F.R.S., citizen, and captain of the Trainbands, who had paid great attention to the bills of mortality, compiled a mortality table from these weekly returns; and about the same time Sir William Petty gave his mind to this subject, and greatly advanced the science. The person, however, to whom the honour belongs of first applying mathematics in computing the duration and value of human life was the celebrated John de Witt, of Holland, who furnished an invaluable report to the States-General on the valuation of life annuities. But the man to whom we are most indebted for discovering the true value of life annuities was Dr. Richard Price, a Unitarian preacher at Hackney, who published, in 1769, a "Treatise on Reversionary Payments," which was followed by his "Northampton Mortality Tables," and other similar works, forming invaluable contributions to the science of vital statistics.

The first insurance company established in this country was the "Amicable," which was founded in the year 1696, under William and Mary, and for which a charter was obtained from Queen Anne, in 1707, by the then Bishop of Oxford, Sir Thomas Allen, and other influential gentlemen who had perceived the invaluable benefits derivable from life insurance, when properly and wisely conducted. This venerable institution is still thriving, but is now known as the "Hand-in-Hand," at New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The next in seniority is the "Sun Fire Office," founded in 1710, so named, we believe, by its having been projected in a tavern bearing the sign of the "Sun"; this was followed by the "Union Assurance Company," instituted in 1714, under the reign of Queen Anne. Then came the "Westminster Fire Office," in 1717; and the "London Assurance," and the "Royal Exchange," in 1720, under George I. Four other old offices, now flourishing, were started during the long reign of George III.: these are the "Equitable," founded in 1762; the "Phoenix," founded in 1782; and the "Norwich Union," and the "Pelican," both founded in 1797. There are now in the United Kingdom about 200 offices, the majority of which were established during the last forty years. The rapid and steady success of several of them has been highly satisfactory, but one of the most astonishing triumphs in the insurance world has been achieved by the "Royal," which, within thirty years, has created an annual revenue fast approaching one million, with well-invested funds, as security against every description of loss, amounting to nearly two millions and a quarter sterling. It may here be incidentally mentioned that this company undertakes, by special agreement, the insurance of local museums, and of curiosities and works of art, such as cabinets of coins and medals, pictures, water-colour drawings, sculpture (ancient and modern), and articles of *vertu* generally in the possession of private collectors.

It is not our province in these pages to proclaim

* "Dispositis praevides *hamis* vigilare cohortem
Servorum noctu Licinus jubet, attonitus pro
Electro, signisque suis, Phrygiae columnâ,
Atque obore, et latâ testudine;"

which, freely translated, may be rendered thus:—"The opulent Licinus bids his train of servants watch by night, the water-buckets being set ready—alarmed for his amber, and statues, and his Phrygian column, and his ivory and broad tortoise-shell."

the distinguished position of this company, neither is it necessary to enforce on the readers of the *Antiquary* the value and necessity of fire and life insurance: the one as an indemnity against damage or loss of property; the other as a future provision for beloved survivors; but we may well be excused for bringing to our readers' notice a prudential institution attractive by its almost unparalleled success, and trustworthy for its impregnable solidity.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[PROVINCIAL.]

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

NEARLY a hundred of the members of the institute had a very pleasant excursion to Tewkesbury and Deerhurst, on the 20th of August; and among them were Admiral Aldham, C.B., and Rev. H. Aldham, M.A. Leaving New-street at 8.45, the party arrived at Worcester, and proceeded to the Bridge, where the steamer was moored, and the pleasant run down the Severn began. Some imperfect arrangements prevented the getting up of the steam. Returning to Tewkesbury by 2 p.m., an hour and a half was almost wasted on the way, and on arriving at Tewkesbury, at 2 p.m., the hungry excursionists were informed that the threatened "mutiny" would be met by an alteration in the arrangements, that dinner and Tewkesbury should be taken first. But slow as was the progress, the run down the river was very enjoyable. The sun was bright, the air pleasantly cool in the breeze, the grand outlines of the Malvern Hills were seen from every point as the river wound about among the fields and hedges, and the quaint old town of Upton, the cottages and mansions among the trees, the barges lazily dragged up the stream, and the patient anglers on the banks, the whirling sailing of herons over the river, and, when disturbed, far over the trees to a distant bend of the stream, made the time pass pleasantly enough. On arriving at Tewkesbury the party proceeded to the Bell and Bowling Green Hotel, where the host, Mr. Albert Smith, had provided an excellent repast, well arranged and well served. The picturesque, old, half-timbered house had been repaired, and was the choicest example possible of a good old English inn.

The President (Mr. S. Timmins) took the chair, as usual, and proposed the only toast, "The Queen," which was duly honoured, and then the party were informed that the Abbey church would be visited, that the tower might be ascended, and that the boat would be ready to take on to Deerhurst all who chose to go.

Mr. C. S. Hawkes proposed *impromptu* thanks to the hon. secretaries, Mr. Allen C. Everitt, and Mr. F. B. Osborn; and to Mr. Edwin Smith, the institute secretary, for the care and energy they had displayed in the arrangements for the day. The proposal was very heartily received.

On assembling in the Abbey church, Professor Chamberlain, standing at the lectern under the great central tower, proceeded to describe the Abbey church with his usual felicity and graphic power. He showed that, like all similar buildings, it was really history in stone; that the knowledge, and skill, and taste of its various builders, during nearly 800 years might be distinctly traced; that the huge round pillars, "massy proof" and rounded arches,

were marked relics of early Norman style, and that in the later centuries each generation of artists had left its mark. He showed how the problems, then as now, were structural more than ornamental; how the difficulty of supporting a large and lofty roof led to the division into nave and aisles; how the lean-to roofs of the aisles left blank dark spaces which were perforated to look into the nave, and to form the triforium passage running round the church over the arches and columns; how the line of lights above the aisle roofs became the clerestory windows to light the nave; how thus a Gothic building was really made lighter inside than any of the "classic" buildings like St. Paul's. He showed how the graceful intertwining of the vaulting ribs of the ceiling, with their richly carved bosses and so many grotesque designs, were not merely ornamental but really structurally needful, as enabling the builders to support a large and heavy roof by the smallest expenditure of material and weight. He showed how the fashion of buildings had changed, since nowadays a building, when "restored," was recast in its original style, but our fathers, wiser than ourselves, knew that real "restoration" was a hopeless dream, and believing that their own style, the outcome of their own intelligence, necessities, and tastes, was always the best, did not hesitate to replace an old Norman open roof with the vaulting of the fourteenth century, and to place on Norman arches early English and other works of their own special time. Hence, the history of such an Abbey church was written for all to read, and although whitewash had hidden details, and later meddlers, with equal belief in themselves, but less knowledge and less taste, had transformed much and destroyed much, such an Abbey church was a noble work, and a glory in the history of art. He pointed out some exquisitely designed and richly carved *sedilia*, which well deserved to remain untouched by the "restorer," and with all the tints of time upon them as a glory and a grace to the church.

Professor Chamberlain then conducted the party round the chapels, and described the monuments and the endless details of the church, internal and external, in so exact and interesting a style that only the sacredness of the edifice often checked very hearty applause. The whole party were charmed by the descriptions given for the meaning, and use, and value, and interest, and art of so many portions of the building so rarely noticed by casual visitors, that every one regretted that more time could not be given with so learned and lucid a *cicerone* to the fuller study of the grand old church. While the party was exploring the chapels and aisles, the Abbey organist and Mr. Thomas Anderton (Mus. Bac. Cantab) gave the musical visitors a rich treat in the grand and glorious tones of the magnificent organ, and shared with Professor Chamberlain the very hearty thanks of all.

The short voyage to Deerhurst was commenced, and a large portion of the visitors landed and strolled over the fields, to see an apparently modern and unpretending-looking church, which, however, is one of the most remarkable examples of ecclesiastical architecture, as it has so much left of real Saxon work.

Mr. J. R. Holliday being asked to give an *impromptu* account of the church (as there was not time to read a very valuable and exhaustive paper which the vicar, the Rev. G. Butterworth, had kindly lent), briefly showed how the tower and chancel were real Saxon; how the curious double light in the tower was curiously complete and probably unique; how the chancel seat ran all round, and the altar was placed in the centre; how the "headings" of the windows and the perforations in the walls were triangular; and how many of the details and much of the masonry was at least eight centuries old. As the party strolled about the church, the double light in the tower was noted, as showing singular marks of mere copying of "classic" ornament, showing, as Professor Chamberlain remarked, that in matters of taste we are mostly Saxon still, and ready to copy what is sup-

posed to be ornamental, whether it is appropriate or useful, or not. Outside the church the great height of the ridge-mark of the ancient roof, the curious "herring-bone" masonry of the tower, the rude ornaments of early days, were examined with much interest; but a shrill whistle from the steamer recalled the party from the long grass of the graves and the picturesque old yew; and a pleasant run up the river, with magnificent evening effects, long reaches of the river, golden in the sunset, with the grand old tower of the Abbey church, over the meadows and among the trees, and at the ferry the party disembarked, and strolled to Tewkesbury again. An excellent tea was provided by the host, but there was little time to spare; and a very interesting collection of antiquities kindly subscribed by Mr. H. Paget Moore (who had been most courteous all day in giving the visitors the advantages of his archaeological researches, with the modesty of one who is really well read), had only a hurried examination, as the special train had to leave punctually, in order that the run back to Birmingham might be accomplished without a halt.

The excursion was in every way most enjoyable and successful (except the unforeseen delay of the steamer, which disturbed the order of the arrangements), and the only regret of the excursionists was that they had not more time to devote to the picturesque little town, the Avon and the Severn, and the deadly field of the great battle four centuries ago.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE inaugural meeting of this association was held at the Town Hall, Brecon, August 26, when the mayor, Mr. Overton, and members of the town council, received in state the association, and bade them welcome to Brecon. The large hall was nicely decorated for the occasion, and was well filled by a fashionable audience, including a large proportion of ladies. At the opening of the proceedings,

Mr. Rhodes, in the absence of the outgoing president, the Ven. Archdeacon Wynne Jones, briefly addressed the assemblage, and introduced the new president, Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, M.P., who delivered

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President elect said, the duty of opening the proceedings of the Breconshire meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association had fallen on him. He would that it had fallen on the shoulders of one better versed in archaeological lore, yet he begged them to believe that this was not mere modest diffidence, but the simple expression of a fact. He desired with all his power to promote the objects of this meeting, and he felt that as he began to inquire, the subject grew under his hand. The Welch were no small tribe dwelling in a mountainous corner of Great Britain, but were the remnant of a mighty people, whose wanderings might be traced over no inconsiderable portion of the old world. Even that day they might hear the Celtic language spoken in the provinces of Ireland, echoed from the Highlands of Scotland, re-echoed from the Isle of Man; they caught the familiar sound in Cornwall (once called Corn-wales), and it was the common speech of the Bretons of France. Philologically, the Welsh language was connected with Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and France, pointing to the wanderings of their forefathers over the continent of Europe. Nay, he had heard of a people west of the Mississippi being known to traders as the Welsh Indians, a relationship which he regretted to discard as mythical. Passing from a number of "wild hallucinations," he referred to the names of the physical features in Breconshire to prove the Celtic origin of the nation; and, if time permitted, they might, perhaps, from a critical examination of the language, trace the influence which had wrought in Wales the growth of civilization. He also remarked on the singular effect the mountains had had in forming all that was most striking in the language and character of the

people. The narrow valleys amongst great chains of hills had preserved for ages the isolation of independent tribes. They had hindered the admixture of race, and preserved in isolation those who, on a plain, would have blended and become one with men with whom they were in geographical contact. This address was but the preface to the week's work before them. An old proverb said, "Some men are wise; other men are otherwise." To those who were wise he had nothing to say, but that he should listen with much attention to their words of wisdom during the week, in the hope of transferring to his own shoulders some of their knowledge. Those who, like himself, were otherwise, would, he trusted, bear with him for a few minutes while he alluded to camp and castle in Breconshire, and endeavoured to show how much could still be seen of the history and character of the people who had preceded them, and how much of vicissitudes and struggles their country had passed through. Let them dismiss from their minds, then, the towns and the homesteads of the valleys as they now were, and carry their thoughts back over eighteen centuries; they would then see a people living in the primeval forest, naked, painted, and wild, so timid and conscious of their own weakness that their one idea of warfare was that of dwelling in camps at the very top of the hills, inconvenient enough for themselves, but having the advantage of being inaccessible to their assailants. Besides these camps, he knew of no British remains but those huge stones which, having defied all change wrought by the hand of time, had long been a puzzle to the antiquary. Imagine the sensation it must have caused amongst that simple people, the Silures—or, as the Romans called them, Silvestres, wild men of the woods—when Ostorius, with his Roman legions, having defeated the British hero Caractacus, forced his way up the valley of the Usk. Passing over 400 years more, he came back to look at Breconshire—

"When good King Arthur ruled this land,
And was so good a king."

And here the president told a story of "Once upon a time," fixing the time at the fifth century of our era, when a certain beautiful princess left her country, the land of Garthmadryn, and arrived at the coast of Ireland, with 100 men and twelve young ladies. The prince of that country, doubting the intentions of the princess, came down to fight with her people, he being accompanied by twelve knights and their retainers. The twelve knights, however, were so struck with the charms of the twelve young ladies, that they married them at once, the prince of course marrying the princess, who made one condition, that if a son was born of the union he should be taken back to Garthmadryn. Accordingly, when a son was born, the prince and princess returned to Garthmadryn, and settled on the Usk, two miles from Brecon. The prince died, and his son was Brychan, who became Prince of Garthmadryn, which, after him, was called Breconshire. He reigned fifty years and married three wives, and had fifty children, very remarkable people, all of them saints, most of them virgins, and some of them martyrs. Of these, St. Cattwg settled at Llangalloek, St. Cunnidrigave the name of the neighbouring parish of Llangunnidrig, St. Keynan settled at Llangenny, where she tamed serpents, and established a wishing well, which granted the wish of the first who drank. Of course, of every married couple each wished to be master, and many a contest had arisen to drink first of St. Keynan's well. One Benedict related his failure in verse:

"After the wedding I turned away,
And left my wife in the porch;
But 'faith she had been wiser than I,
For she took a bottle to church."

One of Brychan's children, Miss Fydfil, emigrated to Glamorganshire, where she lived a saint and died a martyr, the place being named after her Merthyr Tydfil. Passing over another 400 years of fighting, this time with Saxon and Dane, but which period had left no trace behind within the

limit of the week's investigation, then followed that time of woe when a local magnate, rightly called Einion, the Traitor, called to help him in local warfare a Norman knight named Fitzhammone, who brought behind him a still more powerful Norman, Bernard de Neumarch, who built the castle of Brecon, and parcelled out the county to his followers, by whom were erected those Norman fortresses which dotted the vales of Usk and Wye. Sometimes driven by the inhabitants within the walls of their castles, sometimes lords over all the lands, these Normans lived the most riotous lives of any in historic times—rough soldiers, who existed but to fight, giving their consciences over to the priests, building in their youth castles which held the land in terror; in their age founding those monastic churches, more than one of which existed within the walls of Brecon. "They, too," continued the hon. president, "must pass from our view, leaving in their towns and churches the last monuments with which it is necessary for me to deal. Dealing with monuments alone, time permits me not to tell of that marvellous Archdeacon Giraldu Cambrensis; of that still more wondrous lady, Mol Walbeck, who built Huy castle in a single night, carrying the stones in her apron; of the ill-fated Llewellyn, who with 300 men endeavoured to wage war against the army of England, and who died standing bravely at bay near the town of Builth, and whose grave we shall see; of Owen Glendwr, or his enemy, Sir David Gam, a man of note in England, and of greater note here, who fell at Agincourt, and who is the original of Shakespeare's Fluelynn. One by one the castles fell into decay. Dinas was made a ruin that it should not fall into the hands of Glendwr! Creekhowell was ruinous when 'Good Queen Bess' was queen. Some fell in the wars of the Commonwealth; Brecon was pulled down by the inhabitants, who feared that the town should be made a military station when that now much-sought-for distinction implied a siege and embroilment in the turmoil of civil war. One by one familiar names—Gwynne, Vaughan, Herbert, Williams, Romny, and Parry—strike the ear. Little by little, signs of civilization spread over the land; hedge and homestead, arable and pasture, supply the place of battlefield and feudal castle; roads no longer bringing in invading armies, but carrying out to the old world and the new the mineral wealth wrested from our mountains; our valleys laughing and singing with the shock of corn, till Breconshire, admired by all who visit her, beloved by those who make her their home, reminds us of the poetic description of the land of promise of old: 'A land of brooks and waters, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.'" In conclusion, he apologized for having addressed the meeting at such great length, and said he had endeavoured to introduce to them some of the antiquities of Breconshire, which they were about to visit. One pleasant task remained: to these antiquities, to British camp and Druid's stone, to Roman monument and road and station, to places sacred to some Celtic saint, and teeming with associations of a long-forgotten old-folk lore; to Norman castle and mediæval church and sacred pile; to these, and, yet more, to a week of profit and pleasure; to bright skies and health-giving mountains—it was his pleasure, in the name of the people of Breconshire, to bid the association a hearty welcome.

The Mayor followed the president in wishing on behalf of the coporation and town of Brecon a hearty welcome to the association, and assured them that they would find abundance of materials of investigation.

Mr. Matthew Rhodes then read a paper "On Wales and the Saints of the 6th and 7th Centuries." He glanced at the savage condition of the people at that period of the early history of Britain, when the Britons entertained a deadly hatred towards the Saxons. This was illustrated by the

bardic productions of the age. He gave a history of the principal saints of Wales, and especially of St David; of his sanctity, his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, his consecration as bishop, his appearance at the Welsh Synod of 519, and his death. Authorities differed as to the date of his death, which had been placed at from A.D. 544 to 589.

The Rev. Mr. Barnwell, secretary, offered a few supplemental remarks on the saints of Wales.

Mr. Rees followed with some remarks on the death of Llewellyn, the last Prince of Wales, who was killed near Builth by some soldiers of Edmund Mortimer. Llewellyn was struck with a spear from behind, by one Adam Francton, who afterwards cut off his head, and sent it to the king at Conway, who received it with great joy, and sent it to London, where it was received with extraordinary demonstrations of joy and derision. After being subjected to great indignities, the prince's head was lastly hoisted on the highest point of the Tower.

In the course of a brief conversation which followed, it was mentioned by one of the members that at Llanrwst was a stone coffin, which was said to have once contained the body of Llewellyn. There was also a stone in a wall outside Conway, which contained an inscription to his memory.

Another gentleman, however, ventured to affirm that the Llewellyn for whom the stone coffin was made was altogether a different person to the last Prince of Wales; and after this declaration, which seemed to come as a surprise upon some of the visitors, the meeting broke up.

THE EXCURSIONS.

The first excursion, on the following day, was a most successful one, the chief places of interest visited being Talgarth, and thence along the Wye Valley to Builth. On the road to Builth, in a romantic little glen, where the small river Edw falls into the Wye, are some magnificent rocks, with the earthworks of a castle and a church, which had the peculiarity of possessing no east window. Mr. Severn Walker noticed the same peculiarity as existing in Upper Sapey church, Herefordshire. At the extreme point of the railway journey, some British and Roman earthworks, intersected by the Mid-Wales Railway, were hunted out. At Builth the church and castle mounds were visited. The only features of interest in the church are the fine embattled tower (which it is proposed to modernize), and a recumbent figure of the first resident sheriff of Breconshire, John Lloyd, who died in 1585. Mr. Bloxam pointed out some peculiarities in the position of the hands of this figure as illustrating a particular date. Mr. Rees, of Llandover, read some remarks on the castle at the mound. It stands on the right bank of the Wye, and is surrounded by a double moat or entrenchment. The only bit of masonry visible is part of a wall (possibly of a bridge) across the moat (so called), on the north side. The castle was erected about 1098. Mr. Bloxam said, he considered it was originally a British fortress, afterwards much altered by subsequent occupants.

At the evening meeting, Sir J. R. BAILEY, M.P., in the chair,

Professor Babbington gave an account of the day's excursion. At Talgarth was a tower, or fortified house or castle, though hardly worthy of the name. The church there was built at two periods—the first in the time of Edward IV., and the second about the fifteenth century. There were remains of a rood loft, which ought to be preserved. In reference to the church at Builth, he trusted that, should any alteration take place in the church, the embattled tower would be left untouched; to alter it, as he understood was contemplated, would be an act of barbarism.

Mr. Flavell Edmunds read an interesting paper "On the Battle of Mortimer's Cross." After sketching the events which preceded the battle of Mortimer's Cross, Mr. Edmunds proceeded:—The year 1460 closed in gloom on the prospects of the House of York. The name of Mortimer had long been

dear to the people of the Marches of Wales, who flocked to his standard, and in a few weeks his army was increased to 23,000 men, the largest force yet mustered under the banner of the Roses. He was about to march northward, when the enemy showed himself in the rear. A formidable host joined the Lancaster army at Leominster. An attack on Wigmore castle was followed by a determination on the part of Lancaster to avenge their defeat. The Yorkists were posted across the road to Wigmore, and the fight took place in what is called the West Field. In the early morning the hazy condition of the atmosphere produced one of the phenomena called *parhelion*, and three suns appeared in the firmament, and these three suns were seen to join together in one. The fact was improved on by Edward, who prophesied that these suns represented his antagonists, whose glory, he said, would that day settle on him—a prophecy which probably caused its own fulfilment. Subsequently, Edward chose for his armorial bearing a sun with a cross, as commemorative of his crowning glory at Mortimer's Cross. Mr. Edmunds then described the battle in detail. The Irish and Welch had forced the Lancaster forces, and on their half-naked bodies the bills of the Yorkists fell heavily. The Irish fled, and at last the Welch followed them, seeking refuge in the village of Kingsland. Tudor fought long and bravely, but being attacked in front and rear, had to surrender prisoner. Pembroke did all that he could do to retrieve the day, but to no purpose. They renewed the battle bravely, but the stout arms and strong bills of the Yorkists were victorious after a second battle as long as the first, and at sunset the Lancaster army no longer existed. At least 3600 of the bravest of the soldiers were either dead or dying on the battle-field, while Edward's loss did not exceed a few hundreds. After nine hours of incessant fighting the White Rose was triumphant, and Edward, at the early age of twenty, had made for himself a name as a successful military leader. Mr. Edmunds followed up his history with some remarks on the consequences of this battle in a religious, political, and social point of view, and traced to it great improvements in the condition of the people of England. It introduced a new era in the progress of the great middle-class, who first emerged into notice under the storms of the fifteenth century. Edward was himself, to the horror of his brother kings, a merchant, and a formidable competitor, as he paid no customs. Many commercial treaties were concluded by him with foreign Powers, and the first corn law was passed in the reign of Edward IV. Literature was encouraged, and thirteen years after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, Caxton produced the first book ever printed in England. The legal consequences of the triumph of the line of York were few but important. Two great men shone with equal lustre: Sir J. Fortescue, first as Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and subsequently as Lord Chancellor; and Judge Littleton, the famous legal authority. To say that a man possessed a full knowledge of "Coke upon Littleton" was to say that he was a lawyer. The office of Attorney-General was also created at this time. Religious persecution was also discouraged, and the burning of heretics put an end to.

The Rev. J. L. Davis also read some notes on the parish and church of Llanthw, spoken of in memorial papers as Llainrew (the Church of God), which agreed with the derivation given of it by Giraldus Cambrensis. The chief object of interest in the parish were the remains of the palace of Giraldus, occupying about an acre and a quarter of ground. It had been occupied by the Bishop of St. David's for a long while, and Leland gave an account of it. Near at hand was the early residence, if not the birthplace, of Sir David Gam, of historical memory, already referred to. Mr. Davis gave a memoir of Giraldus.

The President, thanking Mr. Davis for his paper, observed that if every clergyman had the ability, and would take the trouble, to do in his parish as he had done, a great work would be accomplished.

The second excursion, on Wednesday, was most enjoyable, the objects visited of exceeding interest, and the weather being delightful. On the route, Mr. Rhodes, a Roman Catholic gentleman, resident at Pennoyre, a romantic seat near the banks of the Usk, entertained the archaeologists to the number of 200 or 300 to a most *recherché* and acceptable *déjeuner*. After visiting a church and the residence of Giraldus Cambrensis, and taking a rest at Pennoyre, the party proceeded to examine an upright unhewn stone, called *maenhîr*, between 12 and 13 feet high from the ground, and about 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. There was much discussion as to its origin and purpose.

Mr. Jos. Joseph, F.S.A., said there were three different theories with respect to these stones, which were found scattered about in different parts of the country. 1. That they marked a territorial boundary; 2. That they were intended to commemorate a battle or the interment of some person of note; and 3. That it was a place where Druids met for worship. He gave an instance of a stone on the boundaries of Glamorganshire and Breconshire, used in an old document as a description of the boundary, as when "leading up to Maen Gwydhir," *i.e.*, the Stone of Prayer. The date was of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Rev. C. L. Barnwell mentioned a stone in Monmouthshire, which was called the Stone of the Sun. He did not think this *Maenhîr* was a stone of prayer. Many of these stones were associated with Arthur.

The Rev. R. Price, Brecon, thought this was a good deal a geological question, and that much would depend on whether the stone so raised was of the stone of the neighbourhood, or brought from a distance.

[The stone is red sandstone, of which there is a good deal in the immediate locality.]

The next and most interesting point in the day's excursion was to Caer Bannium, about a mile west of the *Maenhîr*. Mr. Rees, of Llandovery, was the guide to this historical spot, the site of a Roman station of some importance. Here the Romans fixed their position in the year 54, more than 1800 years ago. The site of the stronghold is now a field of barley or swathe, over which the party trampled without compunction. The field is nearly square, and all round are the remains of the fallen walls, the rough stones being covered with corn and herbage. A few years ago the plough continually turned up Roman bricks, and some coins were found. At the south-west corner of the field was pointed out a junction of four or five Roman roads, leading in different directions to Neath, Chester, Llandovery, and Carmarthen. A portion of the wall of the fortified part of the station, outside of which there must have been a considerable population living in villas, is still standing, and most perfect, and the concrete as hard as stone.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell said, this wall was of superior work to the wall at Silchester, and to the work at Carnarvon, Holyhead, and Caerleon.

Mr. Rees produced a map of Britannia Secunda, and pointed out the course of the Roman roads radiating from Caer Bannium. At least four Roman roads, he said, centred at this place. The fortified part of the Caer was 624ft. by 456ft., and contained an area of 6½ acres.

The travellers then proceeded for about three quarters of a mile from Caer Bannium along what is now a green lane pretty well sprinkled over with the ever-blooming yellow gorse in uncut bushes of some age. There is the Via Julia Montana, which runs across Breconshire from east to west. The route is direct, and the causeway is visible here and there. At about half a mile or so from Caer Bannium is an upright stone by the side of the road, with two fresco figures of a Roman soldier and his wife, and an inscription only partly legible beneath. The words "*conjug ejus*," however, were made out, which would pretty well indicate the nature of the connection between the two figures represented. Nevertheless this stone is locally called "*Maen Morwynion*," which means the

maiden stone, and the apology for the misnomer is that the figures were so badly executed that the Welch mistook them for the figures of two females, and hence named the stone the maiden stone. As to the circumstance which could have led to the erection of such a stone by the side of the highway, Mr. Rees mentioned that in Pompeii they had found a street of tombs, tombstones being set up on each side of the road.

The archaeological researches of the day ended here, and at the evening meeting,

Professor Babbington gave to those assembled at the Town-hall who were not present at the excursion, an account of what had been seen, as described above. He alluded to the excellent state of preservation in which the ancient walls of Brecon had been kept, and suggested that they might be preserved without being "restored," in the manner in which the preservation of such antiquities had been effected in the north—viz., by lifting loose stones and placing cement between them, without removing them from their places. He spoke of Llanthw church, which had been visited early in the day, as a place of great interest in a deplorable state of ruin. The church consisted of nave, choir, chancel, and transepts, and he spoke of the necessity of reparation, but not "restoration," as interpreted by many modern architects. For instance, there were two corbels in the church here, which a mason coming to work would destroy. They were two images put there in the pre-Reformation period. We should not put such images in our churches now, but he did not like to see the evidence which existed of what had been destroyed. A few eminent architects—Sir Gilbert Scott, for instance—were very careful in this matter, and gave directions that anything manifesting an historical point connected with the building to be restored should be retained. Further describing the church, he said the transepts were in a dilapidated state. One was locked up, and was full of rubbish, tombs, &c. It had been shut off from the church itself. In the other transept two of three lancet windows had been blocked up. The nave was comparatively modern and uninteresting. There was a piscina in the chancel, and "squints" were supposed to have been originally in the building. The learned professor made some reference to the supposed idea of transubstantiation in connection with the use of certain parts of the building, and in connection with the discovery of a sculptured stone on the wall of the churchyard of Handejaillvg Fact, he said there were many such stones in Wales which were about to be illustrated.

Mr. Rees, of Llandovery, recommended the establishment of a permanent museum in Brecon for the reception of numerous remnants of antiquity which were continually turning up in the country.

This was re-echoed by others of the party, but was not very cordially received by the local residents. In reference to the remark by the professor with regard to the doctrine of transubstantiation,

Mr. Rhodes said, he did not wish to interfere with the harmony of the proceedings, especially after he had been receiving most of them as guests at his house that day, but he could not help saying that transubstantiation was not "an idea," but a holy doctrine of the Roman Catholics, and it was very painful to him and others to sit there and hear it spoken of as "an idea."

Mr. Rees also expressed a great desire that excavations should take place at Caer Bannium, where he had no doubt some interesting relics would be discovered.

Mr. Bloxam made some remarks on the Roman masonry still visible there, and which he said was different to the earliest Anglo-Saxon masonry that he had found in Wales.

Mr. Rees afterwards read a paper on Clifford Castle and Llandovery, which he said formed a chapter in the history of the castles of Montgomery. He traced the Clifford family from Richard de Pons, about the year 1140. His son, Walter de Pons, changed the name to Clifford about

1150, after the castle, which was built on a cliff at a ford on the river Wye. He traced the genealogy of the Cliffords downwards.

A paper by Mr. Rowland Phillips, barrister, was also read by Mr. Smith, of Brecon. Its title was "Breconshire during the Civil War," and it gave minute details of the part taken in the internecine struggles by the people of Breconshire, who were for the most part Royalists. The principality of Wales, said Mr. Phillips, was one of the first places where a battle was fought between the Parliamentary and Royalist armies, and the last Welsh blood that was shed was that of a prisoner from Pembroke Castle, who was shot at Covent Garden.

The President, closing the reading of papers, said the reason why in Breconshire the people had been so loyal was that the Stuarts were Breconshire people; and as evidence of the loyalty of Breconshire he pointed to the magnificent Scotch firs which ornamented that county, and also the adjoining county of Monmouth. All these firs, he was told, were planted by the people as memorials of the Stuart family, and they would find that they were all pretty well of the same age. They were a sign of loyalty, as was the mode of drinking the toast of the king, by holding their wine-glass over a glass of water, and then drinking to "Charley over the water." There was a peculiar way of drinking the toast, thus:—

"God bless the King! I trust I'm no offender
If I say, too, God bless the poor Pretender.
Which the Pretender is and which the King,
God bless us all, that's quite another thing."

This being the last meeting to be held at the Town-hall, Professor Babbington said, it devolved on him as a member of the association to return thanks to those gentlemen of the county and borough who had promoted so efficiently the meeting which they were holding. He did not know of any meeting of the association which had been better attended than this had, so far as it had yet proceeded, and certainly no greater kindness had ever been shown to the members than had been shown in Brecon. He proposed a resolution of thanks to the local committee and secretaries; to the mayor, as chairman of that committee; and to the magistrates for the use of that hall for holding their meetings.

Rev. Mr. Barnwell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The President, before adjourning for the evening, thanked the audience for the attention which they had paid to the paper that had been read, and remarked on the attendance increasing nightly as showing the lively interest which the inhabitants took in the proceeding.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

THE annual excursion of the members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall took place on Monday and Tuesday, August 19th and 20th, under very favourable auspices, the weather being delightful, and the programme judiciously arranged.

The bulk of the excursionists assembled at the Truro Town-hall, on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, and took their places in the vehicles appointed for their reception. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. St. Aubyn, M.P., his duties devolved upon Dr. Jago, F.R.S., as vice-president, who was generalissimo. Mr. Nicholas Whitley, honorary secretary, was second officer in command, and looked after the details with a zeal that nothing could tire, assisted by his zealous aide-de-camp, Mr. F. V. Budge.

The start was made along the St. Columb-road shortly after eight o'clock, and without any incident worthy of note, the travellers arrived at Indian Queens, where the Bodmin contingent of the excursionists was already awaiting them, with the Rev. W. Jago, and Mr. T. Q. Couch, F.S.A., as *ciceroni*.

Close by the inn here is an ancient inscribed stone which Mr. Iago has recently rediscovered, and the inscription upon which Dr. Borlase read—

RUANI HIC JACIT.

The letters are now unfortunately almost obliterated, and the reading is therefore uncertain. The party also visited what has been called an amphitheatre, but it really bears no marks of antiquity, and probably is quite modern, apparently an old mine shaft, with the sides prettily arranged with turf seats.

The party now proceeded on their way to Castle-an-dinas, but before arriving there, they inspected an adjacent tin-mine, where a great tinny elvan course, associated with an almost infinite number of small branches, is worked by open excavation. The fine old camp on the summit of Castle-an-dinas had to be reached on foot by a scramble through the gorse and heather. It has been described in many of our county histories, but most accurately by Mr. MacLauchlan in the reports of the Institution. The camp is formed of four concentric circular ramparts. Two of these, however, are so subordinate to the others as almost to be fairly termed accidental. The exterior one has been formed by throwing the earth dug from the outer ditch on its forward edge; the middle one by scarping away the hill to get material for the outer rampart. Here Mr. T. Q. Couch read a brief but highly interesting paper on the recorded history of the camp, beginning with Carew, and pointed out how the misinterpretation of the word *Dinas*—fortification—had led to the belief that the Danes had something to do with it. The Rev. Dr. Bannister gave the unlooked-for intimation that the "Castle" was mentioned in the Cornish miracle-play discovered in the library at Peniarth a few years since. The date of this play is 1504. There are said to be traces of a Roman road in this neighbourhood, but time would not allow of its being searched out.

St. Columb church was next visited. It consists of a nave, chancel, transepts, aisles, and tower, and contains some interesting though late brasses. Here the excursionists were received by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Ventris, and Mr. G. B. Collins, who gave much valuable information, the Rev. W. Iago making an explanatory statement in detail concerning this well-restored building. Special attention was called to the fact that the altar was the original altar stone found in the church by the late rector, Dr. Walker, and by him replaced in its position. Three of the five crosses are distinctly to be seen. A cross in the churchyard, and a very much defaced inscribed stone in a garden adjoining, were next cursorily inspected, and then they for the Red Lion, where Mr. Polkinhorne—antiquary as well as host—had prepared a capital lunch. Cornish hills had given Cornish appetites, and the business of the table was for the time the all-absorbing topic. Even of luncheon, however, there is an end, and a little talking succeeded, Dr. Iago, Sir Edward Smirke, Dr. Barham, the Revs. Messrs. Ventris and Iago, Mr. N. Whitley, and Mr. G. B. Collins, being among the speakers. Thanks were heartily voted to the good people of St. Columb, so well represented that day, and all prosperity wished to the Institution.

The next stage was a delightful drive through the lovely grounds of Carnanton, and down the picturesque vale of Lanherne, whose beauties have been so well sung by Mr. H. S. Stokes. For miles the road is shaded by high-reaching far-spreading trees, the shade whereof was most grateful, and the branches of which the more elevated of the party—the bussites—found an interesting and exciting occupation in learning how to "dodge." The village of Mawgan has several attractions. There is the recently-restored church, with its fine Arundel brasses. There is likewise the ancient house of the Arundels hard by, since 1794 the home of the Theresian Carmelite nuns, who left Antwerp in consequence of revolutionary troubles. The

church was first examined under the direction of the Rev. W. Iago, and then the elaborate Gothic cross in the churchyard. This cross stands on a base, the shaft is hexagonal, the head four-sided, with cusped and crocketed recesses or niches containing figures. In two of these are mitred personages, each holding a pastoral staff in the left hand. On one face is sculptured God the Father, holding the crucifixion before him. On the other face is a group, which Mr. Iago suggested really represented the Annunciation. In this view Sir E. Smirke unhesitatingly concurred. Two other objects in the churchyard also attracted attention: the vault in which the remains of the late Mr. Humphry Will-yams were recently deposited—its entrance hung with flowers—and the rude monument which describes how, six-and-twenty years ago, a boat came to shore at Mawgan containing the dreadful freight of ten frozen sailors. Above their resting-place is fixed the stern-board of the boat recording this fact. At the nunnery the excursionists were courteously received by the resident priest, who conducted them over the garden and chapel. The garden contains a notable Saxon cross, brought from Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinear, with an inscription which has hitherto defied interpretation. The letters are clearly cut enough, but their meaning is quite another matter. The chapel contains a fine painting of the flagellation of our Lord, attributed to Rubens; and in the vestry adjoining were seen some magnificent vestments made by Lady Lovel, the founder of the order; and the skull of Cuthbert Mayne, a giant, who was quartered at Launceston in the sixteenth century, and whose head was set upon a pole at Wade-bridge. Before the altar perpetually burns a silver lamp, containing a flame that has not been extinguished for centuries.

Another drive of several miles, under the guidance of Mr. W. Michell, and Ryalton was reached. This was one of the paramount manors of Domesday, and was given by one of the Earls of Cornwall to the prior and canons of Bodmin. Thomas Vivian, the last prior of Bodmin (titular bishop of Megara), whose remains rest under the high tomb in Bodmin church, rebuilt most of the house, and some interesting portions of his work yet remain, including his room, in the window of which appear the letters T. V., and a shield of arms, three fishes nauriant. The dungeon is likewise intact, and was visited. Never before was there seen such a rush to gaol. From these remains some idea could be formed of Ryalton in its glory. The principal entrance was through three large gateways, leading into three courts, the walls were enriched with figures and proudly embattled. The perspective view through the pointed arches was very imposing. Over the grand entrance gateway was cut the name of the house, RIALTOUN, and the words, "T. V. Prior, hoc fecit." In one of the spandrels was the shield of France and England, quarterly, supported by angels; on the other spandril the Priory arms, similarly supported, and the motto, *Sit laus Deo*. On another arch the shields displayed the following bearings:—"A cross flory crowned and resting on an orb," with the word "Edgarus;" a sword and crown, crossed by a buglehorn, the words, "St. Petroc, T. V.," supporters, a stag and dog. The property, after the Dissolution, descended to Munday, afterwards to Baron Godolphin, of Rialton, and eventually to the Duke of Leeds. It now belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. The carved shields, &c., with the inscriptions, &c., still remain. Some of the former are built into the new farm-house. An interesting inscribed stone is also built into the wall of one of the farm buildings. These letters and dashes are clearly distinguishable, subject to corrected reading—

BONEMIMOR—
ILL—TRIBVN—

Lysons and C. S. Gilbert have figured and described the stone—the former incorrectly. A good drawing of it, by Miss A. Shilson, appeared in the *Illum Anastatic Society's*

Volume, for 1871. Part of an old font, built into a wall, was pointed out to some of the visitors. At Ryalton, the party had been met by the Rev. Mr. Chudleigh, who, after Mr. Iago had explained the remains at Ryalton, did the honours of his church at St. Columb Minor. The fabric possesses a very fine tower, but the interior requires restoration.

After duly inspecting the church, the party proceeded in their carriages to Newquay, the resting-place for the night. Here tea was provided in the National School-room; soon after which the excursionists retired to their respective lodgings.

The start on Tuesday was made at nine o'clock, but early birds, who had nothing else to do before breakfast, had previously visited the Towan Head and Fistral Bay.

Very much more auspicious for a visit to Trevelgue Barrows was this morning than that wet and stormy day upon which Mr. W. C. Borlase commenced his investigations there. A glorious view was had for miles up and down the coast and far away over the Atlantic, dotted with stately ships and tiny boats. The barrows occupy a position on the summit of the highest portion of the cliff. The remarkable features about them are—1. That their bases are connected on the northern side by a semi-circular bank. 2. That the western one is almost entirely composed of earth burnt as red as brick. 3. That they both contain megalithic chambers. 4. That in the eastern one a contracted skeleton was found, together with a beautifully-formed miniature stone hatchet or axe-hammer. The barrows were closely inspected, and the discoveries of Mr. Borlase duly admired, even by the most unarchæological. Standing upon the top of the grand dolmen of the western tumulus, Mr. Borlase described with admirable precision and fulness the circumstances under which he literally unearthed these—so far as Cornwall is concerned—unique memorials. The stone hammer which was found in the eastern barrow was exhibited; Mr. Borlase likewise explained that the three pits in the kist had been made under his direction, and that the matter found in them had been washed down by the rains. It is to be regretted, however, that the top stone was not raised to get into the kist instead of breaking one of the side stones, and causing a sort of modern *tolmân* entrance. The barrows were voted the lion of the expedition; and an interesting memorial of the visit secured, excellent photographs of the party skillfully grouped in and on the barrow being taken by Mr. May, of Plymouth. A full account of the explorations in the barrows, and of the extraordinary find—the most important ever made in the county—will appear in Mr. Borlase's forthcoming work, "*Nænia Cornubiæ*," which we are fully assured will do honour to the distinguished name which it bears.

The remains of these formidable fortifications at Trevelgue Head were next closely inspected, and the ancient eating place of our British forefathers—discovered originally by Mr. Nicholls—pointed out. It contains shells, charred matter and bones; among the latter those of *bos longifrons*. To the castle as well as to the barrows above, Mr. W. C. Borlase acted as *cicerone*. Attention was called by him to a remarkable flint "chipping-place" at the point of the island, and a number of flints found of the palæolithic type. Mr. Nicholas Whitley, who has directed much attention to the subject, subsequently expressed his opinion that these, as others of which he has written, were not the result of man's handiwork, but were the product of natural causes, and carried to the place where they were found by the northern drift. The caverns, chief among them the cathedral, were duly inspected before the party again took vehicle, and an enjoyable stroll had upon the sands.

St. Cubert was the next stage. Here, in the western side of the church tower, is embedded a fine early inscribed stone. The material is very hard and fine-grained, and the inscription seems to have sustained little injury. It reads off easily—*CONETOCI FILI TEGERNO MALI*. Dr. Barham

gave an explanation of this most interesting memorial; and after a visit to the church, over which they were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hosken, an adjournment was made to lunch, laid in the school-room, by this time thoroughly welcome. Thanks were duly accorded to Mrs. and Mr. Hosken for their hearty reception.

The old church of St. Perran was to have been visited, but time did not permit; and after lunch the excursionists made their way to the workings on the Great Perran iron lode, carried on by the Cornwall Mineral Company at Duchy and Peru, and Treamble. At the latter place the iron lode is 60 feet wide, and has a parallel leaden lode of 4 feet. The iron is worked by an open quarry. At the mine refreshments had been provided by Mr. Roebuck, through Captain Davis, his representative, who was thanked on the motion of Mr. Kemfry.

The fine old monument of ancient Cornwall and Cornubian mediæval life, known as Perran Round, was inspected under the supervision of Dr. Bannister, who explained that it was one of the places in which miracle-plays had been performed, and of which the common name in Cornish was *Plain-an-gwarry*. Time, however, did not admit of a long stay. The attractions of West Chiverton lead mine still loomed in the far distance, not the least of which was the dinner, which was to be provided in the Account House. So a start was again made, and on arriving at the mine, the operations carried on there having been explained, the entire company gladly sat down to partake of the refreshments provided. Thanks were subsequently voted to all who had in any way contributed to the success of the excursion, and the whole party soon afterwards separated and returned to Truro or to Bodmin, well pleased with the result of their two days' wanderings, both in a social and archæological point of view.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND PRE-HISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON Thursday, the 22nd ultimo, the Bourgmestre and the Echevins of Brussels met in the Hall of Christ, whence they proceeded to the grand Gothic Hall, in the noble Hotel de Ville. There M. Orts (chief echevin), in a very terse and appropriate speech, welcomed the *savants* of Europe and America to Belgium; to which M. Worsæ, on the part of the members and the visitors, neatly replied, thanking the Bourgmestre and the Echevins for their reception, and wishing that glory, prosperity, and progress would long be the lot of the fine and hospitable city of Brussels.

After this interchange of courtesies, all parties partook of a splendid collation in the Gothic Hall.

In the afternoon the sitting for the transaction of business commenced in the Grand Hall of the Ducal Palace, his Majesty the King being present, attended by M. Delcour, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Guillaume, the Minister of War. In the Diplomatic Gallery were M. Picard, Minister from France, and S. Lumley, Esq., the English Ambassador. As the King entered, the band of the Guides played "*La Brabançonne*." A great deal of preliminary work was then got through, and the venerable president, M. D'Omalius D'Hallo, aged eighty-nine, gave the first discourse. He was followed by M. Dupont, who dwelt especially upon the late discoveries which irrefragably proved the very early appearance of man in the valleys of Belgium during the Quaternian epoch. Geological discoveries have also confirmed that they were troglodytes, even as Mr. Dunkin in England has shown, in his description of the plateau between the Crays and Dartford.

Afterwards, the members were invited by the Cercle Artistique to an evening party and concert in the Wauxhall.

Next morning, a long discussion took place in the Ducal Palace, upon the antiquity of the pre-historic people, which was in the afternoon resumed by a discussion as to the manners and industries of the men who inhabited during the Quaternian epoch the Belgian caverns, and as to the analogy

of their occupations with those of the troglodytes in other parts of Europe, and with savages of the present day.

The following morning, at the early hour of seven, a large party met at the Luxembourg station, for an excursion to the Valley of the Lesse, to explore those early abodes of man, the subterranean caves of Pont-à-Lesse, la Nautelle, Chaleux, Furfooz, and Balleux. After a rapid run of nearly three hours, Dinant was reached. As each lady archaeologist descended from her carriage, a charming bouquet was handed to her by the young ladies of the town, headed by the mayor's daughter, clothed in white. The burgomestre and all the officials of the district in full costume, with their official scarves of red, black, and yellow, were assembled on the platform, and before them large tables, running the whole length of the station, all covered with edibles and drinkables. After an eloquent welcome from the Echevin (M. Bordart), and a terse but brief reply, the hungry and impatient archaeologists fell to, and in an incredibly short time the collation disappeared, for the long ride had given every one a good appetite. Then the bugle sounded, and away helter-skelter over tables, chairs, and passengers, *impedimenta* scammed the *savants*, to seize seats in the multitudinous array of vehicles ranged in line below. There was every style of carriage, some of very archaeological character, probably dating from the time of the First Napoleon, others of even the present day; for as the archaeologists had mustered so strongly the district had been considerably taxed. Some of the carriages had five horses, others four, and so on.* The whole population of the locality had turned out to gaze at the almost interminable procession; and every house was decorated with flags to the edge of the river Meuse. Even from the top of a diligence, in the *coupe*, flaunted eight flags of red, yellow, and black, and around the top of which was a linen cornice, painted emblematically for the occasion. Again the bugler sounded, and away we dashed under the command of a fine young man, in the whitest of the white trousers, very highly starched, and shiny as a heron's wing. Right through the pass of the Bayardian rock we boldly forced our way, without the disasters which befel Louis XIV., when he stormed the place and left in it that pious lady of his, Madame de Maintenon. Then we entered the valley of the Lesse, and we were in the wilds and amongst the mighty mountains of this wondrous district, which combines the wanderings of the Wye, the charms of the Dove and the lake district, with the scenery of Scotland. No roads existed here, and soon we reached the Trou Magrite, a cave midway up a mountain—this is as nearly like the cave at the foot of Blackheath-hill, which has been so often described, and, by-the-bye, it is nearly the same size. Now came the difficulties of our Livingstonian progress; after rejoining our carriages, on dashed our leader to the first ford. For the Lesse is a very rapid and wide river, and as translucent as a Welsh one, and extraordinarily full of trout; but for sinuosities it is simply Satanic, as more than half our body felt to their sorrow. The first two carriages boldly plunged into the waves, and bravely stormed the opposite shore; the next to face the danger was a diligence with three horses. When in the centre, one of the horses refused to budge an inch. All sorts of persuasive appliances were tried, but in the mean time three more vehicles were in the river, and all the horses began kicking and plunging, and splashing the water far and near. Many gentlemen jumped into the water; others tucked up their pantaloons, and, taking off their boots and shoes, proceeded to wade through, but when they reached the centre of the cold stream, they found it deep enough and strong enough to lift them off their feet, which, by-the-bye, were being severely lacerated through the sharp cutting silex at the bottom. Nothing but laughter, however, and bravos welcomed the *savant* pioneers of science when with sore toes

they reached the shore. At length, a pair of strong Flemish horses were taken from another carriage, and, with a fresh driver, the first cause of difficulty and danger was dragged from the river-bed. After this episode every carriage was with much trouble got across. The passage of this Beresina took an hour; a bare ten minutes' drive across fields, and then another ford, and the same resistance on the part of the horses and the same difficulties with the archaeologists; but here, however, the rocks were so close together as not only to appear dangerous, but to be really so. Another five minutes, and the third ford was reached in an open field, and the river, if anything, running swifter. In the tenth carriage that stuck in the river was seated M. Ernest Picard, the French Minister, in company with Dr. Broca and some eminent Frenchmen, and here in the middle of the river the horses kicked so violently as to break the traces. For a quarter of an hour the Minister sat in the vehicle, and then up drove in his own carriage Mr. Saville Lumley, our English Minister, who, catching sight of his diplomatic comrade in grief, burst involuntarily into a hearty laugh. M. Picard joined in the merriment raised in his behalf, and gaily saluted his hand; but he ought to be savage in his heart to receive another blow from *la perfide Albion*. In all, five fords were crossed before we reached the plain whereon the Burgomaster of Furfooz was waiting to welcome us and give us a capital collation. The lofty mountains clothed with trees to their summit on three sides formed a most sylvan scene, whilst on the fourth side it was all bare rock, on the top of which appeared the feminine population of Furfooz. Salutes from twelve cannon were continually being fired from the heights of this natural amphitheatre.

After this entertainment had been enjoyed, the archaeologists had to cross the river again; but here a miserable little punt and a springless country cart had been procured for their transit. Some preferred one, and some the other. At length nearly all the party had crossed, and the caves, which were of the mammothian epoch, were explored. Traces of men and remains of the monsters of the past were plainly visible. But now came the return passage. Many a punt and cart-load were safely carried over; till one punt, overloaded, which contained the aged president M. d'Omalus D'Hallo, M. l'Avocat Demeur, M. Devergines, the French Ambassador, and, as it was requisite for the honour of England that she should have a representative in Belgian waters, Fate selected Mr. Frank, of the British Museum, for that piece of luck. Then, too, that the fair sex should not appear to be neglected, Mademoiselle Clémence Royer, a famous advocate and speaker on the rights of women, was included in the doomed freight. Hardly had the frail craft left the shore when a sudden pressure on one side overbalanced it, and the learned *savants* found themselves face downwards in the chilly waters of the Lesse. Plenty of assistance being at hand, the swimmers were soon extricated. The poor young lady went off to a neighbouring field, and there disrobing herself behind a tree, had her clothes dried in the hot sun. Twice more had fords to be crossed, and then the lofty mountain near the Château de Valzin ascended, until we arrived at Furfooz village, where another salute was fired. Two triumphal arches had been erected by the inhabitants; on the second of which was inscribed, *Honneur à la Science! Vive le Congrès Pré-historique!* By the high road we returned to Dinant, where the corporation had provided for the jaded yet jolly vagrants a capital dinner. After the usual speech-making, the bugle sounded to the train; but as the military officials had not had an opportunity of assisting in the hospitable offices of the municipality, they had prepared a grand surprise by illuminating the citadel. From every battlement of its historic tower glowed for half a mile masses of flame. The appearance was singularly fine. At midnight Brussels was reached.

* A Belgian paper states that there were "La patache, la carriole, la diligence, l'omnibus, la cabriolet, le tilbury, la caleche, la vigilante, &c."

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE nineteenth meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, ult., at Trowbridge, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Penruddocke. The committee were able to report that the works on the premises in Devizes, which were taken as a museum, were so far complete that it was expected the society's collection would soon be deposited there. Satisfaction was expressed at the preservation of the unique Anglo-Saxon church at Bradford-on-Avon, in which the society had a special interest. The president's address was mainly devoted to the archaeology of the Trowbridge district.

Mr. W. Ravenhill read a paper on "Walter Long, of Whaddon," the friend and fellow-prisoner of Sir John Eliot in the Civil War. The Rev. W. H. Jones read a paper on the "Early History of Trowbridge." At the dinner, Professor Donaldson responded to the toast of "The Visitors," and referring to the society's museum at Devizes, he said he was of opinion that there was a great deficiency in the country of buildings of that kind. He thought there ought to be in every county some central place in which there should be a due representation in every respect, in regard to the arts, sciences, literature, and antiquities of the county. If they went abroad, to France or Italy, they found a civilizing power in the districts which was of great importance, in the form of museums, for the superior education of the people, schools in which the people were well educated; but above all there was a museum or gallery in which antiquities were collected, where there was also a good library, and a room dedicated entirely to the productions of the artisans of the county in which the museum was situate. Nothing could be more instructive or interesting than to go through such museums, and they could not fail to be a great stimulant to the youth of the country as they inspected the work of their clever fellows in the district.

At the *conversazione* papers were read on "The White Horses of Wiltshire and its Neighbourhood," on "Southwick Court," and on "The Geology of the District."

On Thursday, visits were made to most of the places mentioned in the president's address; and at the evening meeting, papers were read on "Rood Ashton," "Querns," and "Remains Found in the Wiltshire Barrows."

On Friday, the first visit was to the church of Westwood, which was explained by the Rev. Prebendary Jones; and afterwards the old Manor House was examined. The party then went to Bradford-on-Avon, to Kingston House, and the Saxon Church, the Priory, and South Wraxhall. In the latter place Mr. Penruddocke resigned his presidency, having held it for three years. In taking leave he said he believed that the people of Wilts contributed more to the progress of archaeology than any other county in England. He was even doubtful if the meetings of the great societies had been better attended than their own; while the papers that had been read were characterized by ability and abundance of matter. He was quite sure they might be proud of their society and the members who contributed to its support.

With the customary votes of thanks, the meeting terminated.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting will be held at Taunton, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, under the presidency of Mr. W. A. Sanford. After the president's address, Mr. G. T. Clark will read a paper on "Taunton Castle." The castle, churches, and other places of antiquarian and historical interest in Taunton, will then be visited; and in the evening there will be a meeting for papers. On Wednesday there will be an excursion, embracing Cheddon, Hestercombe, Kingston, Norton Church and Camp, Bishops Hull, Rams-horn Bridge, and Trull; and on Thursday the excursion will embrace Bathpool by the old road, West Monkton, Creech, North Curry, Hatch

Beauchamp (if possible), Thornfalcon, and Ruishton. A third excursion is proposed to take place on Friday, embracing Orchard Portman, Thurlbeer, Staple Fitzpaine, Curland, and the Camp of Castle Neroche.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

THE AFRICAN LAKES AND THE NILE, IN A MÆDÆVAL ATLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—When out at Lord Gage's house, at Isle Park last Saturday, with the excursion party from Brighton, we were shown a beautiful specimen of a mediæval atlas. It bore the name of Gerard Mercator, and was dedicated to the Duke of Clives and Mistenbury about the year 1585, and was handsomely illuminated, and richly bound.

The subject, however, of special interest in it desired to be conveyed by this communication, was the course of the river Nile given in the map of Africa.

To begin from Egypt, this river in the last half of its course is delineated as having a western affluent coming from inner Ethiopia (the Bahr El Cyazel ?); and farther south, eastern ones from Abyssinia (the blue Nile ?) and others. In the first half again, the main stream corresponding to the White Nile, is formed by the union of two other branches at about 2° north of the equator, coming from the S.W. and S.E. respectively.

Each of these branches are made to arise from a large lake situate S. of the equator.

The eastern one appears to extend in length from 5° to 10° S. lat., and from 60° to 63° E. long. in breadth. This longitude, it may be observed, is not dated from the Greenwich meridian, but from some line in the Atlantic ocean farther west. The western lake again lies between 8° and 12° S. lat. in length, and from 51° to 56° E. long. in breadth.

In each the Nile departs out of its northern ends, and entering them are numerous affluents all round.

The eastern lake seems to be designated Zanan, and the western Zaire Lac, which is also marked as containing Tritoner et Sirenes. Curiously enough, out of this lake, on its western side, is made to arise the Zaire river, or Congo, going to the west coast of Africa, a mode of origin believed to be irreconcilable with the existence of another outlet elsewhere. There are figures of other lakes scattered about the interior of the continent, but they appear unconnected with the branches of the Nile. There would be, further, also much of interest in the maps of other countries in this atlas for the inspection of those curious in ancient views of geography. We were informed also, that there was another copy of the book in the library of the British Museum. It is entitled "Gallia Tabula Geographica, per Gerardum Mercutorem, Illustrissimi Ducis Julii Clinia Montis," &c. "Comographum, Duysturgi Clireorum Editæ," &c. "Cum Gratio et privilegio CIO. IO. LXXIV."

Brighton, August 18, 1872.

W. J. BLACK, F.A.S.

Mem.—It would be interesting to ascertain at about what period these lakes began to be omitted from editions of maps or atlases published subsequent to Mercator's, and to learn the reasons why our forefathers objected to their appearance in maps of Africa.

DISCOVERY AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SIR,—Some few of your readers are not aware, perhaps that a discovery has lately been made at Westminster Abbey which has solved an important archaeological query of long

standing. Happening to be at the Abbey a short time since, I was fortunate enough to gain the favour of Mr. Berringham, one of the officials, from whom I gleaned this information, which, though scanty, may be highly interesting.

A few months previously, many of the royal tombs underwent the process of cleaning, amongst them being that of Henry III. On removing the metal effigy from off the same, the coffin of this monarch was seen in the sarcophagus beneath, directly under the table of the effigy (which is a beautiful specimen of pounced work of diaper design), covered with a pall of the richest material. Of course, all present were greatly surprised, for up to this time, the lower portion of the tomb was supposed to be the place of interment, and a certain antiquary had ventured to assert it as a positive fact. Happily, however, all doubts thereon are now dispelled. But while this discovery has revealed much that is of undoubted interest, it is to be regretted that a further investigation was not made, for the Abbey architect, Sir G. G. Scott, "actuated by feelings of extreme delicacy," would not so much as allow the pall to be removed, which possibly covers some inscription valuable alike to the historian and antiquary.

The tomb is now sealed up, perhaps never to be opened again in our time. May be, at some future period, another similar discovery will call for deep and diligent research. This statement acquires additional interest, when we recollect that when the 16th of next November comes round, exactly six hundred years will have passed away since this ill-fated king was laid within this once magnificent tomb, which, though dismantled of its richest ornaments, is still the admiration of all beholders, and, next to the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor, ranks foremost in the long line of ancient sepulchres encircling it.

A. M.

6, St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, Aug. 29.

IRISH RELICS.

SIR,—The *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 22, p. 230, contains an engraving of a cromlech, one stone on three, which I saw in the year 1869, near Dundalk. The covering stone measures 12 feet in length, and 6 feet in breadth. The under part of this stone is high enough from the ground for a person to stand under it. See Wright's "Louthiana," for similar relics. Near these stones, known as the "Giant's Load," is a parallelogram of stones, with a covering stone at one end, known as the "Giant's Grave." It is about 7 yards long and 2 broad. The covering stone is about 18 inches from the ground. This work, vol. 23, contains an engraving of a temple or theatre "on the planes of Ballynanaty, near Dundalk," now destroyed. It seems to have been composed of an oval embankment, with ten stones pitched on it, at intervals, and of an inner embankment with smaller stones placed on it. Within are two circles, one within the other, on which stones were also placed. An oval-shaped depression in a field near the railway shows the site of this monument. I discovered about two miles N.W. of Dundalk a kist vaen, on a hill, now used as a cattle-shed.

London.

CHRISTOPHER COOKE.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF CHURCH BELLS.

SIR,—There are many of your readers, doubtless, who are interested in the study of the archaeology of church bells. But in this pursuit, even more than in other antiquarian researches, the most scrupulous accuracy is required. This ought to be obvious, and yet we find Mr. Jewitt, a well-known antiquary, in his introductory remarks to articles on church bells of Derbyshire, asking his friends to send "rubblings, drawings, or casts of any marks or ornaments" upon them. Now, for practical purposes "rubblings" are of very little use, and "drawings" positively beneath contempt. How is accuracy to be expected if these are trusted to? This is merely an instance of what happens when so important a work as bell-archæology is not taken in hand by a properly

constituted society. No doubt Mr. Jewitt and others, who trust to "rubblings and drawings sent by friends," are perfectly aware that such things are rather "broken reeds" on which to lean, but they either lack the time or the money to visit personally every bell, and carefully to take "squeezes" of the stamps, and in many counties no competent man could be found for the work. Now, if there was a society of bell-archæology, these difficulties would be removed. The engrossing study of bells is gaining ground every day, and the subscriptions would soon pay, or help to pay, the expenses of antiquaries engaged in thoroughly and accurately examining bells. Then by degrees other counties might be searched, and, if necessary, a clever bell-archæologist sent for that purpose by the society. After England had been completely ransacked, the funds and time of the society would be fully employed in collecting, reproducing, and, perhaps, translating works "De Campanis." I hope this suggestion will lead to some results, and not be regarded as a wild and vague idea. Nearly all enthusiasts about bells, having a true antiquarian thirst for knowledge and love of accuracy, must agree that such a society would be a great benefit, as it is too extensive a subject to receive proper attention from local archæological societies. Any way, an attempt might be made.

M. BROOKSBANK.

The Bailey, Durham, Aug. 26.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

SIR,—Since the publication of Mr. Justin Simpson's List of the Lincolnshire Series of Tradesmen's 17th Century Tokens, I have obtained two, not included therein, particulars of which, perhaps, may be interesting to your subscribers, viz.:

Obv. NATH. GARTHWAITHE = The Mercers' Arms } = ½d.
Rev. IN GRANTHAM = N. M. G.
Obv. WILL. CARRE SADDLER = The Saddlers' Arms } = ½d.
Rev. IN HOLBEACH 1666 = W. C.

I have also a variety of the 119 in the above list, reading—

Obv. SAMUEL ASTRUP = The Mercers' Arms.

Rev. OF LINCOLNE = S. A.

Making three varieties of farthings issued by that individual.

Had I known of the existence of the above prior to the publication of Mr. Simpson's work, it would have afforded me great pleasure to have informed him of them.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

45, Arlington Square, Islington, Aug. 26.

P.S.—Referring to your Review, I may also say that I have one of "Thomas Lowther, of Burton-upon-Stather," as described in the above list. No. 41.

QUERY.

SIR,—In the borough town of Maldon, Essex, there exists a portion of an old monastery for Carmelite friars, founded about the year 1291; I wish to know whether there is any account of this building; and, if so, where it can be obtained? Any reader of the *Antiquary* assisting me in this little matter will confer a favour on

SYDNEY GRANT.

87, Robert-street, Chelsea, Aug. 14.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—EDMUND KELL, in our next.—F. E. S. will receive due attention.—W. W., with thanks.—Other communications are in type, but deferred through want of space.

THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A beautifully painted harpsichord, made by "Pascal Taskin, à Paris, 1774," has been lent for exhibition by the Viscount Powerscourt, at the suggestion of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he recently visited Ireland. The inside and outside of the base are covered with oil paintings of landscapes, &c., of a finish and delicacy equal to those of many of the old Dutch pictures.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

A PLEA FOR CÆSAR'S CAMP, AT WIMBLEDON.

UNLESS strenuous and effective efforts be immediately taken to rescue from threatened destruction the ancient Celtic earthwork known as Cæsar's Camp, adjoining Wimbledon Common, archaeologists will perpetually have to lament the loss of this highly interesting historical memorial. We have just visited this venerable vestige of antiquity, and while deeply impressed by the scenes vividly recalled to the mind on witnessing so perfect and eloquent a record of the conflicts of our remote ancestors, we were pained to see the ample preparations for its prompt and complete obliteration. Already wagon-loads of stakes lie piled on the outer margin of the vallum, intended to partition this rare earthwork into building plots; indeed, a barbaric fence now remorselessly stretches across the Camp, indicating the track of a projected roadway, which, if carried through, will utterly ruin the fortification.

The commanding elevation and peculiar picturesque quality of the spot, its fine salubrity, and its nearness to London, bordering on the metropolitan Common, where our modern defenders annually meet in friendly contests for prizes by the rifle, are attributes which sufficiently plead for its preservation to ourselves and posterity; but the deep interest attaching to Cæsar's Camp through the associations of nearly twenty centuries, is the supreme reason why the violating hand of the spoiler should be withheld therefrom. To permit so unnecessary and unjustifiable an act of vandalism would bring upon us present shame and future reproach, and no greater anachronism could be committed than in the wanton ruin of such really unique remains, in an age when "restorations" have almost become a rage, and when archaeologists are being everywhere loudly welcomed.

It is, however, satisfactory to know that the preparatory acts of destruction against which we write, have justly awakened severe condemnation, and aroused worthy endeavours to avert an evil, the permission of which would create a lasting stigma. The Rev. EDMUND KELL, F.S.A., who first called our attention to the spoliation, and whose letter appeared in the *Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 180, is working energetically on behalf of the preservation of Cæsar's Camp, in which kindly labour he is well assisted by W. H. PEEK, Esq., M.P. for Surrey, and other spirited antiquaries. It is also gratifying to learn, from the *Hampshire Independent*, that at the council meeting of the South of England Literary and Philosophical Society, held at the Hartley Institute, Southampton, on the 7th instant, the following resolution was proposed by the President, R. LEGG, Esq., seconded by Dr. BOND, and carried unanimously:—

"That the council of this society expresses its deep regret at the proposed destruction of the ancient Celtic fortification on Wimbledon Common, popularly known as Cæsar's Camp, and cordially sympathises with those gentlemen who are exerting themselves to preserve a site so interesting to the historian, and so long valued as a resort for the health and recreation of the community."

It was further proposed by the Rev. EDMUND KELL, seconded by Mr. F. CHURTON, and carried unanimously:—

"That the council of the society, regarding the national monuments of the country as promotive of the instruction and rational enjoyment of the people, earnestly desires that the Legislature would enact a suitable measure to prevent their reckless destruction, and yields its support to Sir John Lubbock's proposed 'National Monuments Bill,' to be introduced by him in the next session of Parliament."

The site of Cæsar's Camp, it appears, is the private property of J. S. W. DRAX, Esq., M.P., who is about building villas thereon, but who, we understand, is willing to sell this portion of his estate to the Government, or to any gentlemen publicly appointed as trustees to hold the earth-work intact, in perpetuity. The price demanded for the ground is, we believe, about 2000*l.*, a really small sum for so important an object. What is now necessary to be done at once, is that the Society of Antiquaries, supported by the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Archaeological Association, and other kindred bodies, should collectively urge the Government instantly to convert this national memorial of the past into national property for ever. Failing in this endeavour, although it is hard to conceive of a Cabinet refusing to comply to so proper a claim on the Treasury, a successful appeal might then be made to the public, amongst whom there are a sufficient number of persons who respect antiquity and value its teachings, to subscribe enough money to buy Cæsar's Camp ten times over.

As the ravages of time and the imperative necessities of the age are rapidly removing from us the evidences of the past, it behoves us to conserve all that we possibly can from decay and destruction. Let us, then, hope that the needless and wilful spoiling of Cæsar's Camp will be averted, and that the revered spot, so precious to the historian, so inspiring to the poet, and so delightful to the lover of nature, will be yet preserved to us, and afford for centuries to come, pleasure and recreation to the town-worm, and silently give its manifold teachings to the pilgrim student.

TEMPORARY LOCAL MUSEUMS.

THE annual meetings of archaeological and kindred societies recently held in several provincial towns, not a tithe of whose interesting proceedings could be reported in these pages, have proved very cheering to the archaeologist and the antiquary, on account of the hearty welcome they have everywhere received, and from the number and distinguished character of the persons by whom these social and intellectual gatherings have been honoured. One feature worthy of special notice which has marked them, is the temporary formation of local museums wherever these learned bodies

have met. Now, nothing can better assist in awakening and encouraging antiquarian studies than the collecting together of antiquities and natural and artificial curiosities, because the observers of them find therein much to arrest their attention and excite reflection; but, in order that the utmost benefit should be derived from these useful loan collections, the objects exhibited ought to possess, as far as possible, a local interest. It has been charged against certain permanent provincial museums, and with much justice, that the mass of their contents lack this important characteristic, and consequently do not yield the instruction and pleasure which they might otherwise bestow. Were it necessary we could mention a few instances where such want of home associations in the objects shown is the case. It is therefore highly satisfactory to be able to speak with commendation of the temporary local museum, formed in the Shire Hall, at Brecon, and opened to the public during the week the Cambrian Archæological Association held its annual meeting in that town.

Amongst the paintings exhibited were a few portraits of Brecknockshire celebrities; and the drawings and engravings included several views and portraits of local worthies. Amongst the antiquities brought together for the occasion, were many of great interest, as being purely connected with the county or Principality. Thus, Mr. BROUGHTON lent a case of unique coins struck at the mint established in the castle of Aberystwith, by Charles I., during the Parliamentary war, the silver of which coinage was obtained from the Goggerdian mine. In the valuable library temporarily collected were a number of old books, periodicals, and many rare volumes of Welsh county histories, considerably lent by JOSEPH JOSEPH, Esq., F.S.A., treasurer of the association, and who was the principal contributor in this department. Sir JOSEPH BAILEY, Bart., M.P., the president, also exhibited some good specimens of ancient arms and armour, and a very rare copy of the first edition of Shakespeare. The curators deserve praise for their perseverance and good judgment in inducing their neighbours to lend so liberally to the museum what was so conducive to its success and lasting influence; and it would be well if curators generally, for the future, improved upon the example shown at the Cambrian Archæological meeting. In private hands there is an abundance of materials which would illustrate local history, and which the possessors would most willingly lend for public examination. Were this principle of selection more acted upon, we should soon have local history better understood, and our large store of national knowledge corrected and vastly increased.

PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.

WE are indebted to the following timely communication on this subject to the Rev. EDMUND KELL, F.S.A., of Southampton, who justly remarks:—"Whilst public attention is being directed to the threatened attacks, on what may justly be called national antiquities, such as Cæsar's Camp, Wimbledon, by private individuals, who, unfortunately for the country, have come into possession of them; and

whilst the Government continues blind to the duty of bringing in an Act of the Legislature to prevent that wanton destruction of the materials of history, we may attend, with advantage, to the suggestions of the editor of the *South Pacific Times*, in connection with the archæology of Peru, as to the best mode of preserving its national antiquities. The whole article is replete with information, and what is being accomplished by Professor Agassiz for the preservation of Peruvian antiquities."

"*La Republica*, of the 17th instant, has an interesting article on 'Antiquities,' in which it calls public attention to the important matter of studying the archæology of Peru. 'The most glorious part of our history,' it says, 'is doubtless that anterior to the colonial epoch, and about which period we possess few data, on account of the paucity of interest inspired amongst our native writers and with the Government. From such a carelessness it results that foreigners know more of our ancient history than we ourselves. The Huacas of the Incas, within which are hidden precious treasures for the studios, are gradually crumbling away without any person making an inquiry into their contents. Only the searchers seeking gold explore, whilst they reject the multitude of art-treasures and objects of curiosity to be found.

"Similar carelessness is exercised with reference to documents treating of times before the Independence days. Without understanding their merit they are sold to costermongers, or allowed to rot under the action of moths and time. We have instances in all our libraries, from the highest down to those of the convents, and many private ones besides.

"Meantime we want a history, let it be one of however medium a performance for lack of elements to compile it, without errors or omissions. To gather all these elements that are being dispersed, and publish them as bases of a great work, is what ought to be done, and belongs to the mission of the present generation. History exacts before all other things the aid of archæology and bibliography, particularly in countries like Peru, where the darkness of early ages is joined to the disorder of the colonial epoch.

"It would be advisable that the Supreme Government should foster and protect the taste for studies of this class. The required expenses are insignificant compared to the results. There is not a road, city, nor town in Peru, in which there does not exist monumental ruins. We are ignorant of the Inca civilization, when the remains of the old Imperial dynasty are presented to us in the past.

"Our indolence notably contrasts with the observing spirit of the foreigner, who comes from long distances to explore our territory. His endeavours are duly recompensed. The work of Markham, "*Cuzco and Lima*," enjoys an almost universal reputation through its erudite observations: a clever North American writer, Mr. Squier, has published in the United States and in Europe a series of articles about the ancient Peruvian monuments, which have brought him high compliments from many literary and scientific societies; and the celebrated Professor Agassiz has collected a large quantity of inestimable Incarial works of art to show them to the European public.

"Why continue? Have we not seen Professor Agassiz surrounded with labourers, and in company with his wife, in the ruins of Pachacamac, removing bodies, and accumulating objects, that if worth little in a material point of view, serve as so many lights to guide us in the study of a glorious epoch. Honourable will it be for Peru to unite such things as these in a national museum.

"With this object we suggest to the Government:—
"1st. That in every future railway contract shall be imposed on the contractors the obligation to bring to certain persons appointed by Government, works of art, monuments,

tures, and all curious objects of antiquity in general that may be found during the progress of the works.

"2nd. The organization of a public museum, appointing intelligent employés, who will be obliged to write a memoir on each of the subjects intrusted to them.

"3rd. To help persons who may desire to remove Huacas, under certain conditions, that will obviate the complete ruin of such monuments, giving them premiums in proportion to the objects they may collect, and appointing qualified persons for this examination.

"4th. To promote *réunions* between those who possess antiquities and historical documents of Peru, or who desire to write on their importance. The Government premium to the best writers and explorers will serve to stimulate many to the cultivation of a branch utterly neglected up to the present time."

"As a corollary to the foregoing, we translate the following from *La Republica*:"

"THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PERU.—To the Editor of *La Republica*.—SIR,—In your paper of the 17th instant, I have read an interesting article, wherein you speak of the carelessness shown by the natives regarding the antiquities of Peru. In this article you advance the idea of a national museum, a subject on which I have frequently spoken to many of my friends—natives of Peru, since I came here, fifteen months ago. But, although no one holds a higher respect for Professor Agassiz than I do, and as it is not my intention to sing my own praises, I think it but justice towards my fellow-labourers, to advise you that neither the Professor nor Mrs. Agassiz went to Pachacamac during their stay here. That the "dead bodies," and "objects accumulated" were collected by me, with the assistance of Mr. Garret and Mr. Scott, two employes of the Lima and Huacho Railway, and Mr. George Wilson, son of our Vice-Consul at this port. They were taken from the cemeteries at Ancon, Pacasmayo, and Chancay, in two days, and amounted to 384 skulls—each one different from the other in its craniological proportions. We obtained, likewise, from fifty to sixty specimens of cloth, fishing nets, crockeryware, and a variety of other articles. These were given by me to the Professor, for presentation to various museums in the United States, particularly that of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which had been largely endowed by the late Mr. Peabody, especially for the preservation of Indian curiosities. At some future time I hope to have the opportunity of explaining the reason of my belief, that these belong to pre-historic times—in fact, to a period long antecedent to that of the Incas. To preserve such relics in the country, no doubt a national museum would be indispensable, and there is not much time to be lost on the subject.

"An Archaeological Society, established on the four bases which you propose, would be the best means to preserve your antiquities. But such a thing must be initiated either by the Government or by some scientific corporation in Lima. And although it may seem presumptuous in a stranger to make the first step, I offer in the cosmopolitan spirit of our nineteenth century brotherhood, to give my small services as a fellow-labourer. With such an intention, I take the liberty to offer two suggestions in addition to your four:—

"1st. That an appropriate site for such a museum would be the little town of Magdalena, only a few miles from the capital, and now being connected with it by means of a railway. According to Don Mariano Rivero, in his work on "Peruvian Antiquities," it appears, "Tradition relates that the celebrated temple of the idol Rimac, in the valley of Huatica, was contiguous to Limatamba, and that the destroyed town has passed into that of Magdalena. There exists a large number of Huacas, of different sizes, some being more than fifty yards in length and fifteen yards in height, from Limatamba to Marenga."

"2nd. To begin the work by the establishment of a society, somewhat similar to that which exists in Liverpool, under the title of the Naturalists' Field Club, in connection with the Literary and Philosophical Society of that city. The Naturalists' Field Club, as its name indicates, does all its operations in the country. The members consisting of ladies and gentlemen, meet together at each others' houses on appointed days, and proceed to the country to study botany, geology, and natural history; to make their scientific studies a thing of recreation; to instruct one another, and whilst finding, in the words of Shakespeare, "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything," to enjoy the amenities of social intercourse, as well as invigorate their constitutions by the fresh country air.

"It is unnecessary for me to say more, than that any Peruvian taking the first step, will find a helper in your obedient, humble servant,

M.D. F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., F.A.I., &c.

"Hotel de Maury, Lima, June 20, 1872."

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[PROVINCIAL.]

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON Thursday morning, the 29th ultimo, the party met in the Bulwark, where a number of carriages were awaiting. Crickhowell was the leading point aimed at, in conjunction with Glan Usk Park, to which mansion the party was invited to luncheon. After leaving Brecon, the first object visited was Pencelli Castle. The remains are very few, but there are some interesting vestiges in the dwelling-house, that stands upon a part of the ground on which the castle stood. It appears to have been an Edwardian castle, judging from an engraving published in 1741 of the ruins as they then existed. Roger Mortimer was one of the leading men whose names are associated with the lordship of Pencelli. The view from this spot is exceedingly fine. This kind of scenery was continuously enjoyed, varying with the windings of the road.

Llanthetty church is by the road side in a dell, situate most picturesquely. The interior is being restored, the old seats having been removed and new ones substituted of a modern pattern. It is a plain edifice, of the 15th century, and has a good specimen of a waggon-vaulted roof. Chiefly this inspection was interesting from the attempt to decipher an inscription on the outside of the church. It was evidently a Latin inscription of the 7th or 8th century, the characters being those known as Romano-British. Nothing came of the attempt to read the inscription. There was a second inscription which was more illegible than the first. The old east window of the church remains. There is an open belfry of a very primitive description.

From Llanthetty, the route was in close contiguity to the river Usk, and as the country was well wooded, the profusion of natural beauty never failed. The next stage is one of the lodges to Glan Usk Park, but as the road through that portion of the park is somewhat narrow, we drove along the highway skirting the park, and so round to another lodge where the procession was formed for the purpose of visiting Crickhowell. Before, however, that farther journey is described, we may mention, in passing, that there are two monumental stones, one in the park and the other on an adjoining farm, which are interesting to the antiquary and geologist. These monuments are believed to be British, and relating to the deaths of chieftains.

The ride to Crickhowell was short, but we halted by the roadside, just outside the town, to examine a rude stone chamber, within a hedge, which is supposed to have been a sepulchral chamber or cromlech. A few yards farther, and we reached a very fine gateway, the only remains now left of a castle belonging to the Herbert family.

Crickhowell church has a number of monuments, two of which are very ancient. They occupy spaces one on each side of the chancel. One is the effigy of a mailed warrior of the 13th century. Mr. Bloxham pointed out a peculiarity, consisting of padded work under the mail. This effigy was greatly mutilated. On the other side of the chancel, in a 14th century arch, is the effigy of a lady, the drapery being in a good state of preservation. Mr. Bloxham explained somewhat minutely the ancient character of a recess in the arch, which was intended to be used in the celebration of high mass. The use of those recesses Mr. Bloxham had traced up to a very remote period of the Christian era, and he is about publishing a small work on the subject. A third monument of the 17th century was erected to the memory of Sir John Herbert and Joan his wife. It is in a good state of preservation. The church is a beautiful

A PAINTING by Leutze has been discovered near Cincinnati. It represents Washington's defeat at Braddock, and is said to possess great merit.

edifice, and has undergone recent renovation. Externally there has not been much done to take away the early and distinguishing characteristics of the building. At Crickhowell there are the remains of a castle, the site of which affords a capital view of the surrounding scenery.

After a short drive, the president's beautiful park was reached. The mansion is a fine modern building. Sir Joseph and Lady Bailey gave the party a hearty reception, and about 120 ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon; after which Professor Babington, in the name of the society, thanked Sir Joseph and Lady Bailey for the hospitable entertainment which had been provided. The company then adjourned to the park for a stroll, and also to examine a monumental stone, which had been removed from Crickhowell. It bore an imperfect Latin inscription, and was supposed to be an Ogham stone.

Tretower was then driven to, where there are some interesting remains of a castle which belonged to the gallant Sir Roger Vaughan in the reign of Henry VIII. There is a fine gateway, and in a building now used as a barn are some of the finest portions of the roof, cornice, &c., which it is possible to find under such circumstances. These remains are said to be of the 15th century.

Cwmdu church is noticeable for several things. In its churchyard repose the remains of the Rev. T. Price, known by the bardic name of "Carnhuanac," and as the historian of Brecknockshire. Outside the church a memorial stone has been let into one of the buttresses. An inscription on a plate explains the nature of this memorial: "Cattocus hic jacet filius Tegernacus." "Here lies Cattoc the son of Tynnoc. This stone was removed from a field called Tir Gwenni, about one mile S.S.W. of this church of St. Michael, Cwmdu, and placed in this buttress for preservation by the Rev. T. Price, vicar, 1830, having been presented to him by the owner, the Rev. T. Lewis." Internally the church is, as some one said, more like a town-hall than a church. Nevertheless, there are antiquarian features of interest. The remains of an arcade are clearly visible, and two pillars stand against the wall, in proof that they were placed there to support the arcade. There is an arch opening into the tower of the early part of the 15th century; and there is also a recess where was originally a baptistry of the same date. Within the chancel is a fine oak screen. Regaining our carriages we again made for the high road to Brecon, where we safely arrived before 9 p.m.

On Friday morning early the museum was visited, when Mr. Broughton drew special attention to the valuable copy of Shakespeare exhibited by the president. He said he had examined it carefully, and believed it to be quite perfect. A few leaves were worm-eaten. Mr. Rhodes stated that Lady Bailey had informed him that the title-page was not supposed to be that which belonged to the original work. Mr. Broughton, however, having examined it microscopically, believed the title-page was genuine. Mr. Branwell said he knew an instance in which a gentleman gave 100*l.* for a copy of Shakespeare, merely to possess himself of the title-page. Having bought the book he cut out the title, and threw the book away as waste paper. Several other books belonging to Mr. Joseph were examined with a good deal of interest, as being very rare, and especially because they related to Wales and Welshmen. Mr. Joseph's book on the English nation, containing a large number of heraldic devices, beautifully illuminated, was greatly admired. The party lingered a long time over the many objects that had been sent for exhibition, and it was the general opinion that the museum was a great success.

St. Mary's church, Brecon, was the next place visited. This edifice was probably erected late in the 12th century, and afterwards lengthened, at two periods, to its present size. The original building is indicated by two Norman pillars which are still standing and supporting two plain pointed arches. The church was enlarged eastward and westward, and that accounts for the appearances presented

in the building, the old Norman pillars occupying nearly the centre. Archaeologists consider that the best feature of the church is the tower. It is plain and well-proportioned, after the Bristol type. Covered, as this tower is, almost from top to bottom with ivy, it wears a rural aspect in the middle of the town.

The party next proceeded to Christ's College, where there are some most beautiful remains of a church, which belongs to the class known as the Friars, and of which there are examples at Chichester and Winchelsea. The portions preserved consist of eleven windows on the north side of what is now the place of worship for the college, and four windows on the south side. There are some very interesting memorial stones in the building.

The Castle of Brecon, near to which is the famous hostelry known as the Castle of Brecon Hotel, consists of one tower within the beautiful grounds of the hotel, and a portion of a tower, known as the Ely, on the opposite side of the road. The Ely tower received its name from the fact that the Bishop of Ely was long imprisoned there.

The Priory church was also visited. This edifice is more like a cathedral than an ordinary parish church. In a report thereon, by Sir Gilbert Scott, he says that the promoters of the restoration were "preserving and perpetuating a work of a high order of architectural merit, and one every way worthy of all the care which can be bestowed upon it." He says:—"I am not well acquainted with the history of the church. It is said, I believe, to have been rebuilt soon after the Norman Conquest, but I have found in it no traces of work (the font alone excepted) of a date earlier than the 13th century. The eastern portions, including the chancel, the transept, and the central tower, are (some subsequent alterations excepted) of one date, and the result of one effort. They are of the earlier style of pointed architecture, but in its more advanced form, dating, perhaps, from 1220 to 1230. The chancel, which is of four bays in length, is a noble specimen of the style of the period. It was intended to be vaulted, but it is probable that this part of its design was never carried out beyond the erection of the vaulting-shafts and springers. The side bays contained fine triplets, and the east end a window of five lancet lights, all remarkable for their great internal depth. The first bay on either side contained richly-moulded openings into the side chapels, and the remains have recently been discovered of the sedilia and triple piscina, all on rather a large scale. On either side of the chancel have been two small chapels, vaulted—or intended to be so—like the chancel, opening into each transcript. These have in each case been altered. Those on the north were, during the 14th century, thrown together and lengthened, so as to form one large chapel, greatly to the detriment of the design, while on the other side one chapel has disappeared, and the other has been in some degree altered, and a vestry added (of rather an early date) against its eastern end. The nave, with its aisles, is of the 14th century, and is simple and dignified in its character, while the massive tower rising in the midst assumes on a grander scale the same stern and fortress-like aspect which characterizes the smaller towers throughout South Wales. The present condition of the interior of this noble structure is melancholy in the extreme. Though its dimensions are by no means such as to cause inconvenience from using it in its integrity, the nave alone is made use of for Divine service, the whole of the eastern portion being partitioned off by an enormous glazed screen. The most beautiful half of the church—thus placed without the pale—is left in a state of deplorable desolation. Happily, the structure itself—so far at least as concerns its walls—is sound and substantial. This is in every way a very fortunate circumstance. The great object of restoration, so far as relates to the architecture of a building, is conservation. In restoring an ancient church we do not wish to smarten it up and make it look like a new one; on the contrary, we wish to hand it down to future generations as a genuine work of ancient art; not

only made worthy of its sacred uses, but preserved as a veritable and trustworthy production of the art of the age in which it was erected. The less then of new work we have to insert the better. Thus, internally, the leading operations would be as follows:—To cleanse from whitewash all the stone dressings, repairing such parts as are seriously damaged, but preserving all remnants which may be discovered of ancient colouring, whether on stone-work or plaster; to repave the floor, retaining the ancient monumental stones, but laying them hollow upon a bed of concrete, so as to put an end to their miserable dampness, and generally to put the whole into a perfect state of repair. In the chancel I would take one step beyond the restoration of what now exists, or, perhaps, has existed—I mean the completion of the stone vaulting, without which half the beauty of the original design is lost. The north chapel will demand more structural restoration than most parts, inasmuch as its windows have lost their mullions and tracery. These may pretty safely be restored from those of the aisles of the nave, with which the east window of this chapel agrees. One of the transept roofs is, I believe, in such a state of decay as will require either extensive reparation or renewal. I should desire, if possible, to restore both of these roofs to their original pitch. The upper stage of the tower is a good deal cracked, owing to the malconstruction of the roof, which has no tie whatever. A considerable amount of reparation will be consequently demanded both to the walls and roof. The cost, so far as applies to the transept tower and chancel aisle, I estimate at about 2000*l*." It will be a noble work when this has all been carried out.

A large party was subsequently taken by railway to Abercamlais, the residence of the Rev. Garmons Williams, that gentleman and his lady having kindly invited the members of the association and their friends to partake of luncheon. Besides those who went by rail, many drove to Abercamlais. After the repast, the party assembled on the fine lawn in front of the house, when Professor Babington tendered the thanks of the society to Mr. and Mrs. Williams for their great kindness in so hospitably entertaining them. Mr. Williams gracefully acknowledged the compliment. A fine Ogham stone, bearing an almost perfect inscription, was exhibited on the lawn. Mr. Williams then accompanied his guests to the station, and there bade them a kindly farewell, which was warmly reciprocated.

This concluded the week's outdoor proceedings. All that remained was the formal meeting of members, which was held in the evening, when the members generally expressed themselves very warmly as to the hearty reception which Brecon had accorded them. Knighton is the place to be visited next year.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The members of this society have just held a meeting in the western division of the district. They assembled at the Holborn-hill railway station, whence they proceeded to Milom church and castle, several of the ladies and gentlemen taking a circuitous route for the purpose of examining the Gallows Stone. The party examined the interior of the castle; and Dr. Simpson, who was appointed chairman of the meeting, proposed a vote of thanks given to Mr. Knowles for a paper he read; after which some of the party took conveyances for Kirksancton and Lacro, and others proceeded to Lacro on foot.

Lacro is an ancient cultivated estate on the summit of a hill, 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by a circular stone fence. The objects worthy of notice on Lacro are a kirk, or peil, called Old Kirk, consisting of an irregular heap of ruins, 50 yards long by 25 yards in width, two stone circles, three artificial platforms or terraces, an enclosure dyke, and an extensively furrowed surface.

The party next proceeded to Silcroft railway station,

where a paper on "The Ancient Remains of Lacro and Kirksancton," was read by Mr. Eccleston. He said that the south of Cumberland, until the close of the last century, seems to have been specially rich in that class of ancient remains, commonly called "Druidical." More than ordinary facilities were offered for the formation of these rude structures by the numerous fragments of rock that bestrewed the district. At the breaking up of the Eskdale and other West Cumberland glaciers, the plain at the foot of Black Combe, and for nearly 1000 feet up its sides, together with minor heights, were sprinkled over with boulders of all sizes and from various quarters. South of the Esk ten different stone structures are recorded, namely, six stone circles, a giant's grave, a kirk, a huge cairn, and a city, that of Barnscar. Of this catalogue the loss of nearly one half had to be deplored; three circles and the cairn have been wholly obliterated.

On reaching St. Bees, the party dined at the Royal Hotel. The meeting on Friday morning took place at St. Bees church. An adjournment was then made to the lecture-hall of the college, where Mr. Jackson read a paper on the "Registers of St. Bees." The weather was exceedingly favourable. On reaching Egremont, or the "Mount of Sorrow," the party at once proceeded to the castle ruins. At Calder Bridge luncheon was provided at the Stanley Arms, and a visit was paid to Calder Abbey. The members and friends then drove through one of the most beautiful districts in Cumberland to Gosforth church, where they were kindly received by the Rev. A. B. Cheese, the rector. Here the meeting closed.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The 24th annual meeting of this society was held on the 10th instant, in Taunton Castle. There was a good attendance of members and others interested in archaeology. The large hall contained a considerable number of ancient and valuable manuscripts, historical relics, and rare specimens of natural history, lent for the occasion by members and friends of the society. Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., took the chair, and in opening the proceedings he said, he had taken the position of chairman for a short time, to make way for his successor.

The Provost of Eton proposed, and Mr. R. K. M. King seconded, the election of Mr. W. A. Sanford, and the motion, being put, was carried *nem. con*.

Mr. Freeman declared Mr. Sanford duly elected, and he expressed the great pleasure he felt in giving up the chair to a gentleman so well qualified to fill it.

Mr. W. A. Sanford, F.G.S., &c., then took the chair.

The vice-presidents, treasurers, secretaries, and members of the committee were re-elected; Messrs. Turner and Norman were added to the committee.

On the motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by the Chairman, Mr. Bidgood was re-elected curator.

Mr. W. A. Jones, M.A., F.G.S., read the report of the council, which stated that the indices to the three principal record books at Wells Cathedral would be copied, together with the contemporaneous marginal notes, and published in the proceedings of the society. The council had appointed a committee to co-operate with the promoters of a legislative measure for the protection and preservation of historical monuments. A list of the most interesting objects in the county which would fall under that denomination has been prepared. During the past year considerable progress had been made to collect in the museum a complete series of Somersetshire birds.

The report having been adopted,

The Chairman delivered an interesting address, in the course of which he remarked that three great works of repair of our ancient monuments were approaching completion. First, the west front of their cathedral was sufficiently

advanced to enable them to judge somewhat of the effect. He said that in some respects this was at present disappointing. Whether it was that the beautiful warm grey tint of the old work, harmonizing with the dark shafting, produced an effect of dignity and grandeur which was to a great extent lost by the new pale blue shafts, and the mealy appearance caused by the repair of the freestone work, he knew not; but certainly, the effect of the upper part of the front was not satisfactory. In the next place, the fair form of the spire of St. Mary Redcliff pointed heavenward over the bustle and commercial activity of the great city of which its parish forms a virtual portion. It was a noble finish, and a noble work of repair honestly and patiently carried on through many years. The stone ceiling of the nave of the great church of St. Peter, at Bath, is worthy of the golden age of English vaulting. As soon as the repair of the choir was complete, and the communication between it and the nave opened, this church, late though it be in date and style, would present one of the most complete and uniform interiors in England, worthy, in some respects, to be compared with that masterpiece, King's College chapel, at Cambridge, though, of course, of less space and general grandeur of effect. While on the subject of architecture, he would say a word on the preservation of the exquisite bits of village architecture which still linger in the nooks and corners of the county. Some of these are of very ancient date, and they nearly all so admirably harmonize with the scenery in which they occur, that one would have supposed that this would have sufficed to rescue them from destruction at the hands of educated restorers. But so vitiated is the taste of most of the town architects, that the first thing most of them do, when called upon to give plans for the repair of a village church, is to recommend to the unsophisticated country parson to destroy those loved and simple beauties, and replace them with polished shaftings and elaborate mouldings, and when he in his humility remonstrates, he is told that it is necessary to leave the mark of the age of the restoration. After remarking that St. James's, Taunton, would now rise in simple and graceful imitation of St. Mary's, the chairman went into a long and interesting argument respecting geology and natural history, which was listened to with great attention.

Mr. G. T. Clark followed with a paper on Taunton Castle, in which he said that structure stands upon one of the many low hummocks of gravel, often with a face of red marl, which rise out of the extensive fen lands of that singular district, and which, before agriculture drained the marshes, was even more inaccessible—in military phrase stronger ground—than even the hill fortresses of the upper country. Upon the right bank of the Tone, the river whence the town derives its name, the celebrated leader and lawgiver of the West Saxons was reported to have established himself in 702, while engaged in securing his frontier against the Western Britons, who still maintained a footing in the border ground east of the Tamer, and among the Brendon and Quantock Hills, holding probably the camps which still remained but little altered by the lapse of more than a thousand years. That seemed to have been the origin of the town of Taunton. In the sequel of his paper Mr. Clark gave some interesting particulars relative to the castle of Taunton.

Subsequently the castle, the church of St. Mary Magdalene, the priory, and the grammar-school were visited, and in the evening there was a luncheon at the London Hotel.

The evening meeting, in the Castle-hall, Taunton, was presided over by Mr. W. A. Sanford, F.G.S., and the body of the chief hall was thronged.

Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., gave an exhaustive address, illustrated by charts, on the ancient geography of the West of England.

In reply to Mr. A. Malet, he said that the larch was lost to the county, and was afterwards introduced. He did not think that the remains found in the caves in this neighbour-

hood and all round the coast were of the same age as the forests, but infinitely removed in point of time.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. (the ex-president of the society), read a masterly treatise upon the history and work of Ine, King of the West Saxons, the conqueror, the lawgiver, the pilgrim to the threshold of the apostles, who, he said, stood out as one of the most famous names in the early history of the English people. In the history of his own West Saxon kingdom, and above all in the history of our own shire, the place Ine held was naturally still higher. It was he, there could be little doubt, who put the last stroke to the work which Ceorlin had begun, and under whom the whole of the land of the Sumorsætas became English. Four famous spots within the shire, or on its immediate border, claimed Ine as their first founder, or as among the chief of their benefactors, and his works in those spots set him before us as a warrior and a Christian ruler. He raised Taunton as a bulwark against the Briton, and gave the western part of his dominions the first bishop of their own, and placed the holy Ealdhelm in the church of Sherborne, which he founded. He was the second founder of British Glastonbury, and the first founder of English Wells. So he appeared in the imperishable witness of his laws as a ruler and lawgiver.

The next day the first excursion was taken. Soon after ten o'clock a start was made for Hestercombe, the dilapidated but grand old historic mansion and estate, about three miles north. After threading the tangled walks through the luxuriant woods, so neglected by the late Miss Warre, the predecessor of the present possessor (Lord Portman), the quarries of syenitic granite were visited.

Mr. W. A. Jones, M.A., one of the hon. secs. of the society, pointed out the junction of the syenitic granite with the Devonian strata.

Mr. R. K. M. King read an account of the rock, written in Corner's Geological Survey.

Hestercombe mansion was next inspected. Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., pointed out fragments of the old hall constructed in the time of Henry VII. The president produced the double-handed battle sword which is reputed to have been taken from King John of France by the then representative of the Warre family. In length, from hilt to point, it measured about five feet, and on the blade was inscribed in Roman characters I.H.S., which one of the party facetiously but mischievously interpreted "John his sword." The minstrels' gallery and pictures attracted much attention. Mr. Patton produced the oldest deed in existence relating to Hestercombe, of the date of Edward III.

A paper upon the history of the family having been read by the Rev. T. Hugo, a move was next made for Kingston church, which Mr. Parker described, especially calling attention to a fine tomb in the Decorated style, of the time of Richard II., supposed to belong to the Warre family. Luncheon, in the adjacent schoolroom, provided by Mr. W. E. Surtees, having been partaken of, Norton Fitzwarren church, and the camp lying above, were then inspected.

In the evening, Mr. W. A. Jones, M.A., one of the honorary secretaries, read a paper on "The Customs of the Manor of Taunton Dean," carrying back the records to the earliest ages of the history of Wessex. Not long after the time when Taunton was still virtually a border fortress, the district was bestowed upon the church of Winchester, and the bishops of that see continued to be lords of the manor until a comparatively recent period, when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners came into power. All owners of property being parcels of the manor are tenants of the lord of the manor, and the holdings are bond-land tenements and over-land tenements. The customs relating to alienation, majority, descent of property, dower, escheat, and heriot, were very quaint.

The Rev. W. Tuckwell, head master of the college school, read a paper on "The Flora of the Quantocks." The natural productions of the range, which had not yet been

described or catalogued, contained many very rare specimens, and he urged that the association should encourage the gradual creation of a flora.

The Rev. J. Coleman read a paper on "The Old Register of the Parish of Stoke St. Gregory," conveying much curious local and general information.

Mr. W. E. Surtees expressed a hope that Mr. Coleman or some other gentleman would prepare a book of extracts from the parish registers in the county.

Mr. E. A. Freeman remarked that the class of information found in such registers of the 16th century was just the same as the knowledge possessed of the history of seven or eight centuries ago, and that if the larger histories vanished, these registers would be the only sources of information. He strongly reprehended the practice of changing names of localities.

The Rev. T. Hugo, M.A., F.G.S., read a paper on "St. Margaret's Hospital, Taunton," built about the year 1270.

Votes of thanks were passed to the speakers, and in reply to Mr. Patton's request that the next meeting might be at Sherbourne, Mr. Jones promised the council's consideration of the point, but gave reasons why Wells should be selected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

PSEUDO-ANTIQUARIANISM.—STONEHENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Ellan Vannyn," has most certainly acquired a few ideas on "Stonehenge" from a Manx point of view that, to take them at their least value, are interesting. They are so very curiously put together that one hardly knows what they really are, and what object the author had in view in publishing them in your journal. The idea most conspicuous I take to be, is his interpretation of the name *Stonehenge*; he, however, leaves us, his readers, to guess the meaning of the first part—Stone—and merely deals in a novel, and worse than Vallancey fashion, with *henge*, thus: "In connection with the second element of the word *Stonehenge*, it is not a little remarkable that some prophetic impulse led to the really important fact that what was once Britain is now England. Now let this name be pronounced with the 'g' soft, instead of hard, and we have the '*Engeland*,' i.e., the turning on a point or axle-pivot."*

In a postscript your correspondent appears to have been carried away with his "ideas;" there he gets into the sun-worship strain. After stating that at that remote period, when St. Paul is said to have "fulfilled the required conditions for the due celebration of the grand annual ceremonial belonging to the summer solstice," at Imbail, in the Isle of Man, he asserts that "the sea coasts only of the surrounding countries were inhabited by those eastern immigrants" (I suppose he means the *Phœnicians*); "but as succeeding refugees followed in their track, bringing with them different forms of idolatries, but still *religious belief worship, &c.*, the first settlers retired more inland, *quiet voyaging* of large bodies of men being no longer practicable. To prepare a suitable substitute for the no longer available insular 'mountain-top' became a necessity; hence arose the wondrous structure of *Stone Henge* on that plain of Salisbury!"

"In this Island of Man, 'In aen en,' the custom is still preserved, as at *Stone Henge*, of going on pilgrimage to the summits of Snafield, to witness the ever-glorious spectacle of the sun's emergence from the waters of the great deep on the 21st June, though the original mode is no

longer practised of waiting on the same spot or axle, turning all the while with the course of the sun."

From these extracts from "Ellan Vannyn's" communication I gather that *henge* means a point or axle-pivot: in what language he does not say. I have always taken the name of Stonehenge to mean the *field of stones*, from "Stone," and "ing" (Anglo-Saxon), a field.* As for England from *Engeland*, I shall not waste your space in showing its absurdity, beyond remarking that that derivation is in opposition to the whole of the best authorities on the derivation of the names in these islands, from Turner down to the present time. I believe it to be very poetical, but poetry, when opposed to facts, is not science.

If "Ellan Vannyn" had read Mr. Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," he might have discovered a few arguments which ought materially to have modified his views regarding the hypothesis (in its truest sense) of Stonehenge having been a place for sun observation. Although not a follower of Mr. Fergusson in all his opinions, I can readily accept his views as being truly scientific, when he disproves such unfounded assertions that "Ellan Vannyn" has, with a few other archaeologists (now scarce), given vent to. Were we living in the time of Stukely, argument would be as much out of place in attempting to overcome the ophthalmic delusions as it ought to be now in proving the fallacy of Stukely's remaining fancies. To quote the words of one of the latest writers upon Stonehenge, he says: "One antiquary, who ought to be better informed,† concluded that Stonehenge was an observatory, because, sitting on a stone called the altar, on a midsummer morning, he saw the sun rise behind a stone called the 'Friar's Heel.' This is the only recorded observation ever made there, so far as I know, and if this is all, it is evident that any two stones would have answered the purpose equally well, and as the altar stone is sixteen feet long, it allows a latitude of observation that augurs ill for the Druidical knowledge of the exact sciences. Neither Mr. Ellis, however, nor Dr. Smith, nor the Rev. Mr. Duke, nor, indeed, any of those who have taken up the astronomical theory, have yet pointed out one single observation that could be made by the circles, that could not be made as well or better without them. Or, if they were orreries, as is sometimes pretended, no one has explained what they record or represent in any manner that would be intelligible to any one else. Till some practical astronomer will come forward and tell us in intelligible language what observations could be performed with the aid of the circles at Stonehenge, we may be at least allowed to pause. Even, however, in that case, unless his theory will apply to Avebury, Stanton Drew, and other circles so irregular as to be almost unmeasurable, it would add little to our knowledge.

It is not, however, probable that theories so utterly groundless will be put forward again, or if promulgated, that they will be listened to in future. The one excuse for them hitherto has been, that their authors had been deprived of all their usual sources of information in this matter.‡

The conclusion of Mr. Fergusson's learned opponent, Sir John Lubbock, is substantially the same on this point. In a journal like yours, one naturally looks for science, and not for the expressions of the *fond* imaginings of those who (earnestly it may be) entertain and promulgate notions upon our megalithic remains, savouring more of antiquated religious hypotheses, than modern scientific theories. What all true archaeologists want are *facts*. If the Druids performed their ceremonies at Stonehenge, if the priests of the Isle of Man turned round on Snafield, if there was a mystical signification in the construction of megalithic monuments of

* See Sir J. Lubbock's "Pre-Historic Times," and Thomson's "Etymons of English Words." In the latter work it says: "*Ing*, Gothic, *ang*; Swed., *ang*; Isl., *enge*; Sax., *ing*; Scot., *inch*, a meadow."

† Mr. Ellis, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 4th series, vol. ii., p. 317.

‡ Introduction, pp. 7, 8.

any description whatever, let us well ground our *belief* upon facts and sound reasoning before we commit ourselves to one interpretation or the other, as chariness is, in all matters antiquarian, a virtue.

"Ellan Vannyn" has mixed up so many unsettled and settled points in his communication, that to attempt to show the want of facts to support the unsettled, and to indicate how the settled should have been stated, would be quite out of place in your journal. I have already occupied your space to an extent for which the excuse is insufficient, but the insertion of this protest against a revival of exploded hypotheses, and the progress of pseudo-antiquarianism, so painfully to be seen now-a-days, may be attended with results satisfactory to the readers of the *Antiquary*, and the general public.

September 2, 1872.

P.S. I see that "William Beck,"* in the *Antiquary*, June 29, holds the sun-worship hypothesis, because he had the opportunity of exposing himself on "Salisbury Plain, at the chilling hour of 3 o'clock in the morning," and watching the sun rise "exactly over the centre" of the Pointer. I italicize "exactly," because I presume he speaks *mathematically*, and probably has taken into consideration the diminution in the size and shape of the stone since it was used by the "sun-worshippers." Of course, if the stone was larger on one side of the place where the sun is seen to come up than the other, away falls the hypothesis. It seems very singular that the Druids did not erect an altar, or stone circle, on such a mountain as Snowdon, from the summit of which thousands of cockney and other tourists observe the sun rise (*when the weather permits*) every morning in the summer months, 21st June included. I sometimes think that there are more "sun-worshippers" living than are numbered with the dead in the whole of the United Kingdom.

J. J., jun.

IRISH RELICS—THE GIANT'S GRAVE.

SIR,—The above relic, about which your correspondent, "Christopher Cook," has written in your pages, has been more fully described by a writer in *The Dublin Penny Journal*, 1834, 1835, p. 287. As it is interesting, its reproduction here may not be quite out of place.

"In that part of the county of Donegal which borders on Fermanagh (a short distance from the high road leading from Ballyshannon to Enniskillen), there is a very extraordinary remnant of antiquity, called by the peasantry, 'The Giant's Grave.' It is in shape somewhat like the vaults of the present day, though of very gigantic proportions. There is a low entrance at the southern end, formed by an enormous projecting block of stone, supported by two others; the roof seems to have fallen in, as the inside is filled up with large stones, overgrown with brambles and underwood. The sides are composed of immense limestone flags, each side having been originally formed of one stone, of such a size, that it was used for a hall court before reduced to its present dimensions; and it is remarkable there is no limestone in the immediate neighbourhood—a proof that the people of those days must have been well acquainted with the mechanical powers, or if not, have possessed strength commensurate with the size of the occupier of this grave. The owner of the farm filled a limekiln with stones broken from this flag; and (as the peasantry generally mix up their superstitions with everything of the olden time) he informed me, 'no power on earth could burn one of them.' I asked whether he would assist me in opening the grave, but he declared at once he would have nothing to do with it, for that a few years since, two men endeavoured to do so, in hopes of finding treasure, but they had hardly stuck their spades into the sacred ground, when they found their feet

miraculously fastened to their spade shafts so closely that they could not by any effort shake them off.

"This giant had an armour-bearer, whose tomb, situate at the top of an eminence not far distant, has been proved not to possess the same sanctity or miraculous powers as his master's, it having been opened by the owner of the ground, who discovered an earthen urn, containing some ashes (supposed to be the ashes of the heart), and several bones of an enormous size. The lower jawbone was quite perfect, and so large, that it went with ease over the jaws of the biggest headed labourer present."

J. J., jun.

Leicester.

THE STONE CIRCLE, CALLED THE "DRUIDS' TEMPLE," NEAR KESWICK.

SIR,—Perhaps the following measurement of the stone circle near this place may be interesting, especially as neither Murray, Black, Martineau, nor Jenkinson, in their guide books to the Lake District, contains anything beyond very scanty particulars of it. Murray's Guide merely records that there is "a circle 2 miles from Keswick."* Passing by the field in which it is situate (on the old Penrith-road), I counted the stones, and found that there were

Standing in the circle	...	...	...	32
Fallen	...	...	...	7

And on the east side, within the circle, there is an oblong or oval enclosure, formed of 10, making in all 49 stones.

The following are the measurements taken by me:—

Circumference of circle, measured outside the stones, about 366 feet.

Diameter of "circle," N. and S. about 110 feet.

" " " " E. and W. " 97 "

" of enclosure, E. and W. " 24 "

" " " " N. and S. " 11 " 6 inches.

The highest stone is in the circle, and within a few feet of the enclosure, and is over 7 feet in height.

There is on the north-eastern side of the circle a wide gap, measuring 18 feet 8 inches inside the stones; the height of the north pillar being 4 feet 1 inch, and the southern pillar 4 feet 8 inches; the circumference (in widest parts) being 8 feet 6 inches, and 9 feet; and widths 2 feet 10 inches, and 3 feet respectively; these stones, along with a few others standing, have flat surfaces on the inside of the circle.

It must be noted that the oval enclosure is not more than half the height of the adjoining "circle" stones, three of which form the eastern end of it.

The field in which this interesting remain is situate is at present used for grazing cattle, and inclines slightly on every side. There is no appearance of any other stone having stood in the neighbourhood of this circle, nor is there any trace of evidence of these stones having been at one time covered with earth. I do not believe the Druids had anything whatever to do with this remain, any more than I do of many other remains in Britain, to which the name of Druidical is so fondly attached by a few living archaeologists; but I am inclined to the opinion that it is *sepulchral*, the main reason being the similarity of its construction to others, of which no doubt is entertained. Mr. Fergusson may be inclined to state it as marking the spot of one of Arthur's battles, but very curiously he did not, apparently, know of the circle when he wrote his "Rude Monuments," as he has not mentioned it.

Keswick.

J. JEREMIAH.

STONEHENGE.

SIR,—Dr. Samuel Johnson, in 1783, in a note to Mrs. Thrale, stated, "Mr. Burke sat with me for a long time. We had both seen Stonehenge for the first time. I told him that the view had enabled me to confute two opinions which have been advanced about it; one that the materials

* A writer in *All the Year Round*, for August, quotes this letter as having appeared in the *Times*.

are not natural stones, but an artificial composition hardened by time. This notion is as old as Camden's time, and has this strong argument to support it, that stone of that species is nowhere to be found. The other opinion, by Dr. Charlton, is, that it was erected by the Danes. It is, in my opinion, to be referred to the earliest habitation of the island, as a Druidical monument of at least 2000 years, probably the most ancient work of man upon the island. Salisbury cathedral and its neighbour, Stonehenge, are two eminent monuments of art and rudeness, and may show the first essay and the last perfection in architecture. Mr. Bowles made me observe that the transverse stones were fixed on the perpendicular supporters by a knob formed on the top of the upright stone, which entered into a hollow cut in the crossing stone—a proof that the edifice was raised by a people who had not yet the knowledge of mortar, which cannot be supposed of the Danes, who came hither in ships, and were not ignorant of the arts of life. This proves likewise the stones not to be fictitious, for they that could mould such durable masses could do much more than make mortar, and could have continued the transverse from the upright part with the same paste."

In Britton's "Beauties of Wiltshire," vol. ii., there is a description of Stonehenge, with several illustrations. Mr. Britton believed that this ancient relic was the work of the Romanized Britons, about the latter end of the fifth century. He quotes from the Chronicle of Walter of Oxford, in Welsh, being one of three Chronicles printed in the Welsh *Archæologia* (vol. ii. p. 77), from manuscripts written about the twelfth century. Mr. Britton's reasons for believing that Stonehenge is not Druidical are—first, that the stones are worked by art, and produced when events had caused a relaxation in the observance of the Bardic institutions; secondly, that Roman pottery, original or made from the Roman models, was discovered in the soil which served for their foundation, after the fall of the large stones on the 3rd of January, 1797, "a circumstance not generally known." Mr. Owen, quoted by Mr. Britton, believed that two stones within the vallum were part of a true Bardic or Druidical circle, which seems to be probable.

A recent writer in *All the Year Round* is in favour of the antiquity of Stonehenge and of its preservation; and Sir John Lubbock suggests that the adjacent *Cursus* be preserved also. Mr. Higgins, author of "Celtic Druids," wherein Stonehenge and Abury are engraved, broke off a piece of one of the uprights of the inner oval of Stonehenge, which he polished and sent to a London geologist, who not knowing where it came from, observed that it looked like an African stone, but if it were British he thought it must have been brought from the Isle of Anglesey. It is, or was, in the collection of the London Geological Society. A recent literary visitor to Stonehenge suggests that this temple was not completed, as there is a large recumbent stone there, evidently designed for a cross top stone, which is not made smooth, but is left in the rough state.

London.

CHR. COOKE.

ANCIENT RESIDENCES OF BISHOPS OF LONDON.

SIR,—Noticing a reply to one of your correspondents in No. 35 of the *Antiquary*, respecting the ancient residence of the Bishops of London, "H. J." might probably like to know that the building erected on the site of the Old Palace is still known as London House (although there has been an attempt to obliterate the name on the front of the house), and is situate on the west side of Aldersgate-street, being Nos. 149 to 152, now the property of George Sims, Esq.

Originally it was the city residence of Lord Petres, and was then called Peter House. We read that "In September, 1642, Dr. Daniel Fairclough, rector of Acton, was seized as a spy for betraying the Parliament's cause, was taken

prisoner, and confined in Lord Peter's house, in Aldersgate-street, where he remained till March, 1644;" and also that "Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, in 1664, built a chapel in the Bishop's Palace, in Aldersgate-street," which was probably lost in the great or subsequent fires.

The following copy of a letter (the original of which is in the possession of G. H. Strickland, Esq.) by Bishop Juxon, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold, and written from London House, may also be interesting, viz. :—

"S (?) Robert, Esq^r."

"Pray draw an ord^r. by virtue of his Maj^{ty}. Lord of Privy Seale in that behalfe, for yssueing unto Thomas Wynn, Esq^r. his Maj^{ty}. Knight Harbinger, the sume of three hundred pounds, for provision of Lodgings for the Prince Elector followers, and for soe doeing this shalbe y^r. warr^t."

"GUIL. London :

"London Howse ye 13th July 1637."

HENRY CHRISTIE.

45, Arlington-square, Islington, N., Sept. 3.

MALDON PRIORY, ESSEX.

SIR,—The Priory respecting which your correspondent ("S. Grant," *Antiquary* ii. p. 220) inquires, was founded by Richard de Gravesend (fiftieth Bishop of London), and Richard Iselham, in 20 Edward I. (1291), for the Order of Carmelites.

This Order, so called from some few hermits first settling at the foot of Mount Carmel, was founded by Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, about 1222. They were also sometimes named White Monks, from their dress being originally pure white; which was however afterwards altered to party-coloured white and red; but the simple white was again restored to them by order of Pope Honorius III., in 1285. They followed the rule and discipline of St. Basil.

It was not long before some came over into England, as a few were settled in Northumberland, about 1240, and the Carmelite Order had over forty houses in England.

The one at Maldon, had the honour of having several great scholars belonging to it, amongst whom we find Thomas Maldon, in 1434; Richard Acton, 1446; Robert of Colchester, 1465, and others. At the Suppression it was valued at 26l. 8s., and granted to George Duke and John Sterne.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield-terrace, W., Sept. 11.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. Sydney Grant's query respecting the Priory at Maldon, I copy the following particulars from "White's Gazetteer of the County of Essex," p. 510: "At the Friars, now the seat of A. R. Prior, Esq., on the south side of the town, was a small Carmelite Priory, founded in 1292, by Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London; and Richard Iselham, a priest. Several eminent scholars are mentioned by Bale, and others, as having been inmates of this priory. It was granted to William Harris, in 1537, at the 'ferm rent of eight pence,' and afterwards passed to the Dicke, Mildmay, Richmond, Cook, and other families."

A much larger monastic establishment also existed near the town, Beleigh Abbey, or Bileigh Abbey, founded in 1180, by Robert de Mantel, for canons of the Premonstratensian Order, brought here from Great Parndon. Some parts of this abbey, I believe, are still standing. Hidden treasures, stone coffins, human skeletons, old coins, &c., have often been found here. In the chapel was buried Henry Bouchier, Earl of Eu and Essex, who died in 1483.

111, Union-road, S.E.

ROBERT EARLE WAY.

SIR,—The Priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, of Maldon, co. Essex, was founded *cir.* 1292, by Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London, and Richard Iselham, a Carmelite priest. This last-named person appears to have belonged to one of the four Orders of mendicant friars es-

tablished in the year 1122, by Albert, a Patriarch of Jerusalem, who gathered a few hermits together, and gave them the rule of St. Basil, their chief residence being then on Mount Carmel. This Order was first introduced into England *cir.* 1265. Those mendicants who succeeded Iselham not being capable of possessing lands, the revenues of the Priory were valued, at the Suppression, according to Morant, at 26s. 8d. The amount stated by Speed is probably a mistake, viz., 21l. 6s. 8d. Weever states "twentysix pounds, eight shillings, a poore Foundation for so great a Prelate, having the assistance and charitable contribution of another Priest." William Harris possessed a lease of this House in 1537, paying a farm rent of 8d. After this Hen. VIII. granted it to George Duke and John Sterre, to hold in burgage, and free socage by fealty only.

Thomas Mildmay conveyed this capital message by deed to Vincent Hennis, gent., in 1563, from whom it passed to the Brickwood family, and from thence it fell into the possession of Thomas Richmond, Esq., one of the burgesses for the borough of Maldon.

This convent was honoured with several great scholars, most of whom are buried within its precincts. The first mentioned is that of Thomas Maldon, named after the place of his nativity. He was brought up at Cambridge, and afterwards governed this priory till he ended his days, in 1404. Richard Acton died here in 1446. Robert of Colchester, a famous scholar, served his term here, and died 1465. Likewise William Horkisle, who was "here inhumed" A.D. 1473; and last, but not least, comes Friar Thomas Hatfield, the date of whose death is not given. Your correspondent will find the epitaphs of these persons given in Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 611. See also Bale, Pitts, Tanner, Morant, and Newcourt.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

ERRATA.—In the article "Nazing Church.—Epitaphs," on pp. 186, 7, Col. ii. (Vol. II.), for "Bright, in his 'History of Essex,'" read "Wright," etc.

Col. ii. p. 186, note 3, for "Wright's Dyke was at one time vicar of Epping," read "Wright's 'Essex,' book ii. p. 467. Dyke was at one time vicar of Epping."

Page 187, col. i. note 4, for "one, in Waltham Abbey," read "one, in Waltham Abbey cemetery."

Page 187, col. i. note 3, for "churchyard cemetery," read "churchyard."

Page 187, col. i. note 1, giving reference to *Notes and Queries*, should also include vol. v., same series.

PRINCE EDWARD AND THE BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY, A.D. 1471.

THE ill-fated Prince of Wales, the last offshoot of the royal house of Lancaster, married Anne of Warwick, at Angers, in August, 1470. The bride was then in her seventeenth, and the bridegroom in his nineteenth year. They lived in conjugal harmony and happiness for one year only. The prince is said to have been well-educated, of refined manners, and moreover, according to his portrait in the Rous Roll, bears out the tradition that he was very handsome. The great battle of Tewkesbury, which occurred May 4, 1471, proved a fatal one to this promising heir.

All hopes of the house of Lancaster seemed by this blow to be utterly extinguished. Every legitimate prince of that family was dead; almost every great leader of the party had perished in battle or on the scaffold; the Earl of Pembroke, who was levying forces in Wales, disbanded his army when he received intelligence of the battle of Tewkesbury, and fled into Brittany with his nephew, the young Earl of Richmond.* Peace was ultimately restored to the nation; a parliament was summoned, which ratified, as usual, all the acts of the victor, and recognised his legal authority (see Hume, Hist. Eng. vol. ii. p. 500). A contemporary Flemish writer

states that, "Anne was with her husband, Edward of Lancaster, when that unfortunate prince was hurried before Edward VI. after the battle of Tewkesbury, and it was observed that Richard Duke of Gloucester was the only person present who did not draw his sword on the royal captive, out of respect to the presence of Anne, as she was the near relative of his mother, and a person whose affections he had always desired to possess." English chroniclers in general affirm that Anne was with her mother-in-law at the time. Writers of good authority state that the young prince was taken prisoner with his mother Queen Margaret, and brought before the king, who asked the prince, in an insulting manner, how he dared to invade his dominions? The young prince replied that he came to claim his just inheritance. The ungenerous king, insensible to pity, struck him on the face with his gauntlet; upon which the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, Lord Hastings, and Sir Thomas Gray, hurried the prince into the next apartment, and there despatched him with their daggers.* On May 5, 1471, the unfortunate Prince Edward was interred in Tewkesbury Abbey, under the centre tower. It is thought that his young widow caused a grey marble slab to be erected on the spot to preserve his memory from oblivion. One writer affirms that the "pious care of the good people of Tewkesbury provided this tablet to mark the spot of his interment."† This tablet was afterwards enriched with a fine monumental brass; an outline of which will be found in the Dinely MSS., appended to which is the following note:—

"This fair tombstone of grey marble, the brass whereof hath been picked out by sacrilegious hands, is directly under the tower of the church, at the entrance of the quire, and said to be laid over Prince Edward, who lost his life in cool blood, in that dispute between York and Lancaster."

When the pavement of the nave of Tewkesbury Abbey was repaired, in the last century, the marble slab which covered the remains of gallant-springing young Plantagenet was taken up, and flung into the corner with other broken monuments and fragments of less interest, to the great regret of some of the townspeople, who obtained permission to place a brass tablet over the royal grave, with a Latin inscription upon it.‡ The king repaired to Tewkesbury Abbey after the battle, to return thanks to God for the good success that he met with. There it is said he found a great number of his enemies who had escaped for their lives; to these he granted a free pardon. There were, however, several knights who were brought up before the Duke of Gloucester (then constable of England) and the Duke of Norfolk, and who were condemned to death: four of these victims were Edmund Duke of Somerset, John Longbrother (Prior of St. John's), Sir Thomas Tresham, and Sir Jervis Clifton; there were also twelve other knights, all of whom suffered death seven days after, on a scaffold which was erected in the middle of the town. Their heads, it is said, were not dismembered, so that they were permitted to be buried in the usual manner.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

BERWICK CHURCH.

THIS handsome stone structure, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has no spire,§ and consists of two stories. It is considered rather a novel and remarkable building, as the upper story does not stand on the walls of the lower one, but is supported by two rows of pillars inside the church, the pillars joined together by arches. A somewhat peculiar effect is thus given by this unusual style of architecture, and we may remark with the local historian of

* Hall, fol. 251; and Holingshead, p. 688.

† This is the substance of the inscription which is on the brass placed over his tomb by the people of Tewkesbury.

‡ Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," vol. ii., p. 878.

§ Churches built during the Commonwealth had no steeples or spires. This fact is well known, and is recorded as characteristic of Cromwell's reign.

Berwick, Mr. John Fuller, M.D.,* that, "a stranger viewing the outside of the church might suppose he saw one church standing upon the top of another."

It appears that the good folks of Berwick-upon-Tweed were without a parish church from the reign of Queen Mary, until the present edifice was built. Following the information given by the worthy doctor, we find, that, "in A.D., 1641, the mayor and burgesses petitioned Charles I. to grant them a patent or brief, in order to collect money to build a church, as the old one, which is said to have stood at the head of Mary Gate, and to have been called St. Mary's Church, had been taken down in the reign of Queen Mary, and appropriated for building walls and other fortifications."

"The brief was granted, but the work did not commence until 1648. It was finished in 1652, under the direction of Colonel George Fenwicke, of Brenkburne." The cost of erection, &c., "amounted to fourteen hundred pounds, as appears in the archives of the corporation." The building measures 90 feet 8 inches in length within the walls, and 52 feet 6 inches in width. There being (as a matter of course) no bells here attached, those in the town-hall † serve for assembling the congregation. The Colonel Fenwicke above mentioned lies buried in the church, nearly opposite the pulpit. The stone marking the place of burial is inscribed thus—

"COL GEO
FENWICKE, OF
BRENBURNE, ESQ^{rs},
GOVERNOR OF BERWICK,
IN THE YEAR 1652, WAS A PRINCIPAL
INSTRUMENT OF CAUSING THIS
CHURCH TO BE BUILT,
AND DIED MARCH 15th
1656.

A GOOD MAN IS A PUBLIC GOOD."

From among the many mementos of the dead which plentifully sprinkle the churchyard, we cull the two following inscriptions; the first of which is certainly curious in its details, and places the author at once beyond the pale of criticism; as no charge can surely be brought to infer that the varied ideas therein contained are not original, and were not truly his own. As will be seen, much is left to the imagination of the discerning reader.

The inscription here mentioned is upon a stone surmounting the tomb, erected to the memory of "John Jackson;" and another bearing the same surname, but whose Christian name is not discernible. They died respectively in 1750 and 1777.

"The peaceful mansions of the dead
Are scattered far and near,
But by the stones o'er this yard spread,
Seem numerous ly here.

A relative far from his home,
Mindful of men so just,
Reveres this spot, inscribes this tomb,
And in his God doth trust—

That he shall pass a righteous life,
Live long for sake of seven,
Return in safety to his wife,
And meet them both in heaven.

God bless the souls departed hence,
This Church ‡ without a steeple,
The King, the Clergy, and the good sense
Of all the Berwick people.

"S. H. JACKSON."

What a profusion of blessings! This fully illustrates the injunction, "Do nothing by halves."

The second inscription submitted to notice is one of

* Author of the "History of Berwick-upon-Tweed," 1799.

† This is a very fine building, one of the most notable objects in the town. Its position in the centre of the street enhances its beauty, and gives it a noble appearance.

‡ A Presbyterian church or chapel adjoins this church. It has been built within the last twenty years. Dr. Cairns is the pastor.

which there are several versions in other burying grounds, but none exactly parallel with this. The epitaph is as follows—

"ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF ELIZABETH
WIFE OF MILES WILLSON, WHO DIED
OCT^r THE 6th 1794 AGED 37 YEARS
ALSO CALEB SON OF MILES, & ANN
WILLSON DIED SEPT^r. THE 6th, 1800
AGED 4 YEARS.

"If breath were made
For every man to buy,
The poor man could not live,
The rich man would not die.
Life is a blessing can't be sold,
The ransom is too high;
Justice will ne'er be bribed with gold,
That man may never die." *

While thus discoursing upon epitaphs, mention may be made of a very fair and sensible one, to be seen in the neighbouring churchyard of Tweedmouth, written upon a stone, in memory of Eneas, John, and Mary Davidson, aged 16, 22, and 20 years.

"Beneath this sod in death's cold sleep,
The young, the fair, the lov'd are laid;
While in their ashes, friends must weep,
Parted by the breach their death has made.

Stranger, if youth affords no shield,
To screen us from death's levelling dart;
If pure affections' power must yield,
When we from friends are called to part.

O, trust not then in youthful bloom,
And lean not on affection's might!
Youth cannot save us from the tomb,
Nor friends retain us in their sight."

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

RESTORATIONS.

BRADFELD.—The restoration of Bradfield church is making progress. The work comprises the cleansing and repairing of the stonework in the nave and tower, and removing the galleries; rewarming, and reseating the nave and chancel. The chancel has already undergone considerable alteration and improvement, by cleaning and repairing the walls and removing the temporary vestries, and by the erection of a memorial east window by the Wilson family, of Trincliffe Tower.

DUNDEE.—The work of restoring the unique and picturesque old church tower seems in danger of being interrupted if further subscriptions to the restoration fund are not immediately forthcoming. About two-thirds of the tower have been renovated to the satisfaction of all concerned, but a good deal of carving and other work remains to be finished.

IVINGHOE CHURCH.—This church has been restored, under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. The works include removing the rough-cast from the tower, covering the spire with lead, and renewing the battlements, and rebuilding the porches. A new window with three lights has been inserted in the nave; the windows in the transepts have been restored; the organ-gallery has been removed, and open branches have been substituted for the sittings. The choir has been resealed, and tiles have been used as the flooring throughout. The foliage of the capitals, which was in the best style of art, has been reproduced wherever required.

SANDFORD ORCAS, SOMERSET.—The parish church of St. Nicholas has undergone a complete restoration, and a new north aisle has been added. The chancel is of the fourteenth century, and has been carefully preserved; great

* For other versions of this inscription, see *Notes and Queries*, present series.

attention has been paid in preserving the ancient character of the external masonry. Under the tower-arch is an original oak screen of the Perpendicular period, which has been carefully restored. The manor aisle contains two stained-glass windows. The funds have been chiefly provided by the lord of the manor, Hubert Hutchings, Esq., and the rector, the Rev. Urquhart Cookworthy.

SITTINGBOURNE.—The restoration of St. Michael's church is progressing. The removal of the ugly western gallery, erected in the early part of the century for the accommodation of the singers, has disclosed an extraordinary piece of vandalism. The capitals and bases of the pillars, which support the ancient Norman arch between the tower and nave of the church, were at the time of the erection of the gallery ruthlessly disfigured to obtain for it a firm support. A new roof to the nave has been commenced. On removing the pews in the north aisle, a discovery interesting to archaeologists was made. The workmen came upon the twelve steps which formerly communicated with the rood-loft or gallery, believed to have existed in the fifteenth century. The stair is found to occupy the interior of the largest buttress of the north wall.

WOTTON FITZPAINE, DORSET.—The parish church of this secluded hamlet has lately been almost entirely rebuilt. Only the lower part of the tower remains of the actual structure, but a great deal of the old materials have been carefully worked in again, as far as possible, in the positions they originally held in the ancient building. The church, in its plan, consists of nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, with a vestry to the eastward of the north transept, and the Luttrell Chapel on the corresponding side of the southern one. There is a good porch at the south-west end of the church. The style of architecture is mainly Decorated, the Luttrell Chapel only being Perpendicular. The font is Norman, and not uninteresting; it is octagonal in form; the bowl is plain, but there is an enrichment of some merit and interest upon the upper part of the stem, forming a capital for the bowl to rest upon. The arch between the chancel and Luttrell Chapel is old, so are the east and west windows, and the north and south chancel windows. They have ancient and quaintly-carved heads stopping their labels, all of which are in good preservation. A large number of exceedingly interesting Early English corbels were found in the old walls during the progress of pulling down. These have been carefully preserved, and are re-inserted as corbels beneath the roof on the exterior of the chancel. The east and western gable-crosses are of early date and character. They are good examples of the period, and have been refixed in their old positions, and so also has the old piscina. During the works, the door which originally led to the rood-loft was discovered bricked up, and has been re-opened, together with an old squint upon the north side of chancel. The seating throughout is open, and of deal, stained and varnished; the roofs, too, are of the same material.

DISCOVERIES OF MURAL PAINTINGS.

IPSWICH.—During the progress of the restoration of St. Margaret's church, the workmen recently discovered the remains of a mural painting in the spandrel between the second and third arches, reckoning from the west end on the south side of the nave arcade. The picture seems to be an attempt to combine the legends of St. Christopher and St. Anthony praying with the fishes. At the bottom is the kneeling figure of a man in the act of prayer. Just above him are fishes of various kinds, the pike in the act of swallowing a smaller fish, the eel, the plaice, &c., and the water is visible, in spite of the mutilation which the picture has suffered. Above the highest of the fishes, in the widest part of the spandrel, are traces of the figure of a man. The figure appears to be wading through the

water. The painting is in oil, and may have formed part of a series. Till its discovery it was hidden behind an escutcheon of the Edgar family.

LEONARD STANLEY.—Some interesting mural decorations have lately been discovered during the restorations of the interior of this ancient church. The church, originally a Norman building, is cruciform, and has been altered at various times: it is a fine and peculiarly interesting structure. On the south wall there are remains of painting to a considerable extent, consisting of figures of men, animals, and fishes. These, however, are very indistinct. On a window-jamb, on the north side, may be seen a composition consisting of figures in armour, under a trefoiled arch, apparently receiving a cross from another figure supposed to be an ecclesiastic. This also is much mutilated; but judging from what is left, the drawing must have been very good and vigorous.

MISCELLANEA.

COMPTON RELICS.—On Cowdown, near Compton, Berkshire, in Furborough, a large circular British entrenchment, consisting of a high bank, with a ditch or fosse without, and enclosing an area of about six acres, has been discovered. The vallum shows clearly the action of fire. On the line of the earthwork, Sarsen stones or drift boulders have been discovered. On the eastern slope within the enclosure are four circular pits cut in the chalk. In the vicinity, a Roman encampment is visible at the "Slade."

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL.—The bases of the pillars, and a part of the encaustic tile floor, with other remains, of the ancient Chapel of St. Catherine, at Westminster, have been discovered recently. It was the chapel of the "Monks' Infirmary," and the *locale* of numerous interesting historical incidents, recorded by Dean Hook and Dean Stanley. The building is of the transitional Norman date, with the form of a parish church, with its nave, aisles, and chancel. Archbishop à Beckett, in its early days, encountered within its walls his rival of York.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.—Among the subscribers to the fund for the restoration of this church are the Duke of Bedford, who gives 500*l.*; Earl Cowper, 50*l.*; and the Archaeological Society, 50*l.*

FOUR stone coffins have been discovered in the excavations for the co-operative store at Kirkcaldy. On the top of one of them was found an earthen urn.

It is stated that the old château of William the Conqueror, situate on the Normandy coast at Benneville, was put up to auction the other day, and knocked down for a moderate price. In latter days, the château was used as a prison by Richard Cœur de Lion. Under Francis I. it was a hunting lodge, and now it is a ruin.

ANTIQUITY.—A fine specimen of the silver shilling of Henry VIII. was lately turned up in the Pearson Park. It is in a good state of preservation, and is in the possession of Mr. Thompson, assistant gardener at the Park, by whom it was dug up.

JEWELLERY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The latest addition to the jewellery is a set of rare and antique Egyptian coins, set as a necklace and bracelet, and lent for a few days by the Khédive of Egypt. There are nine coins in all, each as large as a crown piece, and all bearing the image of Arsinoë, Queen of Egypt, wife of Ptolemy the Second, who reigned about three centuries before the Christian era. The profile head stands up in bold relief; and on the reverse of each coin are cornucopiæ.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN POTTERY.—Whilst making some excavations in the rear of a house in the High-street, Carmarthen, some fragments of a Roman earthen vessel were found. They are of coarse clay, highly glazed, in parts ornamented by a cord pattern in relief. Some bones of the goat and horse were also found near.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

THE *TIMES*, ON PRE-HISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

MR. FERGUSSON AND MR. EVANS.

THERE is a common belief abroad that what our leading journal, the *Times*, utters upon any subject, must be accepted as authoritative; and further, that on scientific subjects it is of all other journals the highest and best exponent.

If this be true, it follows necessarily that on a point of scientific importance, about which opposite opinions have remained stationary for at least twelve months, its conclusions should remain the same, and its reasonings should be consistent. No one, I am sure, will disagree with me so far. Now, on the 8th April, this year, there appeared in the *Times* an extensive review of Mr. Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," extending over three and a half columns, and in every important particular entirely agreeing with Mr. Fergusson, who, as most readers of the *Antiquary* are aware, throws cold water upon the laudable efforts of his fellow-archæologists in attempting to classify the rude stone implements of Europe, losing sight of the parallel in his own case of attempting, with less success, be it remembered, the classification of the rude stone monuments of Europe. At pp. 9-12, he enters upon the discussion of the "ages" of stone, bronze, and iron.

Before saying anything further upon Mr. Fergusson, I wish to call the reader's attention to the review of Mr. Evans's splendid work, entitled, "The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," in the *Times*, of 28th September. Unlike the issue of 8th April, the reviewer entirely agrees with Mr. Evans on the "ages" of archæology. That the curious inconsistency may be the better shown, I have here given extracts from both reviews

Times, April 8, 1872.

"RUDE STONE MONUMENTS.

"The scientific world . . . has gone over to the 'Three Ages' of the Danes. Mr. Fergusson's book is written in direct opposition to this hypothesis, which may be explained in a few words. Denmark abounds in megalithic or great stone remains in ancient tumuli, and tombs of all sorts and sizes. Danish antiquaries being indefatigable, and the Danish Government liberal, the result is that in a few years since the course of scientific study has turned in the direction of these remains, the Copenhagen Museum has become possessed of an unrivalled collection of antiquities connected with the subject we are now treating of. The study of this great collection of weapons and other articles has led the Danish savans to ascribe them to three ages—a Stone Age, a Bronze Age, and an Iron Age.

"Mr. Fergusson altogether denies the theory of the three ages, and says that if the Danes had been less busy in arranging their 'finds' in glass cases, and had paid more attention to their rude stone monuments, we would not be in our present state of ignorance. However this may be, it is certain that the pre-historic theory, as at present stated,

cannot stand against Mr. Fergusson's determined assault. Its advocates must rebuild it before they can defend it; they must be explicit upon such questions as the overlapping of the stone, bronze, and iron ages."

Times, September 28, 1872.

"THE STONE AGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"The classification of the primeval antiquities of Western Europe, now generally received, was first partially adopted about half a century ago by the Danish antiquaries, who divided the time to which these works of man belong into three periods, called respectively the Iron, Bronze, and Stone Ages. In Denmark, for instance, the Iron Age is supposed to go back to about the Christian era; the Bronze Age to embrace a period of one or two thousand years prior to that date; and the Stone Age all the previous time of man's occupation of that part of the world." [After quoting Mr. Evans's idea of the succession of the ages given at p. 2 in his work, the reviewer goes on to say:] "This being the received opinion, it is evident that such a classification into successive periods by no means implies an exact chronology, and that in accepting them we must not haggle or stickle for a hundred, or it may be for a thousand years, more or less. Still less must we imagine that these periods can be rigidly applied at one and the same time to all the countries of Western Europe alike. They only mark a succession in each country of different stages of civilization; and so it follows that in a country like Italy the Iron Age may have commenced when other countries in the more northern part of Europe may have been in their Bronze, and others in their Stone Age.

"We have more than supposition on which to rest our assertion that the successive ages gradually passed into one another, and that the implements and weapons of each age were for a long time intermingled in use. Evidence of this is afforded by the tombs and interments brought to light by the researches of recent years.

"It is not, however, to be supposed that the Danish antiquaries were the first to point out the fact that stone and bronze were in use before iron. But to the Danes belongs the merit of having reduced the crude and conflicting observations of earlier antiquaries to a system which, with the modifications and exceptions to which we have called attention, has now been received by all enlightened antiquaries and archæologists."

It seems highly probable that the writer of the later review was ignorant of the statements made by the earlier reviewer; although the supposition may be admitted that the two reviews emanated from one pen, and that the reviewer improved in knowledge during the time which elapsed between April and September. Even this view does no credit to the learned reviewer, because it ignores what *ought* to be a fact, viz., his acquaintance with the current literature on the "ages." Fergusson's work was published at the beginning of this year; the third edition of Sir John Lubbock's "Pre-historic Times" was out only a few months previously. In the latter work, the "ages" are as clearly defined, and the graduation of the older into the later, and the anomalies of stone occurring with bronze and iron are most fully explained and accounted for; and as the words of the article says, in reference to Sir John's division of the Stone Age into the palæolithic and neolithic, that "this nomenclature has been generally accepted, and as such adopted by Mr. Evans in his book." Without staying to attempt to frame hypotheses, to explain away the inconsistencies

of the reviews, I will merely produce a few passages to show that the recent writer is averse to the fact that the sharp divisions of the Danes have long ago been graduated :

"When the Danes first introduced their theory of these successive ages, they referred to the Stone Age such implements and weapons as are commonly found upon or near the surface of the earth in encampments, on the sites of ancient habitations, and in cairns and tombs. These they called the stone implements of the Stone Age, and, as was natural, they were sometimes found intermingled with implements of bronze or iron, and in their manufacture occasionally afforded indications of the use of these metals. But this original classification was gradually found insufficient. It was discovered that gradations of time were observable in the use of the stone implements themselves.

"We may remark that this advance on the original determination of the Stone Age by the Danish antiquaries was very much due to Mr. Evans himself. It was he who, in 1859, when the discoveries of M. Boucher de Perthes, in the Valley of the Somme, attracted the attention of English geologists and antiquaries, first pointed out these differences of character in the *instruments* (*sic*) of the two periods. From this followed the conclusion that a vast interval of time divided the latest from the earliest implements of the Stone Age; and it was then, and not till then, that the immense duration of the period commonly called the Stone Age was accepted as an undoubted fact. But with this discovery came, as we have remarked, the necessity for subdivision. Since then the Stone Age has been regarded as falling into two distinct stages, one early and the other late."

I need not go any farther length in commenting upon the want of harmony between the reviews, as it will have become evident to the most superficial and casual reader. But I certainly must advise all students of archæology not to be led with eyes unopened through the intricacies of this delightful science, by the minute and discontinuous thread laid down by the *Times*, for the probability seems to be that the unwary will never reach the bower wherein dwells truth.

J. JEREMIAH, Jun.

TRADESMEN'S EARLY TOKENS.

At page 203, of Vol. II., of the *Antiquary*, information is requested from your readers as to what towns the two coins described there belong to. I venture to think the first should be appropriated to the village of Staverton, Northamptonshire, which is, at the present time, pronounced by the inhabitants as "Startan;" but not having seen the parochial register, I am unable of course to speak with a degree of certainty. With regard to the second, I am unable to give so reasonable a clue to its identity as the first. I have not at hand a Gazetteer of England; but if there is a place of the name of Shuxton, I should be disposed to think Shuxton might be a corruption of Shuxton. It is a fact generally, I may say universally, admitted, that the die-sinkers of this class of coins were geniuses of a very inventive turn, especially in their mode of spelling the names of some of the towns as well as the issuers. I met with,

recently, the following variety of a token, placed by Boyne among the uncertain, *V. p.* 558, No. 29 :

Obv. PHINEAS LA MBE 666—A lamb couchant.

Rev. THOMAS HARDWICK—Their Half Penny.

I will now describe an additional coin belonging to the Lincolnshire series, which has since "turned up."

Obv. JOHN DA(I?)RE. 63—A ram trippant.

Rev. Of Ancaster—L.D.

Ancaster is a village near Grantham, and I shall take an early opportunity of getting a peep at the parish register. Under the head of Falkingham I have noted, in my recent publication, the marriage of John Michill and Eliz Behemi, 18th March, 1695. This lady was undoubtedly a daughter of George Boheme, a native of Pomerania, who was educated at Cambridge, and became minister of Sleaford, in this county; and was one of the "Ejected," in 1662. He afterwards kept a school at Walcot, near Sleaford, and thence removed to his daughter's, at Falkingham. See Calamy, where there is an account of him, and of his brother Mauritius, ejected from Hallaton, co. Leicester. In the Blythe pedigree, page 55, I may add, by way of illustration, that Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Mitchell, Esq., m. 1st Luke Norton, Esq., and 2ndly, Henry Stone, of Skellingthorpe, Esq., whose monument is at South Witham, in this county. I am enabled to add the following notes to the Stamford issuers, &c., which may perhaps be worth recording. They have been extracted from the vestry books of the respective parishes. *St. John's* :

Mr. George Boheme was born in the city of Colberg, Pomerania, in 1628. The family came to England when he was young, upon what occasion does not appear. He was a member of the University of Cambridge. He first settled as a minister at Sleaford, where he continued till silenced by the Act of Uniformity, 24th August, 1662. Nichols says, in his ponderous "History of Leicestershire," that he became vicar of Foxton, in this county, 14th March, 1654. About seven years before his death he removed to his daughter's, at Falkingham, and there died, September 9, 1711, aged eighty-three. He had a brother, Maurice, rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire, nephew to Dr. Burgis, chaplain to the Elector of Brandenburg, and who, after his ejection in 1662, returned to his own country. He was in good esteem for learning and piety. Nichols mentions him as rector here in 1654. I am inclined to think that it was Maurice, and not George, who was vicar of Foxton in 1654, as there is no such place in this county of that name, but there is in Leicestershire. If Lincolnshire is meant, I take Foston to be the place intended. In Hallaton parish registers are the following entries respecting members of this family : "Jane, wife of Mr. Bohemus, buried Dec. 14, 1647. Anne, daughter of Mr. Boheme and Eliz. his wife, baptized March 12, 1652. Elizabeth, wife of Mauritius Bohemus, minister, buried July 16, 1654. Mauritius Bohemus, minister, and Hannah Vowe, published Jan. 13, 20, 27, married Feb. 27, 1656." In the list of the names subscribed to "The humble representation of divers well affected ministers of the Gospel in this county [Leicester], which was presented to the House in 1659, in relation to Sir George Booth's rising in behalf of Charles II., for which they received the thanks of the House," is that of "Maurice Boheme, Halloughton." The following additional note probably alludes to the Mr. Scottreth, of Lincoln, noticed at page 4 of my work. A Mr. George Scottreth, of Lincoln, was the colleague of Mr. Edw. Reyner, M.A., of that city, and who printed "A Word of Warning to all Slumbering Virgins." Mr. Reyner was born at Morley, near Leeds, in 1600. He was first a lecturer at St. Benedict's, in that city, 13th August, 1626, and then parson, at St. Peter's, at Arches, 4th March, 1627. He subsequently settled at Yarmouth and Norwich, but the people of Lincoln at length, by letters from themselves, the mayor and aldermen, under the seal of the corporation, and the Committee of Parliament, &c., claimed

him, and obtained an order from the Assembly of Divines, then sitting at Westminster, or rather a resolution in the case, upon an appeal made to them about the matter, as other places, Leeds and Norwich, claimed him. He accordingly returned to Lincoln, 29th October, 1654, and settled in the minster.

No. 201. R. ALGAR.—In 1641-2, Rt. Algar was overseer of the highways, and again, in 1654-5, 1660-1; sidesman, 1644-5, 1662-3; and churchwarden in 1645-6. In the accounts of the churchwardens for 1657, is this item: "For mending Robert Augurs seate 1s." In the books his name is spelt thus—Algar, Algur, and Augur.

No. 202. L. ASHTON.—Leonard Ashton filled the office of churchwarden in 1672-3; overseer of the poor, 1667-8, and 1688-9. In the Easter accounts of the churchwardens, audited April 21, 1674, is this note: "Mr. Len. Ashton craves allowance for 1s. 4d. for Mr. Humphrey Ilive." Mrs. Ashton is assessed from 1691 to 1696, sixpence for the monthly collection for the poor = *St. Michael's*.

No. 203. F. BARNWELL.—In *St. John's* parish book are these entries in the account. 1605-6, "Itm. paid to Antony Barnwell for writting our register xijd. Itm. paid to Antony Barnwell for writting the register from the date Anno Dom. 1603, to the ende of that yeare xijd." If it is the register of births, &c., that are alluded to, it was worth the money, as the handwriting is very good.

No. 204. FR. BLYTHE.—In *St. John's* parish books the family name frequently occurs. In the churchwardens' accounts are the following entries: 1587, "lead for the mending the bell ropes to Jeames blyeth ijd; for mending them (the bell ropes) iiijd." 1589, "Itm. to James Blythe the xxvjth day of December, for shooting the bell roopes iijd." 1627, "It. given to Christopher Blythe beinge sicke jd." "It. to Christopher Blithe & Widdow Webster, being sicke vijd." 1628, "Imprimis to Christopher Blythe vjd; Imprimis to Christopher Blythe vjd. Imprimis to Christopher Blythe at his wives buriall js. 1652-3. feeb 3, paid francis Blythe for 2 double flythes surdale and 4 other bordes wth nailes 00 10 11." In 1664-5 francis Blyth served the office of churchwarden; in 1682-3, Edward Blyth was sidesman, and churchwarden in 1683-4; John Blyth was overseer of the poor in 1693-4, and 1698-9; and Robert Blyth filled the same office in 1709-10. According to the *St. Michael's* books, I find francis Blyth was one of the overseers and collectors for the poor in 1655-6; and Robt. Blyth was assessed for the relief of the poor in 1710, at 2d.; in 1716-7, 4d.; in 1718, 5d., for real property, 1s. for 171, and for personal 1l.; and in 1721 he is assessed 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.

No. 205. CHAS. DALE.—Charles Dale, father of the token-issuer, was overseer of the poor from 1617 to 1620; sidesman, 1620-1 and 2; churchwarden, 1622-3; overseer of the highways, in 1631-2; and overseer, *alias* collector, for the poor in 1635-6, for the parish of *St. John*. Charles Dale, the issuer of the token, was a useful parishioner, as I find him filling several offices of trust connected with the same parish. In 1653-4, he was overseer of highways; overseer of the poor in 1667-8; sidesman, 1674-5; and churchwarden, 1675-6. In the churchwardens' accounts of this parish, rendered in vestry, April 8, 1667, is this item entered: "for breakinge ye ground in ye church ffor Charles Dale 00 03 04." Edward Dalle was overseer of the poor in 1659-60, and in churchwardens' accounts for 1667 this item is entered among the receipts: "for breakinge ye ground for Edward Dalle our parishioner, 00 06 08." In the parochial books I find the name spelt thus—Daile, Dale, and Dalle. In *St. Michael's* vestry books, I find a John Dale was assessed for the collection for the poor in 1718-19 and 20, 3d.; in 1721, 4s. 3d. and 5s. In *St. George's* parochial books is an entry, dated August 30, 1686, recording that an assessment was levied "for raising, by order of the bishop, the sum of 12l., according to estates and seats in ye church for its repairs. Two pence per acre for arable, & 6d. for meadow." I find a

Mrs. Dale, who resided in the parish of *St. Marie*, was assessed at 6d.

No. 209. JOHN HARDY.—In *St. John's* vestry books I find this family is frequently mentioned. In the churchwardens' account for 1607-8 is entered this disbursement: "Itm. paid to Richard Hardy for mendinge the church yard walles vs. ijd."; and in those of 1652-3 is this item: "1652, Aug. 7. paid Goodman Hardy js. iiijd. which it coste him aboute his seat." John Hardy was sidesman for the parish in 1648-9; churchwarden, 1649-50; a Mr. Hardy was overseer of the poor in 1674-5; and a Thomas Hardy churchwarden 1684-5, and overseer of highways 1693-4. According to *St. Michael's* parish books, I find a Thomas Hardey was a receiver for the poor in 1634-5, 1639-40; churchwarden, 1642-3, 1651-2; and sidesman, 1643-4; and a John Hardye served the office of churchwarden in 1659-60, and in 1664-5.

No. 212. H. ILIVE.—This token-issuer was a resident of the parish of *St. Michael*. Humphrey was overseer of the poor in 1650-1, and churchwarden in the years 1656-7, 1657-8, and 1664-5. In the churchwardens' accounts, delivered up in vestry April 21, 1663, is this entry in the receipts: "Reed of Humphrey Ilive his child burrial in ye church 00. 03. 04." Humphrey, junior, served the office of overseer of the poor in 1686-7, and that of churchwarden 1691-2. For the relief of the poor he was assessed 6d. from 1691 to 1708, in 1709 one shilling. Mrs. Ilive, his widow, in 1718, paid 6d.; and in 1721 paid 6d. and 8s. 6d.

No. 213. WILLIAM LARET was churchwarden of the parish church of *St. George* in 1658-9 and 1669-70. John Larrett, his son, was overseer of the poor in 1705-6, 1713-4; and churchwarden in 1709-10. Under the head of countrymen who contributed to the relief of the poor for the parish of *St. Michael*, I find Henry Larrett paid 4d. in 1690, and 6d. in 1697; and Widow Larrett, 4d. in 1705.

No. 214. H. REYNOLDS.—In the churchwardens' accounts for *St. John's* parish I find the following entries relative to the family: 1615-6. "Pd. to Goodman Rennolds for shooting the bell ropes xd. 1629-30. It. to Raphe Reynolds for 4 new (bell) ropes vs. viijd. 1632-3. Itm. to Mr. Reynolds for writing ye register ijs. [In 1633 he did it again for ijs.] 1633. It. for ringing at ye burrial of Mr. Reynolds js. vjd. 1634-5. It. for a horse and man for Mrs. Reinolds when she went to Cotsmore js. vjd." Humphrey Reynolds, the token-issuer, was a useful parochial officer of *St. John's*. In 1644-5, 1663-4, and 1674-5, he filled the office of overseer for the poor; sidesman in 1646-7 and 1654-5; churchwarden 1648-9; and surveyor of highways in 1654-5. The name of the family is thus variously spelt: Rennolds, Reynolds, Reinolds, and Reanolds.

No. 215. THOMAS ROBERTS was overseer of the poor for the parish of *St. John* in 1655-6, churchwarden in 1659-60; and one Augustine Roberts overseer of the poor in 1653-4. One Laurence Roberts was collector for the poor for the parish of *St. George* in 1645-6.

No. 216. JOHN ROGERS was overseer of the poor for the parish of *St. Michael* in 1661-2, churchwarden 1664-5; and John Rogers, junior, churchwarden 1711-12. Walter Rogers was overseer of the poor for the parish of *St. John* in 1702-3.

No. 217. RICHD. WALBURG, son of the token-issuer, was churchwarden of *St. Michael's* in 1692-3. I find he was assessed for the relief of the poor, in 1690, 10d.; and a Mrs. Walburge 9d. in 1692.

No. 218. WILLIAM WALKER.—I find the name of this family frequently mentioned in the parish books of *St. John's* and *St. George's*. In the churchwardens' accounts of the former parish are these entries:—1605-6. "Item paid to Mr. Walker for parchment iiijd."; and in that taken, 5th April, 1616, "Received of John Atton 40s. wth was given by Mr. Willyam Walker by his will for the use of ye church. 1667. April 8. Received ffor breakinge ye ground in ye church, Will. Walker 00. 03. 04." I find a Will. Walker was collector for the poor in 1648-9, 1662-3, 1666-7,

1671-2, 1672-3, and 1675-6; sidesman, 1649-50; and overseer of highways in 1653-4 and 1665-6. In St. George's books I find Fras. Walker overseer of highways in 1678-9; and for the repairs of the church, in 1686, Fras. Walker was assessed 1s. 6d.; fines 4s.; Robt. Walker, 3s.; Lewis Walker, 5s. 6d.; and Edwd. Walker, 9d. Fran. Walker, jr., was overseer of the poor in 1699-1700; and Lewis Walker churchwarden 1665-6.

No. 219. In St. John's parish accounts I find the following entries of payments to members of this family:—"1629-30. It. to Willm. Waters for a board vjd. 1652. Nov. 10. Paid to Henry Waters for making a box for ye bread to be sett in ijs. vjd." This individual last named was the token-issuer. In St. Michael's, I find Henry Waters was sidesman in 1673-4; William Waters, overseer of the poor in 1627-8, and sidesman in 1628-9; and "Petter Watters" was assessed 4d. for the relief of the poor in 1697. In those of St. George's I found the following members of the family, as holding parochial offices of trust, viz.: Willm. Waters, churchwarden 1636-7, 1641-2; sidesman 1640-1; Henry Waters, churchwarden 1655-6, 1679-80, 1681-2; he was assessed for the repairs of the church, in 1686, 3s. 6d.; fines, 3s. Henry, his son, was churchwarden in 1693-4 and in 1709-10; overseer of the highways 1691-2, and in 1707-8; and overseer of the poor in 1691-2, 1692-3, and in 1707-8.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

P.S. I shall esteem it a great favour if any of your numerous readers would kindly forward me a descriptive list of any tokens they may have, that is not in Boyne's list, Northamptonshire especially.

The following unedited Lincolnshire token has "turned up" since my List:

Obv. THOMAS . PELL . OF.—The Mercers' Arms.
Rev. DUNINTAN . 1664=T.P.

The reverse of No. 97 in my last should read thus:

IN HAGWORTHINGHAM=W.R. 1663.

Stamford, Sept. 14, 1872.

J. S.

THE SWORD OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

THE following interesting communication was addressed to the Editor of the *Times* :—

SIR,—Attention has already been called in the *Times* to the military accoutrements of the Black Prince, which formerly hung over his monument in Canterbury Cathedral, and which were the first objects moved at the recent fire. It is satisfactory to learn that they were all preserved intact, with the exception of the scabbard, which was unfortunately broken in two. I would now, with your permission, direct attention to the sword which belongs to this scabbard, and which there is every reason to believe was originally placed with the other armour of the Prince above his tomb.

I am not aware of any record giving an account of these relics previous to the Civil Wars, but the extreme improbability that an empty scabbard would be hung over a warrior's tomb in the 14th century forces one to the conclusion that the sword of the Black Prince was at the time of his death, in 1376, placed in its proper position in its scabbard. The common tradition is that it was carried away during the Civil Wars, and since then has never been replaced, and is now, I believe, considered to be lost. The following interesting facts, however, lead me to hope that this sword is not lost, but may possibly yet be recovered and replaced in its proper position. In the valuable antiquarian periodical called the *Reliquary*, Vol. IX. (1868-9), is an account by Mr. Thomas Barritt, a

well-known Manchester antiquary of the last century. In this account, at pp. 140, 141, is given a description of an ancient sword, which was highly prized by Mr. Barritt, and which there is great reason to believe was the original sword of the Black Prince above referred to. Quoting from Mr. Barritt's Diary, the following history of it is given :—

"This sword, which came into my hands in 1778, is in length, from pommel to point, 28 inches, though, in all probability, was once longer, as the point appears too thick and blunt; the blade is 2 inches broad at the guard or cross, which is but small and terminating at each end with a knob. The handle is staghorn; the cap of the pommel, guard, and ring, in the middle of the handle, is iron, and once gilt with gold, which is not yet thoroughly worn away. Upon one side of the blade is written in letters of gold, and in old character, 'Edwardus,' with the imperfect figure of some animal. On the other side is inscribed with the same metal and character, 'Prins Anglia.' On referring to Dart's 'History of the Antiquities of Canterbury,' I found to my surprise that the scabbard hung with the military trophies of the Black Prince was a crooked one, and the gauntlets gilt. My sword agreeing in shape with this scabbard, and the gilding of the handle with that of the gilt gauntlets, together with its antique appearance and remarkable inscription, induced me strongly to suspect it once belonged to the above Prince's trophies. I therefore wrote to the Rev. Mr. Gostling, of Canterbury, desiring his opinion on the matter, and received the following letter from Mr. Oscar Beauvoir, Master of the King's School there, a friend of his."

This letter is dated October 16, 1778, and in it Mr. Beauvoir gives an account of the armour, &c. (which he had specially examined), as it then existed, now nearly 100 years ago:

"The scabbard is broken a little at the end; it is made of wood covered with crimson leather, and studded down one side with small brass studs gilt, lozenge-shaped, and the edge pearly. Its present length is 28 inches, but it seems to have been about 30. The out side breadth at the top is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and at the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. I believe that it was straight. . . . I shall be obliged if you will favour me with an account how this curious sword came into your hands, and what you can trace of its history. Is the sword to be disposed of?"

To this letter Mr. Barritt replied as follow:

" . . . The scabbard by your description I find is one-eighth of an inch narrower than my sword—time may have dried it up—and some inches longer, a matter always common with old wooden scabbards, though all who see my sword imagine it to have been longer; the point is blunted, but I cannot account for your believing it was straight. In Dart's book the Prince's scabbard, which hangs over his tomb on the iron rod, is crooked, and in two other plates of monuments in the aforesaid author, where the Prince's monument is seen in the background, the scabbard is portrayed in the same form. However, be it as it may, or let it have formerly belonged to whom it will, I think it highly worth preserving, and a valuable piece of antiquity. I have made what inquiry I can concerning it, and find its being 60 or 70 years ago (i.e. circa 1708-1718) in the possession of a gamekeeper at Garswood Hall, the ancient seat of Gerald's in our county (Lancashire), who made use of it to chop down his venison and divide it into haunches, and by old people in the neighbourhood supposed to have been brought into the county during the wars of Charles I. and Cromwell, several engagements happening in that neighbourhood, betwixt Wigan and Warrington. The sword was a present to me from a worthy friend, who, suspecting something extraordinary from its shape and inscription, bought it from

a miller in the neighbourhood of Wigan, and gave it me, knowing I collect some few antiquities. I cannot at present make it convenient to part with it. A clergyman at Stockport, one of the Antiquarian Society (the Rev. Mr. Watson?) proposes communicating the matter to the Society this winter (1778), and another gentleman at Chester believes it to be the original sword."

So far Mr. Barritt. He died in 1820, and his collection was, I believe, dispersed. Possibly some of your readers may be able to trace this interesting sword farther, or may even be able to tell where it is at present preserved. If so, it might very easily be ascertained if it really belonged to the Black Prince's armour; and should that be the case, what more right and just than that it should be restored to its true place, and serve to render this interesting series of 14th century armour fully complete? But this is not all. I have quite recently come across an early 17th century drawing of another sword, or possibly the same one, which is also ascribed to the Black Prince. Among the Ashmolean MSS. in the Bodleian Library here, in a series of interesting notes relating to Cheshire antiquities, which I have had occasion to consult, is a very good drawing of an antique sword, at that time (1663) in the possession of Sir Thomas Delves, of Doddington Hall, near Nantwich. A copy of this drawing, lying before me, shows the sword to have been considerably curved, and in general appearance resembling an Eastern scimitar. The handle and cross-guard are highly ornamented, and at the end of the handle is a projecting piece, in order to afford a firmer grasp. On this sword is the same inscription as on the other one, viz., on the one side, in very early characters, "*Edwardus*," and on the other side, "*Prins Anglie*." No dimensions nor any further account is given, nor do I know whether this sword is the one which subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Barritt in 1778, or whether it is still preserved at Doddington Hall, now the seat of Sir Edward Delves Broughton. It seemed to me, however, that the accounts of these two antique swords might interest your readers at the present time; and now that attention has been directed to the subject, might possibly lead to the finding and subsequent restoration of this interesting piece of mediæval armour.

J. P. EARWAKER.

Merton College, Oxford, Sept. 23.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF DRAKE, OF ASHE, MUSBURY, DEVONSHIRE.

Arms.—Argent, a wyvern, with wings displayed, gules.

Crest.—1. (Ancient) a dexter arm proper, the hand holding a battle-axe sable, helved argent.

2. An eagle with wings displayed, gules.

Motto.—"Aquila non capit muscas."

1. JOHN DRAKE, Esq., probably of Exmouth, married CHRISTIAN, daughter of John and Alice Billett, by whom he had a son. Mrs. Christian Drake survived her husband, and married, secondly, Christopher Francheney, by whom she had also a son, Richard Francheney. At her death (she was heiress of Ashe, which manor should have come by heirship to her first child, John Drake) her younger son, Francheney, possessed himself of it, as did his son, Simon Francheney, after him. Subsequently, her great-great-grandson, John Drake, the right heir, recovered it.

2. JOHN DRAKE, Esq., married CHRISTIAN, daughter and heir of John Antage, and had issue *John*.

3. JOHN DRAKE, Esq., married the daughter of John Cruwys, of Cruwys-Morehard, Devon, and had issue *John*.

4. JOHN DRAKE, Esq. (of Exmouth), married AGNES, daughter of John Keloway, and had issue, three children; *John*, who succeeded him; *Gilbert*, of Axmouth; *George*, of Littleham.

5. JOHN DRAKE, Esq., of Ashe (which estate he recovered by right of formodon of Simon Francheney), married MARGARET, daughter of John Cole, Esq., of Rill, Withecombe-Raleigh, Devon, by whom he had issue, *John*, his successor at Ashe.

6. JOHN DRAKE, Esq., of Ashe, son of John Drake, Esq., of Ashe; he married AMY, daughter of Sir Roger Granville, Knight, of Stowe, Cornwall; he was appointed, Nov. 4, 1533, by Richard Gyll, last abbot of Newenham Abbey, Axminster, the steward of the conventual estates, at a salary of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. He died Oct. 4, 1558: his wife, Feb. 18, 1577. Their monument is the first of the series in Musbury church, thus inscribed:—

"*Here lyeth the body of John Drake, of Ashe, Esq., and Amy, his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Granville, Knight, by whom he had issue six sons, viz., Barnard, Robert, and Richard, whereof lived three at his death. He died, 4 Oct. 1558; she died 18 Feb., 1577.*"

Of their six children, namely, *Barnard* succeeded him at Ashe; *Richard*, of Surrey (ancestor of the Drakes of Sharledoes, whose descendant, William, was created a baronet, July 17, 1641); *Robert*, of Wiscombe, Southleigh. The monument of Robert Drake occurs in Southleigh church, Devon; it is of Ionic character, on the north side of the chancel, with this inscription:—

"*Armiger auratus Robertus nomine Dracus,
Hic jacet ille pius pauperibusque bonus,
Septe gnatos frugi et gnatas quinque venustas,
Parturiit conjux Elizabethia sibi, obiit 1600, March 30.*"

Thus translated:—

"*An ennobled Esquire, Robert Drake by name, lies here,
One who feared God and remembered the poor;
His wife, Elisabeth, bore him seven thrifty sons
And five comely daughters.
Died, March 30, 1600.*"

Over are five shields: 1. DRAKE, impaling, a chevron charged with two roundels between three crescents; 2. DRAKE, imp. three rests (Granville); 3. DRAKE, imp. a chevron charged with a mullet, a label of three; 4. DRAKE, imp. ermine, three battle-axes in pale (Dennis?); 5. DRAKE, imp. a fess between three fleur de lis.

One of the family of this Robert Drake probably migrated to Dunscombe, in the adjoining parish of Salcombe. In the north aisle of Salcombe church is a flatstone, having the arms of Drake, and this inscription:

"*Here lyeth the body of George Drake, who departed this life 21 August, 1645. I know that my Kitchener lieth. And also Katherine Drake his sister, who died 31 August, 1651; and Philip Drake, the father of George and Katherine, who died 17 Sept., 1668.*"

7. SIR BARNARD DRAKE, KNIGHT, was the most celebrated member of the family. He was an intrepid seaman, and a long account of him is found in "Prince's Worthies of Devon," including his celebrated feud with Sir Francis Drake, the great circumnavigator. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585. The following spring he died of gaol fever, caught at Exeter, at the assizes held there before Serjeant Flowerby, where singularly enough were some prisoners to be tried, captured at sea by Sir Barnard. A "noisome smell" arose from the dock, "whereof died soon after the judge, Sir Arthur Bassett, Sir John Chichester, Sir Barnard Drake, and eleven of the jury." Sir Barnard had strength to reach Ashe, and there died, April 10, 1586. During the years 1583-4-6, they appear also to have resided at Colcombe Castle, Colyton, the ancient residence of the Courtenays. In the Colyton Church Register are

entries of the deaths of three of their servants, viz., May 10, 1583, "Martin Penrowste, the servant of Mr. Barnard Drake, of Colcombe;" "October 30, 1584, John Wyzlake," the same; and "March 30, 1586, George Thanet, the servant of Syr Barnard Drake, Knight, of Colcombe;" and from the same source that, "April 24, 1586, Thomas Tyldesly, borne in Carrol, in the Ile of Axeholme, in the countye of Lyn-colne, gent, was wedded to Mary Drake, the daughter of Lady Garthruyd Drake, of Colcombe." Sir Barnard married GERTRUDE, daughter of Bartholomew Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, Devon, by whom he had six children: John, his heir, of Ashe; Hugh; another son; and Margaret, Mary, and Ellen, daughters. Lady Garthruyd Drake died February 12, 1601. Their monument is the middle one of the three in the church:—

"Here is the monument of Sir Barnard Drake, knight, who had to wife Dame Garthruyd, the daughter of Bartholomew Fortescue, of Filleigh, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters, whereof were the living at his death, viz., John, Hugh, Margaret, Mary, and Ellen; he died 10 Ap., 1586, and Dame Garthruyd his wife was here buried 12 Feb. 1601, unto the memory of whom John Drake, Esq., his son, hath set this monument, A.D. 1611."

In Filleigh church, North Devon, there is a memorial erected by Sir Barnard to his wife's brother, Richard Fortescue. On a brass plate is the effigy of an esquire, in complete armour, with spurs and sword, kneeling with hands uplifted in prayer, before a *prie dieu*, on which is an open book. In front lies his helmet and gauntlets. Below is his quaint inscription:—

"Forget who can of That he left to see
Fortescue of Filleigh the seventh of that degree
Remembrance of a frende his brother Drake doth shewe
Presenting this unto the eyes of moe
Wortful to none and frndlyge to the moste
The erthe his bones the heavens possesse his goste."

Above the figure are two shields, one with the arms of Drake, the other Fortescue, with three quarterings.

8. JOHN DRAKE, Esq., appears to have been the Squire of his neighbourhood, and to have lived in good style at Ashe. From the "Diary of Walter Yonge, of Colyton," a contemporary, we find, that on "September 14, 1625, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earls of Holland and Derby, with Sir Robert Pettigrew, and divers other gentlemen, lay at Ashe;" and on "March 7, 1627-8, the Duke of Buckingham lay at Ashe." From the "Diary" we also learn that he died "April 11, 1628, and was buried privately the same night, being Good Friday." By his wife DOROTHY, daughter of William Button, of Alston, Wilts, who died December 13, 1631, he had issue two sons, John, his heir; William of Yardbury, Colyton, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Westofer; and Mary, who probably married Sir Hugh Rosewell, Knight. The will of this gentleman is dated January 16, 1620-1, and proved in London, May 29, 1628. He gives to his younger son William and his wife Margaret, his lease of a moiety of Colyton Sheaf, and his lease of half the farm of Shapwick, which he held under Lord William Howard; also his mills at Colyton, a tenement called Gottaker; and a tenement at Chardstock. To his wife Dorothy, he gives "my old coche and my bay horses;" and he appoints "my son John Drake, called by the name of Sir John Drake, knight," his executor and residuary legatee. His monument in the church is the last of the three:—

"John Drake, Esq., was buried here 11 Ap., 1628. Dorothy Drake his wife, 13 Dec., 1631. Dame Mary Rosewell, wife of Sir Hugh Rosewell, knight, buried here 4 Nov., 1643."

Sir Hugh Rosewell lived at Ford Abbey, Thorncombe, Dorset, at the time Risdon wrote his "Survey of Devon."

William, the second son of Yardbury Colyton (through whose descendants the family is still represented), married the only daughter and heiress of William Westofer and his wife Margaret, who was one of the last representatives of the ancient and influential family of Kirkham, of Feniton, and who deceased 21st September, 1635.

There is a fine Corinthian monument to his memory in Colyton Church, in conjunction with his wife and her father and mother. In an arched recess are three small kneeling effigies, representing William and Margaret Westofer, and their daughter Margaret, who was the wife of William Drake. Above them is this inscription:—

"IN OBITUM GULIELMI WESTOFER.
LECTOR QUICUNQUE ES TUMULUM CIRCUMSPICE NOSTRUM
QUO MEA, NEC DOLOR EST, OSSA SEPULTA JACENT.
NON PROCUL ASPICIAS TRIPLEX UBI DUCIT IMAGO,
UNA EGO, SPONSA ALIA EST, TERTIA NATA MEA EST.
PULVIS EGO, SIC UXOR ERIS, SIC NATA, VALETE,
CHRISTO VIVE UXOR, FILIA VIVE DEO.
ANNO 1622."

Thus translated:—

"Reader,—whoever thou mayest be, behold my tomb,

Where free from pain my bones repose.

Close by, behold three figures attract thine eye,

The first mine own, the next my wife, the third my daughter dear.

Farewell!

Live then, O wife and child, live to Christ thy God."

Below the figures is the following:—

"HERE LYES YE BODY OF WM. DRAKE OF YARDBURY, SON OF WM. DRAKE OF YARDBURY, WHO LIES BURIED IN YE TEMPLE CHURCH, AND WAS YE SON OF JOHN DRAKE, ESQ., OF ASHE. THE MOTHER OF YE S^d WILLIAM DRAKE, YE SON, WAS MARGARET, YE SOLE DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF WM. WESTOFER OF YARDBURY, GENT, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE. HE DIED MARCH YE 6TH, 1680, IN YE 51ST YEARE OF HIS AGE. HERE ALLSO LIE RICHARD, LETITIA, AND DOROTHY, THREE OF HIS CHILDREN."

Above are four shields: 1. *Argent, within a bordure engrailed sable, three lioncels rampant gules* (Kirkham), impaling, *sable, fretty or* (Westofer?); 2. DRAKE, imp. *argent, three torteaux, a chief gules* (Button?); 3. WESTOFER, alone; 4. DRAKE, imp. WESTOFER.

W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

THE early history of brass engraving for monumental purposes in this country being involved in considerable obscurity, it is difficult to assign a distinct date for its first introduction. Amongst the earliest examples on record of brasses formerly existing, were those of Simon de Beauchamp, Earl of Bedford, the founder of Newenham Abbey, in the reign of Henry II. He died about the years 1206-8, and was buried before the high altar, in the church of St. Paul, Bedford. The next in date were those of Joselyn, Bishop of Wells, in Wells cathedral, 1242; Bishop Bingham, in Salisbury cathedral, 1247; Richard de Berking, Abbot of Westminster, 1246; and Bishop Longspee, in Salisbury cathedral, 1297. All these brasses are unfortunately lost.

The oldest specimens which are known to exist in England, are those of Sir John D'Aubernoun, in the church of Stoke D'Abernon, in the county of Surrey, which dates about 1277, the fifth year of Edward I.; and Sir Roger de Trumpington, in the church of Trumpington, near Cambridge, date 1289. That a taste for the study of these beautiful and instructive memorials of olden times did not manifest itself at an earlier period is, to a person knowing

the pleasure and advantage to be derived therefrom, a matter of astonishment; for we must not view the immense number of brasses which (despite all that has been destroyed by Puritans and thieves) still remain to us, simply as works of art, but as mirrors faithfully reflecting our ancestors in the various costumes proper to them in their several positions in life; and still further interest will be awakened by the consideration that the brasses were chiefly the productions of contemporary artists, who actually assisted at the consecration of our ancient churches by those very bishops whose memory they were afterwards employed to perpetuate, and who probably assisted at the daily services.

The value of monumental brasses as trustworthy authorities in illustration of armour, costume, &c., is considerable; on account of their undoubted fidelity to their originals; and even in an artistic point of view, they must have formed beautiful objects when embedded in their marble slabs, their incised lines, figures, or raised emblems, filled in with resinous substances of red, blue, black, and other colours, their surfaces highly polished, and occupying their places, either elevated or embedded, on the pavement, thus adding to the embellishment of the ancient churches, which piety and art had rendered more worthy of Him to whose honour and worship they were dedicated. There is but little doubt that the subsequent apathy evinced towards monumental brasses arose from a want of appreciation through their neglect and mutilation, their appearance failing to give admiration; but when we reflect that these monuments have for three centuries suffered through bigotry and cupidity, we are less astonished at their present condition than that they are in existence at all.

The following extracts will give a tolerably correct idea of the manner in which brasses were sometimes disposed of. Dugdale, in his history and description of the old cathedral church of St. Paul, London, says: "In the time of King Henry VI., and beginning of Elizabeth, such pretenders were some to zeal for a thorough reformation in religion, that under colour of pulling down those images here, which had been superstitiously worshipped by the people (as was then said), the beautiful and costly portraiture of brass fixed on several marbles in sundry churches of this realm, and so consequently in this, escaping not the sacrilegious hands, were torn away, and for a small matter sold to coppersmiths and tinkers." He then gives a long list of names of persons commemorated by the brasses then taken away, in which we find the names of eleven Bishops of London.

In the churchwarden's account of St. Mary's, Reading, 1555, is the following: "Item. Received of John Saunders, for 3 cwt., lacking 9 lb., of metal, that was taken up of the graves, and of old candlesticks at 16s. the hundred, 2l. 6s. 2d.;" and at St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the first year of King Edward VI., 36s. were received for brass taken from the tombs.

The tombs which formerly stood in the Grey Friars church, Newgate-street (now Christ church), some of which were equal to the royal monuments at Westminster, were destroyed, in 1545, by Sir Martin Bowes, then mayor, who sold ten high tombs and 140 grave-stones, with brasses, for 50l.

In Weener we find two entries, rather more in the retail way. "April 8, paid for taking up the brasses of grave-stones before the officer Dowson came, 1s.;" "Received for 40 lbs. weight of brasses, at 3½d. a lb., 11s. 8d."

THE unique illustrated Bible, consisting of fifty thick folio volumes, containing upwards of 30,000 prints, drawings, and leaves of missals, collected, during the last thirty years, by Mr. James Gibbs, printseller, of Great Newport-street, Soho, has been sold to an eminent New York bookseller. Such a collection should have been purchased for one of our national collections.

EXAMINATION OF TUMULI.

DURING the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, the westernmost tumulus of the group at Upper Berners was examined by Mr. Henry Prigg, jun., of Bury St. Edmund's, who, it may be remembered, at this time last year explored the two adjacent ones of the series. The tumulus, situate in a field in the occupation of Mr. Womack, was of a large size, measuring over 90 feet in diameter by about 4 feet in height. It was made up wholly of sand. The examination was commenced from the east side, and resulted in the finding of two small urns, and the remains of five burnt bodies. The deposition in the tumulus was as follows:—At 26 feet south-east of centre, a cinerary urn of small size, ornamented about the rim with horizontal and vertical scorings. It lay covered with a quantity of charcoal, the remains of the funeral fire. This urn had yielded to the weight of the superimposed earth, and was unfortunately much crushed. At 21 feet E. by SE. of centre, in a basin-shaped depression, the site of the funeral pyre, was a burnt body. Between and below the urn and the above deposit was another heap of calcined human bones, which had been carefully gathered up, and placed in a shallow hole in the original surface of the ground. At 24 feet S. by SE. of centre, another burnt body, and similar deposits were found 20 feet due south of the centre, and at 20 feet S. by SW. Near the last were the lower jaw and shoulder-blade of some herbivorous animal.

Near the centre of the tumulus, and beneath the old surface, there were indications of a grave, but nothing could be found in or near it, although the ground was explored to a depth of 9½ ft. At 13 ft. due north of the centre was a small plain "drinking cup" of red earth, which may have accompanied the interment of a body, long since decayed. Besides the above nothing was found in the tumulus but a round scraper, a hammer-stone of flint, and a large quartzose pebble, that had been used as a flint-flaker.

The readers of the *Antiquary* will remember that about this time last year two tumuli were examined at Icklingham, but with even less success than this; and, indeed, it seems acting somewhat the part of the Mendicant in Scott's "Antiquary," to at once break through and demolish for ever all the old tales and speculations to which such mounds as these naturally give rise. However this may be, Mr. Prigg desired the local press to intimate his willingness to undertake the examination of any other Suffolk tumuli, facilities for which might be afforded him during the remainder of September. F. E. S.

CELTIC TUMULI IN EAST KENT.

DURING the past week I have been enabled, through the kindness of J. H. Monins, of Ringwoud, Esq., to explore two grave-mounds in that parish. An account of these researches may interest your readers, both from the nature of the interments discovered, as well as from the comparative rarity of Celtic antiquities in this part of the county. These barrows, about 80 yards apart, are situate nearly midway between Deal and Dover, a mile from the sea, on the ridge of a high down, and form conspicuous objects from a distance. The western, which was first opened, is 72 yards in circumference, slightly oval in form, and 4 feet 6 inches at its highest part above the natural soil. Near the centre of the mound, and at a depth of 3 feet from surface, the labourers came upon a deposit of burnt bones, probably a later interment, without any trace of pottery or other remains. Eastward from this spot farther investigations at a greater depth revealed four large urns, from 2 to 3 feet apart from each other. The first that was uncovered stood in a neatly-made niche with an arched top, cut out of the solid chalk; the bottom of this niche had been carefully levelled, and on it lay a heap of burnt bones covered by the inverted urn. The three other urns were found in a singular position fitted into

circular holes which had been dug to a depth of 18 inches in the chalk; but one of them had been crushed by the weight of the superincumbent soil. Within this latter was lying a very small cup of imperfectly baked clay and of the rudest workmanship. The bones in this deposit were those of an infant. The last urn which came to light contained two small vessels, one above the other, of 4 and 2 inches in height respectively; the former is ornamented near the top with lines, similar to what would be produced by wrapping a stranded cord round the jar when the clay was soft, and with a chevron pattern; the other, of elegant form, is perforated with two small holes near the bottom, and contained some burnt substance resembling linen. Four small beads of a light blue vitreous paste were also found among the ashes (*Vide Akerman's Arch. Index; Plate v. 56 and 64*). The largest of the urns was 18 inches in height, the smallest about 16; all were of very imperfectly baked clay, and unfortunately, with one exception, crumbled in pieces before they could be removed. The sides of these vessels, as is usual in Celtic pottery, were perpendicular for about 4 inches from the top, then there was a projecting rim, and from thence the sides were gradually decreased to the bottom, which was from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Three of them were ornamented with cord-like lines and a chevron pattern, and two had small handles below the rim. All the interments were rather to the east of the centre of the barrow, and were covered with a layer of loose chalk, over this was a layer of brick-earth containing small pieces of charcoal, this was surmounted by a heap of flint stones, above the flints was surface mould.

The eastern tumulus was next explored, but after a careful investigation no traces of sepulture could be discovered. Near the surface was the fragment of an urn ornamented with a curious and unusual pattern: this must have been accidentally thrown in when the mound was constructed. This barrow consists almost entirely of chalk, unmixed, except near the surface, with any other substance. It is remarkable that these tumuli, which are so exactly alike externally, should differ so much in the materials of which they are composed.

In comparing the smaller vessels with specimens of Romano-British ware in my collection, I am struck with a certain resemblance in form which I think is not accidental. It is probable that an acquaintance with some of the prevailing types of Roman pottery may have modified the forms of later Celtic vessels, especially in this part of Kent, where communication with the continent was most easy.

It may not be uncalled for to add that the satisfaction derived from the successful completion of these researches was increased by the knowledge that they had been in constant danger of frustration through the jealousy of a neighbouring proprietor. Formerly the antiquarian student had to contend against indifference and ridicule; now perhaps he has worse enemies in those pseudo-antiquaries whose thirst for science is limited to the desire of possessing curiosities, and who neither care to record their discoveries nor to make them accessible to others. Thus the necessary links in a chain of evidence are lost, and whatever pains he may take, the archæologist too often finds that just so much has been abstracted from the completeness of his labours as to render the whole useless.

C. H. WOODRUFF.

Walmer.

THE HEREFORD MAPPA MUNDI.—The *fac-simile* of this interesting relic of mediæval geography is now ready for delivery. The volume of descriptive letterpress, by the Revs. Bevan, Clark, and Phillpotts, will be finished by the end of the year. The whole has been issued under the superintendence of the Rev. F. T. Havergal. This remarkable map of the world, drawn on thick vellum and mounted on oak, 53 inches by 63 inches, was discovered about a century ago under the floor of Bishop Audley's chapel.

THE "KING JAMES AND THE TINKER" ALE-HOUSE, ENFIELD.

THIS rustic-looking tenement is situate at White-webbs, near Wilkinson's Wood, in the parish of Enfield, Middlesex. Its history is involved in much obscurity, and nothing can be gleaned satisfactorily at present to show when it was first erected. The porch is doubtless the only remaining part of the original building; the other portion showing signs of repeated renovations, and comparatively recent alterations. The brick extension of the wing, as shown in the engraving,* was executed some eight years since, and gives a somewhat odd appearance to the structure, as the older walls and porch are faced with mortar mixed with small flint rubble, and, following the modern ideas of beauty, whitewashed.† The porch under which the king and the tinker sat carousing (traditionally speaking) is the best feature of the house, and its erection probably dates back considerably over three hundred years: it is paved with square tiles, alternate black and red, placed diagonally from the entrance, thus giving them the appearance of being diamond-shaped. Considerable interest is attached to this house, principally through the old ballad of "King James I. and the Tinker;" tradition asserting this to have been the scene of part of the king's adventures with the "mender of kettles." Also, apart from the ballad, it is reported that after the king's exploit, it was the frequent resort of some of those mirth-loving courtiers by whom the monarch was so frequently surrounded; and by its proximity to White-webbs House, associated with those dark-plotting conspirators by whom "courageous King Jamie" was like to have been "blown up on high!"

However, as we have only tradition to work upon as regards the ballad, it will be well to see how far history, or the historical associations connecting this spot, will reconcile opinion, or coincide with the popular belief, that this was the *locale* of the scene. But before doing this it is requisite that the ballad should be here quoted.

This, after passing over those monarchs who, according to the old writer, "seldom or never were given to jest," comes on.

" to King James the first of his throne,
A pleasanter monarch sure never was known.

As he was chasing his fair fallow deer,
He dropt all his nobles and of them he got clear;
In search of good pleasure away he did ride,
Till he came to an ale-house hard by the road side:

And there with a tinker he happened to meet,
Who in his kind sorts he so lovingly did greet,
He said, 'Honest fellow, what hast thou in thy jug,
Which under thy arm thou so lovingly dost hug?'

'In truth,' said the tinker, 'tis nappy brown ale,
And to drink to thy good health, faith, I will not fail,
For although thy jacket looks gallant and fine,
I hope that my twopence is as good as thine.'

* The illustration will be given in our next number.

† Apropos of whitewashing, the following may be told of one Cooney Blaney, who appears to have been a kindred spirit of "Old Mortality," immortalized by Scott, differing from that worthy, in as far that Cooney's special object was looking after and patching up old ruins; Mortality's, in restoring old inscriptions and monuments:—"A very wealthy farmer in the vicinity of the magnificent castle of Coolhull, was so seized by the English mania for whitewashing, that he actually expended much time in 'making the dirty baste of a castle decent for onc' in its life.' He whitewashed it inside and outside, even the splendid oaken beams underwent an ablution. Some one told Cooney of this, and never was 'gaberlunzie' so enraged. He set out on a journey of twelve long Irish miles about ten o'clock at night, and before the next morning, by dint of scrubbing and washing, had succeeded in restoring the north wall of the building to its original hue. The farmer knew there was no use in contending with Cooney, so after in vain endeavouring to persuade him that the castle looked better, and that that was the way they 'sawred' old English ruins in England," etc., "he permitted the eccentric old man to have his own way, and after a fortnight's hard labour, Cooney declared that the "darlint ould castle again looked fit to be seen."—"Sketches on Irish Highways," &c., by Mrs. S. C. Hall, *New Monthly Mag.*, 1835, p. 309.

'Nay, by my soul, man, the truth shall be spoke!'
And straightway the monarch sat down for to joke;
He called for his pitcher, the tinker another,
And so they went to it like brother and brother.

While drinking, the king he was pleased to say,
'What news, honest fellow, come tell to me, pray?'
'There's nothing of news, by the which I do hear,
But the king is a hunting his fair fallow deer.

And truly I wish I so happy may be,
That whilst they are hunting the king I may see;
For though I have travelled the land many ways,
I ne'er saw the king, sir, in all my old days.'

The king, with a hearty brisk laugh, then replied,
'I tell thee, honest fellow, if thou canst but ride,
Thou shalt get up behind me, and thee I will bring
To the royal presence of James the king.'

'Perhaps,' said the tinker, 'his lords will be drest
So fine, that I shall not know him from the rest;
'I tell thee, honest fellow, when thou dost come there,
The king will be covered, the nobles all bare.'

Then up got the tinker, and likewise his sack,
Old budgets of leather and tools at his back;
And when they came to the merry green wood,
The nobles came round him and bareheaded stood.

The tinker then seeing so many appear,
Immediately whispered the king in his ear,
Saying, 'Since they are all clothed so gallant and gay,
Which is the king, come tell me, I pray.'

The king to the tinker then made this reply,
'By my soul, man, it must be either you or I;
The rest are uncovered, you see, all around,
This said, with the budget he fell to the ground—

Like one that was frightened quite out of his wits,
Then up on his knees he instantly gets,
Beseeching for mercy; the king to him said,
'Thou art a good fellow, so be not afraid;

Come, tell me thy name.' 'It is John of the Vale,
A mender of kettles, and a lover of good ale.'
'Then rise up, Sir John, I will honour thee higher,
And create thee a knight of five hundred a year.'

This was a good thing for the tinker indeed,
Then unto the Court he was sent with all speed,
Where great store of pleasure and pastime was seen,
In the royal presence of both king and queen."

Mr. J. Tuff, in his "Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Notices of Enfield" (Meyer, Enfield, 1858), says (p. 23), that "An old oil painting, representing the chief incidents of this story, with King James and the tinker behind him on horseback, meeting his nobles, and expressive of the surprise and dismay of the poor tinker, was met with in London a few years ago, a copy from which is to be seen in Enfield."

The literary merits of the above ballad is, commonly speaking, considerably below par, and cannot be accepted but as mere doggerel, being inferior to several other productions on similar subjects, for a few examples of which see *infra*.

Theobald's estate, part of which is situate but a short distance from the ale-house, has been rendered memorable on account of the palace which once stood within its boundary. [This was erected by Sir William Cecil, Lord Burley, about 1560, who intended it for the residence of his younger son.] The palace having been firstly the residence of the famous Cecil; and secondly, and more especially, from its having been the favourite abode of James I., who was so passionately fond of the place that he exchanged the manor of Hatfield for the same.* There is evidence that the palace was a noble building;† and it is recorded that Queen Elizabeth first visited Theobalds, July 6, 1564. Norden, speaking of Theobalds, in 1598, mentions the palace as "most stately," encompassed with "curious buildings and delightful walks,"

&c. The view at the present day bears out the assumption that the walks, park, and grounds must in those days have been most inviting. The sylvan glades (so dear to young lovers), and verdant pastures, heightened now (as then) the beauty of the scene, and to the observer of nature—

"Lends enchantment to the view."

Tradition would therefore seem to be correct in implying this locality to be the right one for the adventure (supposing such to have taken place), inasmuch as the king being so charmed with the place, and its suitability for hunting purposes, would naturally at his leisure resort here more frequently than elsewhere. White-webbs House figures prominently in the celebrated Gunpowder Plot, the conspirators hiring it on purpose to watch the signal of their success. In the course of the proceedings against the plotters it is frequently mentioned; thus we find that Thomas Ward, after the reading of the mysterious letter to Lord Monteagle (who hastened at once to lay the same before Cecil and the other ministers), instantly acquainted Thomas Winter of the state affairs had taken. Winter immediately set off to "White-webbs, in Enfield Chase," to acquaint Catesby. Tresham was at once suspected of being the writer, and Catesby sent an imperious message for that gentleman to appear at White-webbs, to meet him and Winter. In the mean time they had made up their minds to shoot him if he showed the least hesitation or faltered in his manner. But at the meeting he evinced the utmost calmness, protesting strongly that he was innocent of the charge. Garnett, one of the Jesuits, in one of his conversations (planned so as to be overheard) with Old-come, admitted that, though he had denied it, he had still been at White-webbs with the conspirators, and would still maintain that he had not been there since Bartholomew-tide.*

In King James I.'s discourses on the "Gunpowder Treason,"† the following may be found (Winter's Confession):—"Meanwhile Mr. Fawkes and myself alone, brought some new powder, as suspecting the first to be *danke*, and conveyed it unto the cellar, and set it in order, as we resolved it should stand. Then was the Parliament anew prorogued until the 5th of November, so we all went down until some ten days before, when Mr. Catesby came up with Mr. Fawkes to an house by Enfield Chase called White-webbs, thither I came to them, and Mr. Catesby willed me to inquire whether the young prince came to the Parliament: I tolde him I heard that his grace thought not to be there. Then must we have our horses, said Mr. Catesby, beyond the water, and provision of more company to surprise the prince and leave the duke alone," &c.

The history of the house is briefly thus:—

"In 1570 Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to Robert Huicke, Esq., her physician. This house was, in 1653, the property of Dr. Bockenham, and afterwards passed into the family of Garnault, and was pulled down about 1790."‡

The present manor was built by the late Dr. Wilkinson, and is now in the occupation of his grandson, Henry Wilkinson, Esq. The estate comprises about 68 acres of land and a rather extensive wood.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that there are several ballads in existence having for subject the conversing, or adventures for pastime, of several of our kings with individuals of humble station, among which may be named "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," a ballad of great antiquity, said to have been written before Edward IV.'s reign, containing much genuine humour, amusing incidents, and illustrative of rustic manners in those days. This, no doubt, laid the foundation of many of our

* In Mr. W. Winter's "Handbook of Cheshunt," &c., some capital information is given respecting "Theobalds."

† A *fac simile* of an old engraving, showing the interior of the great hall of Theobalds in the olden time, may be seen in Cassell's "History of England," Vol. III., p. 42. King James died at Theobalds.

• See Cassell's "History of England," Vol. III.

† "The Works of that High and Mighty Prince James I." This is quoted in Tuff's work.

‡ Tuff's "Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Notices of Enfield," &c., p. 39.

later productions; also, "King Edward IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth," a piece greatly superior in literary merit to "The King and the Tinker;"* "King Henry and the Soldier;" "King William III. and the Forrester;" "King Alfred and the Shepherd;" "King Henry VIII. and the Cobbler;" "Courteous King Jamie;"† &c., and among others in prose, "The King and the Abbot." Our own Most Gracious Majesty the Queen occasionally condescends to visit some of her humble subjects; who can tell but that some rustic admirer of her courteous deeds may not take advantage of the occasion, and by imagination's aid, pen an effusion which, in years hence, may fairly be classed with these?

Less exalted, and consequently more dignified, persons are also made to unbend occasionally, according to our ballad writers, &c. The story of "Philip the Good Duke of Burgundy, and the Tinker," may be taken as an example. The ballad of "The Frolicsome Duke and the Tinker's good Fortune," is undoubtedly founded on this; but the concluding portion of the story is different to that given in the ballad. There is a great similarity between this story and Shakespeare's induction to the "Taming of the Shrew," which has been remarked upon by other writers.

To show the manner of rewarding some of those individuals lucky enough to have met their sovereigns when in gamesome mood, the three following verses have been selected as being sufficient for that purpose:—

"Then Sir John Cockle the king called unto him,
And of merry Sherwood made him o'erseer,
And gave him out of hand three hundred pound yearlye;
Take heed now that you steal no more of my deer,
And once a quarter let's here have your view,
And now, Sir John Cockle, I bid you adieu."

The King and Miller of Mansfield.

"For Plumpton Parke I will give thee,
With tenements faire beside:
'Tis worth three hundred markes by the yeare,
To maintain thy good cow-hide."

King Edward IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth.

"Then his highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak,
Which he gave for the sake of this frolicsome joak,
Nay, and five hundred pounds, with ten acres of ground,
Thou shalt never, said he, range the counteries round,
Crying old brass to mend, for I'll be thy good friend,
Nay, and Joan thy sweet wife shall my duchess attend."

The Frolicsome Duke and the Tinker, &c.

Waltham Abbey.

J. PERRY.

WALLACE'S SWORD.—The Countess of Loudoun recently arrived at Loudoun Castle with the sword of Wallace. This sword has been preserved in Loudoun Castle from the death of Wallace until five years back, when it was removed by the late Marquis of Hastings to his seat in Leicestershire. On the death of the marquis, in 1868, it passed into the possession of the present countess, who has just brought it back to its old home. It will be remembered that the mother of Wallace was a daughter of Loudoun, and that on the death of his uncle, Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun (hanged by the English at Ayr), Wallace had the custody of his only daughter, Susannah Crawford of Loudoun, who married a son of Sir Niel Campbell, of Argyll, and was ancestress of the present Countess of Loudoun, the hereditary custodian of the sword of William Wallace.

* The travelling tinker is generally considered as a very convivial subject; perhaps his wandering mode of life helps to tend to this inference. A song is given in "Miscellany Poems" (ed. Tonson, 1716, vol. iv., pp. 113-115), entitled the "Jovial Tinker."

† This ballad, which treats of "King Jamie's" adventure with an old hag, or ghost, who, during the night, was metamorphosed into a beautiful young damsel, may be found in "Tales of Wonder," written and collected by M. G. Lewis. The author (anon.) says this ballad bears a striking resemblance to the "Tale of the Marriage of Sir Gawain," in "Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." It must also be said that the concluding part is a weak imitation of Chaucer's "Wife of Bath—her Tale," or of Dryden's translation of the same.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRICES IN 1690.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The following extracts from a manuscript diary of a Northamptonshire squire, kept by him nearly two hundred years since, serve to show us the proportionate value of articles at that period, as contrasted with the present time, and therefore worthy of a note. I have only copied some of the most interesting ones, but if any reader would like to see the others that are spread through the kalendar of 1690, it is in my possession.

CHARLES GOLDING.

16, Blomfield-terrace, W.

I came to Dingely ye 27th of Jany, 1689-90.

"For twenty-four yards of flaxon cloth for sheets, bought at Dingely	...	...	...	01	04	0
For 32 yards & 4 of flaxon cloth bought at Dingely cost 23d. a yard	...	...	...	01	15	0
For a pare of shooes for James and spur leathers & sticking his boots	...	...	...	00	04	6
For a pare of gloves for mysele & a pare for Sill 4s., & for white ribbin two peces 1s. & 6d.; a lace 2 yards longe, 6d.; a leather bottle 6d.; bought at Northampton in April	...	...	...	00	06	6
For a quire of gilt & one of other writing paper	...	...	...	00	01	0
For ye carrier bringing me a band box from London, & ye haire Trunk from Dallinton, & ye bottle of orange flower watter	...	...	...	00	01	8
For mending ye lock of my Trunk	...	...	...	00	00	2
For a quire of paper	...	...	...	00	00	4
For Mr. Stiles two children which came to be my Vallintine and Sills, given them, which I find I forgote to sett downe	...	...	...	00	10	0
For pockett given a poor wo. which came to Dingely great with child, her husband being in Ireland	...	...	...	00	05	0
For Goodman Hawse ye Taylor at Bingley a pare of leather brices (breeches) 17s. for James, & making his coat less, & adding 5 dozen of button & silk & tape, 7s. Pd. in full	...	...	...	01	04	0
The first cowe I had was a black & white cowe I had bought at Potters Pury by Mr. Bacus, she cost me June ye 12th, 1690	...	...	...	63	10	0
June ye 14, 1690, Mr. Bacus ye Bucher bought me at ye faire at Rowel five cowes cost me	...	...	...	19	16	7
September ye 24th, 1690, ye Bucher bought me a Bull he charges at	...	...	...	02	00	0
November ye 8th, ye Bucher charges for a cowe he bought me ready to calfe, 1690	...	...	...	04	06	7
I sold Oncerly ye first bull he bought me in September last, some time before Lady Day I sold it him at	...	...	...	3	00	0

STONEHENGE.

SIR,—In reading the articles in your issue of No. 37, for September 21, "Ellan Vannyn" was quite as much surprised as "J. J., jun." seems to have been at seeing the *Manx* article on "Stonehenge," &c., printed in your journal, assuredly never intended by the writer to find a place there. It was written expressly for an insular newspaper (appropriately, in this instance, called the *Manx Sun*), in the hope of drawing the attention of some *Manx* antiquary to that admirable letter of Mr. W. Beck on "sun-worshippers," and now dealt with in a style so remarkable and jaunty as "J. J., jun." has elected to treat it in his curious document. The accompanying notes, by "Ellan Vannyn," made it a suitable subject for *insular* consideration and further inquiry. A copy of the *Manx Sun* was forwarded anonymously to Mr. W. Beck, simply as a sort of responsive tribute to him. That it found its way into the *Antiquary* is not at all to the gratification of the writer. This is indeed, on broad grounds, not worth being introduced here; but besides these there are *misprints* that must not pass quite unnoticed; "St. Pan" being by no means the most important, because, from the general tenor of the subject, it is too manifestly an error of the press to be accepted as accurate by any save such a critic

as "J. J., jun." It were well if "the antiquated religious hypotheses" that so offend "J. J., jun.," and spoken of by him with so off-hand a sneer, entered more largely into the scheme of such "modern antiques" opinions; these clever *svans* would gain by it, and even they, through these very "antiquated religious hypotheses," might stumble on the right clue they are in search of, without being obliged to resort to this exploded Alexandrian mode of getting rid of the Gordian knot that ties up so many serious points as are thus disposed of, to their own relief doubtless, but certainly not to the satisfaction of the earnest student seeking after truth. The word "henge," for instance, to which "J. J." takes so much exception, conveys one of the deepest and earliest truths made known to the world, and is expressly repeated at the very beginning of the Christian era.

It is quite true that some writers formerly, with the most laudable intentions, sought to rescue old and really valuable "stones," &c., &c., from the crust of ignorant superstition, which in the dark ages had made fables of much traditional lore, that in its integrity conveyed more of most interesting truth than some modern antiquaries will allow, or can, indeed, understand; but they, if as they did prune too closely, and then saw their error when too late to retrieve it, found themselves obliged to resort to theory to fill up the inevitable chasm, but then they did so reverently, and often with acknowledgment of the proceeding. "The reverse of wrong is not always right;" therefore "Ellan Vannyn" is no defender of *every* ancient ditty or legend. Yet a little less of *dry* matter of fact, unrelieved by the admission of a *soupsçon* of sentiments, which a true perception of the feelings that ennobled the original (it may be Pagan) peoples of primeval times to produce such wondrous evidences of their "religious hypotheses," would impart to modern expounders a rich harvest of *orthodox* archaeology satisfactory alike to true antiquaries, while the poetic, and, therefore, harmonious, adoption of every just view on these really interesting objects of learned research would afford a pleasing relief from the dry controversies of such writers as "J. J., jun." In this latter's point of view the following lines afford a delightful summing up of this otherwise uncomfortable subject:—

"O, when I've seen the morning beam
Floating within the dimpled stream,
While Nature, wak'ning from the night,
Has just put on her robes of light,
Have I, with cold optician's gaze,
Explored the 'dogma' of those rays?
No, pedants, I have left to you,
Dryly to separate hue from hue.
Go, give that moment up to art,
When Heaven and Nature claim the heart;
And, dull to all their best attraction,
Go, measure angles of refraction,
While I—
Look on each 'sunrise' as a glance
From the great eye of Him above,
Wak'ning His world with looks of love."

Thus bequeathing this refreshing conclusion to the true antiquary, "Ellan Vannyn" here takes final leave of the merits of a question that is in no degree shaken by the *ipse dixit* of "J. J., jun."

QUERIES.

GEORGE MORLAND.

SIR,—Might we inquire, through the medium of your interesting columns, if the "Landscape and Six Figures" mentioned by Cunningham in his "Biography of George Morland," is known to be in any national or private collection, as we have just acquired an original painting from an unlooked-for source, possessing all the characteristics and vigour of the painting described? Any information respecting the picture would be greatly appreciated. Its principal features are landscape with six rustic figures in foreground, circular kiln with fire in middle. The centre

figure is evidently a powerful portrait of Morland himself. We shall be happy to show the picture to any person interested in Morland's works.

80, High Holborn.

PEARSON & SEMPLE.

FOREIGN INSCRIPTION.

SIR,—Will some reader of the *Antiquary* kindly say what the following words signify? They are carved on two parts of an oaken box, not very old, in cursive letters.

GEEGEN HAVMS

MÆGAR

AN DE ZEEGEN

ISTAL GELEGEN

Bodmin, Sept. 28.

W. I.

ERRATUM (*Antiquary*, Vol. II., p. 229).—Maldon, line 13, the date 1285 should be 1225.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT STONE COFFIN IN CHESHUNT CHURCHYARD.

A STONE coffin has just been discovered by some workmen engaged in digging foundations for the contemplated extension of the south aisle to the end of the chancel of St. Mary's church, Cheshunt. It was found bottom upwards, a few feet from the chancel door on the south side of the chancel, and near the footpath, its position being the same as graves in general, the feet towards the east.

In very early times the Romanized and converted Britons buried their dead east and west. The Saxons succeeded them in the practice; and it has been a universal custom from the time of St. Augustine.

This stone coffin measures in length from head to foot 6 feet 9 inches; the width at the head is 32 inches, which gradually tapers down to 23 inches at the foot. It is 14 inches in depth outside at the head, and 11½ at the foot, the thickness of the sides being about 3 inches. The width for the shoulders inside is 23 inches with a depth of 8½ inches; there is also a hollow chiseled out for the head to rest in, measuring about 10½ inches by 9 inches, and about 7 inches deep. The coffin is without a lid, nor is there a letter or character of any kind upon it whereby its date or the name of its occupant may be correctly determined. At first sight, I took it to be a relic of the 13th century, or of a still later period, and that it probably once contained the sacred remains of the first recognised rector of Cheshunt, namely, Amadricus de Allen de Puncerley, who flourished temp. Ed. III., under the patronage of John, Duke of Brittany and the Earl of Richmond, *cir.* 1329; but from the form of its construction I am now induced to believe that its date is considerably earlier than the time of Edward III. Stone coffins of this description were rarely if ever used after the 13th century, for proof of which see Vol. II. of the *Archæologia*, p. 278. The coffin is well chiseled out, and is, I think, of Purbeck marble. Originally it doubtless contained a leaden shell, which in early times was frequently used in the interments of distinguished personages; and their coffins were generally rested upon bricks or tiles. A similar one was discovered many years ago in the north wall of Waltham Abbey church, under which lay several glazed tiles like those that covered the grave of Prior Weston, in Clerkenwell church.

Coffins formed from one block of stone, and shaped at the head like the one under consideration, were used by the Romans and Britons. It is true the custom of cremation and urn burial prevailed among the Romans; but they had not always recourse to the funeral pile. They more frequently interred the dead entire, as at the present day. This latter custom was especially adopted by them upon the introduction of Christianity, when the sarcophagi were in use, and which frequently consisted of stone. The lids of coffins of this description may be seen in the Temple churchyard, Fleet-

street; also at Croydon and Beddington, in Surrey. The coffin which contained the remains of King William II., who was interred in Winchester cathedral in 1100, is of the same make; as also one discovered in the ancient Roman city *Camboritum*, now Great Chesterford, county Essex. A sepulchral cist, discovered at Brinstead, in Hampshire, and presented to the British Museum by Henry Long, Esq., presents the same appearance inside for the head to rest, but it is rounded off at the outside of the head and feet. The lid of the coffin found at Cheshunt being absent, I am left in doubt as to the official character of its occupant. There is little difficulty in recognising the gravestones of ecclesiastics if any sculpture work remains upon their exteriors, the chalice being frequently engraved upon them, with the host and the paten, and sometimes the chalice is incorporated in the cross with the paten above it. No doubt this refers to the well-known custom of burying a leaden chalice and paten in the coffin of a priest, these sacerdotal insignia being generally laid upon the breast of the deceased. See "Account of Sepulchral Slabs," in *Archæological Journal*, Vol. V. p. 254.

I think I have said enough to show the feasibility of this stone coffin being of a remote antiquity. The parish of Cheshunt was well known to the Romans, a fortified camp at one time being discovered in a field called Kilsmore, to the west of Cheshunt-street. By this statement I do not wish to affirm that the coffin is contemporary with the Roman camp; but I think that it cannot be much later than the 11th or 12th century. It is, however, difficult to decide whether it is of Saxon date, because sculpture work of Saxon imitation was used so late as Henry II. The military way from this camp to Goff's Oak appears to have been closely connected with the spot on which Cheshunt Great House now stands, because at one time there was a tumulus there, which, says Salmon, from the fosse about it, seems to have been Celtic. He also conjectures this place to have been used in the Druids' sacrifices. In this parish there was the ancient boundary line of the kingdoms of Mercia, which separated it from that of the East Saxons, and which passed through Theobalds, across Goff's-lane, to the land belonging to the Earl of Salisbury.

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Cheshunt to Earl Alan, surnamed Rufus. That earl was succeeded by his brother Alan, and then by Stephen, who came to the earldom of Britany and Richmond, and possessed four hundred other lordships in different parts of England. In the right of this earldom he presented a rector to the church of Cheshunt, and died in 1104. This will give some idea as to the probable date of the original church of Cheshunt.

I need hardly say that the present church was built by the venerable ex-Baron of the Exchequer, Nicholas Dixon, who was the rector of the parish for thirty years *temp.* Henry VI. The remains of a very fine monumental brass of this dignity is preserved in the chancel; but his effigy, with the sides of the canopy of this brass, are now lost. There are a few early monuments in the church in good preservation, but none earlier than that of Nicholas Dixon. However, three or four are recorded in contemporary history. The stone of one still exists in the south aisle, but unfortunately the brass is missing. This, I believe, to be the tomb of William Pike, and Abigail his wife, obit 1442. There was one in the north aisle, with the following inscription upon it: "*Hic jacet Agnes Ludington, quondam uxor Johan Ludington, Arm. Quæ. ob. Jul. 28, 1468.*" Weaver states that in his time there was an old tomb in the church much defaced, with the following inscription upon it: "*Quem tegit iste Lapis Radcliffe cognomine functus,*" etc. This I take to mean William Hatclyff, who was vicar of Cheshunt in 1422, and died, I think, before 1443. Salmon observes that there were formerly two large gravestones in the chancel, of much earlier date than the present building. One had a cross fleury upon it; the other, an inscription on the verge almost obliterated. There were also three others

bearing the following inscriptions: "*Icy Gist, Damoselle Johanne Clay, que tres passa l'an de Grace, 1400,*" etc. "Here lieth John Roger, somtym Clerk to John Northyn-ton, the which John died Oct. 17, 1413, on whose soul God have mercy." "*Hic jacet Constantine Vere nuper nupta Johanni Paine, obiit Augst. 10, 1502.*" The stone mentioned above, with a cross fleury upon it, is not unlikely to have been the lid belonging to the recently discovered coffin.

The life story of him whose remains were interred in this newly-found sarcophagus cannot now be told. It may, however, be not unreasonably inferred that he was a man ripened by age and carking care, attired in the habiliments of a "baron bold," or perhaps in those of an ecclesiastical functionary, and well-known in his day by the noble lord of Cestrehunt, the abbots of St. Alban's, and the canons of Waltham. A long round of centuries have begun and ended since he first trod the hallowed precincts of the original church of Cheshunt, which existed at least four hundred years before the erection of the present noble edifice; and when his battle of life was ended, a retired nook was selected where all that was mortal of him might undisturbedly rest till the "Grand Assize." But when in health and vigour, the thought doubtless never crossed his mind, that in after ages his sepulchral cist would one day be removed from its original position, emptied, and desecrated; that the holes in its lower surface, brought into view by inversion, should be used by the village boys of sixty years past for the trifling purpose of playing at marbles; and, moreover, that in this year of grace his cist should be again upheaved and injured.

By way of conclusion, I may add, that it is to be hoped, the Rev. W. W. Kirby, the present worthy vicar of the parish, will have the fragment carefully restored and prominently placed in the churchyard, as one of the few memorials indicating the antiquity of the former parish church of Cheshunt.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

MISCELLANEA.

HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.—A notable discovery has just been made by some workmen at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, which was formerly in the possession of the Earls of Kilmarnock. The house now belongs to the Marquis of Bute, and the men, in repairing the roof, found two half-length portraits rolled up and hidden in the rafters. On examination one proved to be the portrait of that Earl of Kilmarnock who was executed for rebellion in 1746. The other had no name with it, but after much difficulty, and by the aid of ingenious reasoning employed by historical and heraldic experts, it was found that the subject of the picture was John Drummond, Earl of Melfort, who was outlawed in 1694, and died at St. Germain's in 1714.

RAFFAËLE'S "BOY AND DOLPHIN."—According to the *Nordische Presse*, the group of "A Dead Boy carried by a Dolphin" (illustrating the beautiful classic story), and which is believed to be the only work in marble by Raffaele, has been found in one of the palaces in St. Petersburg, having been purchased by the Empress Catherine. Casts, it is said, are found in many places, but the original has been long overlooked. We are inclined to doubt the truth of this. A similar group in marble, with an apparently authentic history, it is well known, has long formed part of Sir Hervey Bruce's collection at Downhill, and was shown at some of the exhibitions.

MR. JAMES GRANT, in his two volumes, "The Newspaper Press," states that "no instance is on record of any advertisement being inserted in any of the newspapers of the day prior to 1652." Mr. John Piggot, from St. James's, has found two earlier advertisements, in the *Mercurius* for the year 1648.

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

ROMAN ROCHESTER.

TO those who seek amusement in the great deeds and the illustrious doers of past centuries, Rochester is interesting beyond other "chesters," from involving in its position some problems for thoughtful solution. Its river, or rather estuary, with a good breadth of water, immediately suggests the inquiry, why these pushing spearmen did not select a spot for crossing where the Medway should run as a simple fordable stream? and then, as they certainly crossed here, comes the question, And how was the transit effected—by ford, when the water was low, by boat, or by bridge? The British name was *Durobrivæ*, made up of *Dûr*, *river*, and *Briva*, *bridge*; most likely *bridge of piles*. *Briva* *Isaræ* is *Pontoise*, *Breviodurum* is *Pont d'Audemer*, *Samara* is *Somme*, and *Samarobriua* *Ambianorum* is *Amiens*, where the narrowed estuary of that river receives its first bridge. Observe the order in the compound, *Somme bridge*, not like *Bedd Gelert*, *grave of Gellert*; but like *Durobrivæ*, *river bridge*. Julius Cæsar himself esteemed the bridging of the Rhine to be a triumph of engineering, and gives a detailed account of the achievement. The imperial engineers in Britain employed a ferry only at Aust, where the Severn estuary is now a mile wide. They seem to have used a pile bridge over the Welland at Brigcasterton, since the station, like Rochester, was called *Durobrivæ*.

It is to be noted, for bridling romantic notions about British grandeur, that Cæsar says not a word about our historical towns as existing at the time of his invasions. *Durobrivæ* was so named after the bridge, and that this bridge was Roman no man free from fever can doubt. *Durovernum*, *river of alders*, Cæsar must have walked over, and fought over, without seeing a city, while in the later imperial age a camp on that spot became *Durovernum*, instead of the classic *Ad Durovernum*.

The Roman road from Canterbury to the south foot of London-bridge is pretty nearly a straight line, with Rochester as a point upon it. From the hill overlooking Rochester to Canterbury it is, if we may trust our triangulators, quite a right line. One sees sometimes a hummock with a piece scooped out, as if with a cheese-taster, because these Latins must go ahead without swerving. To draw a road absolutely straight for twenty miles, and entirely direct towards a bridge-foot, distant fifty miles, seems a nowise facile undertaking. The best maps for old-world investigations are Cary's. Ordnance inch-to-mile maps are not as good for old names. On Cary's map, a string stretched from London-bridge at Southwark to Canterbury covers the vestiges of the Roman road at every part. How was this accuracy reached? A modern engineer, raising to a sufficient height upon Chatham Hill some staff or glittering ball, might from Boughton Hill, twenty miles off,

take this as his guide, and by much care make a road as straight as the old one; but it would puzzle a colonel to set out, from fifty miles off, a correctly direct route to a low-lying spot on the bank of the Thames. To a person driving along the road, this directness is lost. From drain to drain, a Roman road was some fifty yards wide, and by degrees the ground not wanted for wheels has been appropriated by the enterprise of farmers, cottagers, and land-owners, each making his hedge or wall as crooked as he liked, so that the angles of the fences prevent the accurate drift of the road from being seen.

The exact spot where the Roman bridge was laid over the tide-swelled Medway can be ascertained. With a rule and pencil prolong the line of road on the map till it meets the river. At that spot, under the castle, between it and the river, is a semicircular bank, now of no use whatever: it is the Roman bridge-foot.

The road from Rochester to London loses its vestiges on the London side of Blackheath; but if we continue it by rule or thread, it just clears the reaches of the Thames at Deptford-creek; and the consequence of these premises is inevitable, that Deptford-creek was also bridged. On a full-scale map a slight flexure is observable at this point, so that the roads to London-bridge and to Rochester make a joint here with a slight bend, and this was given of course to avoid the river.

Some scholars, really scholarly men, have sent the road at a random angle to Holwood (Holnwood), to "Cæsar's Camp," and thence to London. Both the visible marks and the Roman habits make that preposterous. The book knowledge, which suggested the angular theory, will be cleared up hereafter.

Between *Durobrivæ*, *Rochester*, and *Durovernum*, *Canterbury*, was a military station called *Durolevum*. The ordnance surveyors, some fifty years ago, pretended to have found the spot, where now, at any rate, is no appearance of entrenchments, past, present, or to come. The people of Faversham say No; there is a camp on Jud's Hill: the nearer residents never heard of a camp where the R.E. men have put one: and as *Dûr* is *water* in *Durolevum*, that evidence goes against the knights of Gunter's chain, for none is there. Newlands, a gentleman's residence on the south of the Via, is mapped as on the north. At Jud's Hill, whatever may be seen, must be seen in the kitchen-garden of a large mansion. In that neighbourhood, a couple of hundred yards from the highway, a few weeks ago, workmen were employed to throw up the mould from the foundations of the levelled church of Stone; the work was found as fully Roman in character as the walls of Richborough, Verulam, or Burgh.

These "chesters," however, and camps were guarded, not by genteel heroes, like the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*, but by a mixed levy from all nations within reach. *Tungri*, *Crispiani*, *Barcarii*, *Tigrisienses*, *Frixagi*, are names enumerated. In the "*Agricola*," Tacitus tells a little tale of a cohort of *Usipii*, Germans, who knocked over their officer, a centurion, and some sprinkling of soldiers intended to inoculate them with discipline, and seizing some boats, circumnavigated *Britania*, Great Britain, as we call it. Fellows of this sort turned Terentian Latinity into that dog dialect which prevailed in the middle ages,

and to which there is as yet no dictionary, for Du Cange had not half of it; and such as they garrisoned England for Rome.

Let us now consider, from Rochester, Noviomagus, and Vagniacæ, and the camp at Keston, and the zigzag route to London, existing on paper only. And by way of sharpening our wits beforehand, let us try how the Iter stands the tests of facts at the Severn ferry. It seems that very learned men, deeply read in Latin and in Greek, have believed that the Romans twice ferried the Avon, an ordinary stream, for they put *Traiectus ferry* upon it and cross it twice, while there is no *Traiectus* on the Severn, and we are to conclude there was a bridge over that great estuary. Let us not libel Roman engineers: they bridged the Rhine and the Medway, and very likely they could have bridged the Severn, but the work was too great for the exchequer. The features of nature would warrant us in assuming Abone to be on *Avon*, *Traiectus* to be *ferry*, and to ferry the *Avon*, in face of known Roman achievements, would be absurd, therefore *Traiectus* is *Severn ferry*. When applied to the Iter, in which the stations come in the following order, *Venta Silurum*, *Caer Gevent*, Abone, *Traiectus Aquis Sulis* (so 3 MSS. not *Solis*), the Iter is found contradicting nature itself; and besides, the aspect of the upper or Bitton road recommends that as the route from Bath to Bristol, rather than the knotty lower road. The face of the country, therefore, compels us to amend the MSS., and take the stations thus, *Caer Gevent*, *Severn ferry* = *Traiectus*, Abone (Abonæ, ad Abonam), *Aquæ Sulis*. Whether the present numerals for miles will stand on redistribution, involves the question at what spot the Roman ferry was established. We have enough indications to satisfy us that Ad Avonam is *Bristol*, the number xiv. shows the milia (so, not millia) passuum from Bad.

Sweeping away confusion and absurdities, we therefore conclude that the "Iter Britanniarum" has a serious error, in the west. But it has besides been always known that in several instances its sums total do not correspond with the details of the stages; some are in excess, some in defect. And as Rome has left us a manuscript of her own in the existing viæ and castra, we have to reconcile authorities, and to overrule the paper by the monuments. Even strong resemblances in names will be evidence enough against an untrustworthy compilation.

In two routes, London to Lymne, and London to Dover, the m. p. from Londinium to Durobrivæ are given as xxvii. This is enough to show that the road was direct; an eagle or swallow could not reach Rochester from London in much less. Deptford-creek must have been crossed, not avoided; by the coach-road there are counted twenty-nine miles to the nearer end of the bridge. No one capable of deciding on evidence need stay his hand at Blackheath, but may rule his lines on to Deptford, and again to London-bridge.

But the route from the Vallum, Gaul or Wall, to Richborough, gives it thus: Londinium x. to Novismagus; then xviii. to Vagniacæ; then ix. to Rochester: in all xxxvii., ten miles too much; and the route has miles in excess, even twenty; if we

can take off ten, the details are so much nearer the sum as given at the head of the list. To suppose that legionaries on their way to London got as far as Bexley, and then quitted the proper road and branched off by another to Holnwood, is practically preposterous; nor is there any indication of the existence of any branch road at Bexley to Holnwood, or anywhither; Gale put Vagniacæ at Maidstone, and manufactured an imaginary road from Maidstone to London, setting Noviomagus upon it. That solution is opposed to the fact that, in a not overcrowded district, no glimpse of such a via has been found. Vagniacæ reasonably called him to Maidstone (Medwaystone); the Saxon-English form of Medway is *Meduwæge*, and the latter half of the word is represented in *Vag*—The "Iter Britanniarum" was intended as a handbook for generals inspecting military stations; and if we consider Vagniacæ, *Maidstone*, to have been reached from Rochester, ten miles distant, and to be unconnected with the London-road, all is easy. The Maidstone-road, on leaving Rochester, climbs the hill with truly Roman resolution, and aims straight at its mark. And by supposing a ten-miles branch road, the London-road is brought back to twenty-seven miles.

To discover Noviomagus the numbers x. and xviii. should perhaps be transposed, that we may find a Magh, or valley, and some remains at Swanscomb.

VILLAGE ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

At the late meeting of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Archæological Societies, held at Lutterworth, the Rev. ERNEST TOWER read a paper on a book little known, for it possesses mainly a local interest: "The History and Antiquities of Elmsthorpe, in the County of Leicester, down to the Present Time (1783). By Richard Fowke, of Elmsthorpe." In the course of his remarks, he said—

There are two classes of subjects which the Archæologist delights to revert to. There are those which speak of the past and bear only upon the past; and there are those which speak of the past and yet bear upon the present. He discusses, for instance, the dress of our forefathers, their illiterate forms of conveying and holding property, &c., simply from the love of antiquarian lore. He does not care to revive them. He searches them out wholly and solely on account of their history; they belong to the past. But the other class of subjects which bears upon the present he cares for in a pre-eminent degree. Under this class comes the whole history of architecture, which is remarkable for its power of uniting past and present. Indeed, there is hardly a part of ancient domestic or of ancient sacred architecture of any pretension which is not being revived again and again; their styles and forms being reproduced in every sort of way. The Roman villa, with its central atrium, is even becoming again a favourite plan for a new family residence; and when a church is to be built, the more ancient the Christian style, the more correct it is considered. That which was old and ready to vanish away is more congenial to the mind of the modern builder than that which is brand-new and wholly without precedent.

But the value of the Archæologist's researches chiefly consists in the records he makes of the present state of ancient edifices. He surveys an old building with very different eyes to others. He can read the whole history of it at a glance, and he can compare, with advantage, its present condition with its original design. He can tell you when and how the family which occupied a particular house or property

were prosperous or unfortunate; how and when a sacred edifice belonging to a national religion was once glorious and afterwards decayed; and he carefully takes a note of everything he sees. And if you ask the reason why he delights to study these objects, he will tell you it is because he desires to hand on to others the real narrative of the ancient family, and the real meaning of the ruin which he sees before him. A ruined house, a ruined family, a ruined church! What a touching tale has the Archæologist to tell about each of these! A family preserved, a church in its original state! What honours, what good works, what substantial material have to be noted! It is wonderful how much an Archæologist can extract from little.

There is a little village called Elms Thorpe, about nine miles from Leicester, in which the parish church was once cruelly stripped and robbed. Every ornament, every window, every buttress, the lead roof itself, were all taken away, and nothing remained of it but the four walls and the small tower to tell the tale that it was once a church. Even the parish registers and other like documents of importance were lost. And the churchyard, with the bones of the dead remaining in it, was alienated from ecclesiastical to secular uses. Indeed, so completely was the church stripped and left for dead, that were it not for the old church laws and two local Acts of Parliament, *temp.* Charles II., and 12 Anne, which are protective to a great degree, its very carcase might have been swept away.

It is impossible not to inquire who the robbers were, whether clerical or lay. They have always been nameless. Doubtless they were assisted by the loneliness of the spot, and by the circumstances of the times they lived in, and their unhallowed work was thought little of when it was done. But the true Archæologist always makes a note of everything, and it so happened that there lived, about seventy or eighty years ago, a tenant-farmer in the little parish, who was enthusiastic for Archæology. He was a self-educated man, and being a friend of Nichols, the Leicester historian, he learnt to reflect upon the past history of the spot on which he dwelt, and he made it his study to draw out from books and tradition of existing facts the true story of all the ups and downs of its population—once considerable, and afterwards dwindled—and to record the hardly traceable landmarks of a once noble mansion of a great family there, and above all, of its ruined church. Richard Fowke was a quaint but remarkable character. He has left behind him in manuscript a chronicle of his parish. I call it a "Chronicle" because it begins like any mediæval chronicle, with the "Creation of the world and of Elms Thorpe."

To the zeal and piety of the Charnells the parish of Elms Thorpe was indebted for its church. Its floor was once paved with tiles bearing the arms of that family, and which were probably made at Potter's Marton, close by. With a thought for others after them, they built disinterestedly a most substantial edifice. Indeed, so firmly were its stones fitted together that, notwithstanding the exposure of the walls without roof for one hundred years, they have been pronounced to be as solid as those of most parish churches. Decay, however, is inseparable from national works, particularly when neglect hastens it. Surely there was a call upon Richard Fowke to write his village history. And it is the bounden duty of every one who cares for the local history of his country to attach himself to the Archæology of his parish, as Richard Fowke did; and especially of those subjects of past interest which ought to be preserved, and repaired (if necessary), and carefully handed down to our children's children.

The love of Archæology is intended to make all tenant-farmers, and parishoners like Richard Fowke, devoted to the protection of those interesting objects within their localities. Indeed, what are our Archæological and Architectural Societies worth, if they do not teach others besides their members, a beneficial zeal for the preservation of many of our noblest marks of county history? Every resident in

a parish has it in his power to support and preserve these. There is none amongst us but has been refreshed by the thought of a tenant-farmer before the days of these societies being an Archæologist. Let every one, then, be encouraged to devote a little time to the study of Archæology as Richard Fowke did; and then there will be restored to local history a wholesome interest it now lacks, the benefit of which will be seen in a universal care for the twice-honoured monuments throughout our native land.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB OF THE BLACK PRINCE, CANTERBURY.

THIS inscription is ascribed by Dean Stanley and others to the Black Prince himself. Sir F. Madden writes to the *Times*:

"What authority the Dean of Westminster may have for the above assertion I am ignorant of, but I beg to point out (what has hitherto escaped notice) that the epitaph in question is borrowed, with a few variations, from the anonymous French translation of the *Clericalis Disciplina* of Petrus Alphonsus, composed between the years 1106 and 1110. In the original Latin work it may be found at page 196, part I., of the edition printed in 1824 for the Société des Bibliophiles Français. The French version is of the thirteenth century, and entitled *Castoiment du'n Père à son Fils*. It was first printed by Barbazan in 1760, and, more completely, by Méon in 1808, in whose edition the epitaph may be read, page 196, under the heading of '*D'un Philosophe qui passoit parmi un Cimetière*.' The Black Prince, however, is not the only distinguished personage who has availed himself of this inscription, for more than half a century previously it was placed (in an abbreviated form) on the monument of the famous John de Warenne, seventh Earl of Surrey, who died in 1304, and was buried before the high altar in the Priory of Lewes. It is printed by Dugdale (not very correctly) in his *Baronage*, vol. i., p. 80, from the Lewes Cartulary, which is preserved among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, Vespas. F. xxv."

THE ACCOUTREMENTS OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

A LETTER from Mr. Albert Hartshorne appeared in the *Times*, suggesting that means should be adopted for the preservation of these accoutrements, which were so near destruction at the late fire at Canterbury Cathedral. It can scarcely appear desirable, he says, to replace them in their former exposed position; indeed, these perishable memorials have already been exposed too long, but the alternative of a strong glass case, fixed against one of the piers near the tomb, seems to be all that is required. By such timely care these valuable relics may be preserved as much as possible from further injury, and safely consigned to the protecting regards of posterity. The excessive rarity of military equipments of this period is, perhaps, not sufficiently known; and when we consider those at Canterbury as the most ancient and complete of the kind in existence, as the actual accoutrements of the Black Prince, and undoubtedly worn by that flower of English chivalry at the scenes of his prowess, their value becomes almost priceless.

THE Exhibition of Antiquities at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, has been enriched by the addition of the sceptre of Mary Queen of Scots. The date it bears is 1558.

THE workmen employed in the restoration of St. Peter's, Monkmearmouth, a few days ago, discovered a bust underneath the chancel floor. The subject is not yet known, and the stone is supposed to be not English.

ANCIENT MURAL PAINTINGS AT SOUTH LEIGH.

THE parish church of South Leigh, near Oxford, has just been reopened, after restoration. On removing the whitewash from the walls some remarkable wall paintings of the 15th century came to light. Information of this discovery was sent to Mr. Coningsby Sibthorp, who immediately engaged Messrs. Burlinson & Grylls, of Newman-street, to report on the feasibility of their renovation. The report was favourable. The paintings (in distemper), though faded, were quite capable of recovery, and Mr. Sibthorp undertook, at his own expense, the charges of the work. The following is a description of these paintings as now to be seen in the church :

"1. *Over the Chancel-arch.*—The Resurrection. On the north side, the saved; on the south, the lost. Two archangels descend from the clouds right and left of the arch, blowing the trumpets of the doom. The archangel who descends to summon the saved is clothed in white; the archangel who summons the lost is in dark raiment, as of mourning. Eighteen naked figures rising from their graves represent the saved. Among them a king and queen (the king close to the corbel) in their crowns (the queen just above him), a Pope in his tiara, a bishop in his mitre, a monk with the tonsure, a merchant with the cap of maintenance (bottom of the picture), &c. Above them a scroll inscribed '*Venite, benedicti, Patris mei.*' On the south side of the chancel-arch the lost are represented. In the upper part of the painting three figures rise from their graves weeping and lamenting. In the lower part of the painting a group of figures is being dragged down to the open mouth of hell by a chain round their waists drawn by evil spirits of bestial form. The group of the lost, which is in the power of these evil spirits, contains twelve figures; among them a king, a queen, a nobleman, a monk, and a bishop. Above the painting is a scroll containing the words '*Discedite, maledicti.*' Satan himself is depicted here in the form of a serpent, commanding the evil spirits.

"2. *North-East Wall of Nave.*—The Gates of Heaven. St. Peter with the keys. Six naked figures come up to the apostle, the foremost of whom, who is crowned, he takes by the hand. He is habited in a black cope with morse. Behind, an open archway with groined roof in a castellated building, over the battlements of which are seen angels with outspread wings. The spires and shrines of the heavenly Jerusalem in the back ground.

"3. *South Wall of Nave.*—The Weighing of Souls. A painting, 10 feet 11 inches high, representing the scene described in the twelfth chapter of the Apocalypse, wherein the Church, symbolized by the woman clothed with the sun, and with the moon beneath her feet, and the twelve stars round her coronet, is introduced in combination with St. Michael the archangel. The latter wields his sword above his head, and his golden wings outspread stretch across the field of the picture. His combat with Satan is represented by the scales which he holds in his hand, wherein he is weighing a saint against an evil spirit. The latter is weighing light, and blows a trumpet to summon his fellows, who are flocking to his assistance from the open mouth of the dragon in the bottom corner of the painting at the right hand. The two main figures of this painting are very striking. The woman with her bright flowing hair and golden coronal, surrounded by the twelve stars, her robe emblazoned with golden suns, and the moon beneath her feet, and St. Michael, with the cold gaze of the passionless archangel, are figures not easily forgotten. The rich border round this painting (similar in detail to those in missals of the period) will be noticed. The birds in the rich diaper eastward are supposed to represent the cogni-

zance of the Perrot family, formerly resident in North Leigh. The head of the family was a natural son of Henry VIII., and was Viceroy of Ireland.

"4. *North Wall of Side Aisle.*—St. Clement of Rome, bishop of that city in the apostolic age. He is represented in full episcopal vestments, chasuble, dalmatic, stole, alb, gloves, mitre, with crozier in his left hand, in the act of giving his blessing with the right. The symbol of his martyrdom, the anchor, is attached to his right wrist. He is said to have been martyred by drowning in the Crimea.

"5. *East Wall of Chancel, South of East Window.*—The Annunciation. The Blessed Virgin stands looking upwards, with her symbol, the lily, in her hands. The Dove, symbol of the Holy Ghost, descends upon her. This painting is the latest in the church, more variety of colour being introduced in it than is seen in the older ones. The oldest in the church are 'The Resurrection' and the 'Weighing of Souls.' Later paintings were taken off the walls before arriving at these, all being under several coats of whitewash."

PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES IN THE LIZARD DISTRICT, CORNWALL.

THE subjoined account of certain antiquities of the prehistoric period, in the Meneage or Lizard district in the west of Cornwall, recently appeared in the *West Briton*, from the pen of a correspondent, who signs himself as "Tre."

"In the centre of the twelve parishes forming the district of Meneage, there is a very extensive common, known as Goonhilly, on which there are many large barrows or mounds, and only a few of them have been opened. On the highest part, near what is called the Dry Tree, there is a large menhir, measuring about fourteen feet in length, lying prostrate. No one now living remembers its being erect. It is a very remarkable and interesting object; the nature of the stone is said to be different from any in the neighbourhood. Another very fine specimen of the class stands in a pathway field, on Tremeneheere estate, in the parish of St. Keverne, measuring more than nine feet in height; it is triangular, and equal in appearance to the menhirs at Bolleit, in the parish of Buran, and appears to be as firmly fixed. This is the only instance in Cornwall with which the writer is acquainted, where one of these menhirs still remains in such a perfect state of preservation, and from which it is evident the farm took its name, viz., *Tremenhir*, or Tremeneheere, the long stone, place, or dwelling.

"There are a few ancient crosses in the district, and there being no granite in Meneage, these must have been brought a distance of at least ten miles. 'The three Brothers of Grugath' on the downs, a short distance from Trelogan, resemble a cromlech. Then there are the Shot and Bole, on Rosnithon estate, opposite Tredevy Cove, about which the country folks tell a curious legend. Crousa Downs are said to have been St. Keverne's arsenal, when he pursued St. Just, who, after having been kindly entertained by the south country priest, stole his plate, and fled towards his home in the west. These downs are amongst the most remarkable in the county, and are thought by some to afford evidence of the glacial period. Predannack Downs, near the Lizard, with its numerous, singular, and oblong shallow trenches, called in the locality *Robins*, offer a difficult problem to the antiquary for solution.

"On the farm called Halwyn there are still to be seen the remains of one of those ancient British fortifications called rounds or castles. Similar ones are found in many parts of Cornwall, particularly in the west. This at Halwyn is the only one the writer has seen in Meneage, and at present he believes there is no other, having gone over the greater part of the district more than once. Like most of the kind, it is situate on high ground, and measures within three rods

and thirteen perches. On the north side, the vallum has been converted into a roadway to a field, and is from ten to twelve feet below the embankment. No doubt much of the earthwork has been removed from time to time; on the south side there are no traces of a trench.* However, sufficient remains to show that these rounds, castles, or earthworks were all raised by the same people, and at a period far back in the past, and now remain 'lonely monuments of times that were.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor solicits Correspondence on Archaeological matters and information of Antiquarian discoveries, with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest.]

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARY.

SIR,—The following is a summary of all the "Monumental Brasses" in England, as taken from the "Cambridge Camden Society List;" if of any interest to your readers you are welcome to publish it.

County.	Number.	The oldest.	Place in the County.
Bedfordshire ...	104	1390	Cople.
Berkshire ...	70	1320	Wantage.
Buckinghamshire ...	69	1330	Stone.
Cambridgeshire ...	78	1289	Trumpington.
Cheshire ...	3	No date given for any of these.	
Cornwall ...	9	1420	East Antony.
Cumberland ...	4	1496	Carlisle.
Derby ...	22	1399	Dronfield.
Devonshire ...	34	1361	Stoke Fleming.
Dorsetshire ...	3	1450	Wimborne.
Durham ...	4	1480	Billingham.
Essex ...	121	1320	Pebmarsh.
Gloucestershire ...	38	1380	Winterburn.
Hampshire ...	78	1380	Calbourne (I. of W.).
Herefordshire ...	3	1360	Hereford Cathedral.
Hertfordshire ...	170	1349	Berkhamstead.
Huntingdon ...	5	1400	Offord Darcy.
Kent ...	255	1306	Chartham.
Lancashire ...	11	1490	Sefton.
Leicestershire ...	12	1393	Wanlip.
Lincolnshire ...	49	1310	Croft.
Middlesex ...	110	1370	Harrow.
Norfolk ...	128	1349	Lynn St. Margaret.
Northampton ...	54	1337	Higham Ferrers.
Northumberland ...	1	1429	Newcastle.
Nottingham ...	10	1400	Stanford.
Oxford ...	123	1310	Merton College.
Rutland ...	2	1382	Casterton, Little.
Shropshire ...	4	1382	Acton Burnell.
Somersetshire ...	23	1410	Ilminster.
Staffordshire ...	1	1520	Oakover.
Suffolk ...	200	1302	Acton.
Surry ...	87	1277	D'Abernion.
Sussex ...	79	1310	Trotton.
Warwickshire ...	39	1401	Warwick.
Wiltshire ...	24	1402	Wanborough.
Worcestershire ...	8	1438	Dalesford.
Yorkshire ...	25	1360	Wensley.

If any of your correspondents would be so kind as to add to or correct this list, I should be truly obliged, as I wish to publish as correct a list as possible of the "Monumental Brasses of England."

WILFRID, OF GALWAY.

THE TOMBS, &c., WHICH FORMERLY STOOD IN GREYFRIARS CHURCH.

SIR,—The interesting article on Monumental Brasses, in the *Antiquary* of to-day's date, contains a statement which raises a point of great interest in the history of that

establishment. The writer states that the "tombs . . . were destroyed in 1545, by Sir Martin Bowes, then mayor." Upon looking into the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London," edited by Mr. John Gough Nicholls, F.S.A., for the Camden Society, 1852, I find that there is a query touching the official rank of Sir Martin Bowes (*or Bows*), and the date 1545. The "Chronicle" (page 54) states that the spoliation took place in 1547.

"Item at this same tyme was pullyd up alle the tomes, grett stones, alle the auteres, with the stalles and wallis of the qweer and auteres in the church that was some tyme the Gray freeres, and solde, and the qweer made smaller."

Mr. Nicholls, in a note in his preface, page xx, says: "From Weever's statement of this transaction, it might be understood that it took place in 1545, for he says they were sold 'by Sir Martin Bowes, Maioir of London, An. 1545.' Sir Martin was mayor in 1545, but Stowe's statement is that they were sold by Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith and alderman of London, who evidently derived his authority to sell them, not as mayor, but in some other way. He was under-treasurer of the Royal Mint, and probably a commissioner for the sale of church property. The City, therefore, employed him as a man of experience in such transactions. It is asserted in Knight's 'London' (vol. ii. p. 334) that Sir Martin 'caused himself to be buried where he had set so bad a precedent;' but this is one of many errors in the article in that work on Christ's Hospital. Sir Martin Bowes was buried at St. Mary's Woolnoth."

In a "History of England" in my possession, published in the reign of Charles II., the title-page of which is lost, there is, at the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a list of the "*mayors and sheriffs of London in this king's time*," and states that "in his *thirty-seventh* year, Sir Martin Bows was mayor." The king, according to this book, died in the *thirty-eighth* year of his reign (1547), therefore the date given of the spoliation of Greyfriars Church, in the "Chronicle," is confirmed by this History.

I shall be glad if any of your readers can reconcile the apparent discrepancy.

J. JEREMIAH, JUN.

Clerkenwell, Oct. 5, 1872.

ANTIQUARIANISM.

SIR,—"An antiquary," says Bishop Earle, "is a man strangely thrifty of time past, and an enemy, indeed, to his maw, whence he fetches out many things when they are now all rotten and stinking. He is one that hath that unnatural disease to be enamoured of old age and wrinkles, and loves all things (as Dutchmen do cheese) the better for being mouldy and worm-eaten. He is of our religion, because we say it is most ancient; and yet a broken statue would almost make him an idolator. A great admirer he is of the rust of old monuments, and reads only those characters where time hath eaten out the letters. He will go with you forty miles to see a saint's well or a ruined abbey; and there be but a cross or stone footstool in the way, he'll be considering it so long till he forget his journey." Of such the language of Pope is apropos:

"With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore."

Here I am reminded of the words of Temple: "Whoever converses much among old books will be something hard to please among new." Instances of the black-lettered mania are here and there to be met with in the writings of Dodd, Kemble, and others. The last-named antiquary has been satirized by a poet of the modern school:

"Others, like Kemble, on black letter pore,
And what they do not understand, adore;
Buy at vast sums the trash of ancient days,
And draw on prodigality for praise.
These, when some lucky hit, or lucky price,
Has blessed them with '*the Book of gods advice*,'
For *shes* and *algates* only desire to seek,
And live upon a *whilome* for a week."

* This is the first notice of the round at Halwyn; none of our antiquaries have mentioned it.

"I rejoice you have met with Froissart," says Thomas Gray to Mr. Nicholls; "he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age; had he but had the luck of writing in as good language, he might have been immortal! His locomotive disposition (for then there was no other way of learning things), his simple curiosity, his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecians." Froissart's works were read at one time by most persons, on the same footing with King Arthur, Sir Tristram, and Archbishop Turpin; not, says one, "because they have thought him a fabulous writer, but because they took them all for true and authentic historians; to so little purpose was it in that age for a man to be at the pains of writing truth." Mr. Townley's antiquarian enthusiasm is noted by Nichols, in his "Illustrations of Literature," upon the authority of Mr. Dallaway. It appears that Mr. Jenkins, the then banker at Rome, promised Mr. Townley the first choice of some discovered statues. He (Mr. T.) "instantly set off for Italy, without companion or baggage, and taking the common post conveyance, arrived *incognito* at Rome on the precise day when a very rich *cava* was to be explored. He stood near, as an uninterested spectator, till he perceived the discovery of an exquisite statue, little injured, and which decided his choice. Observing that his agent was urgent in concealing it, he withdrew to await the event. Upon his calling at Mr. Jenkins's house, in the Corso, who was not a little surprised by his sudden appearance, the statue in question was studiously concealed, while the other pieces were shared between them with apparent liberality. Mr. Townley remonstrated, and was dismissed with an assurance that, after due restoration, it should follow him to England. In about a year after, Mr. Townley had the mortification to learn that the identical young Hercules had been sold to Lord Lansdowne at an extreme, yet scarcely equivalent price." This transaction must have occurred some time before 1790. It was in that year that the Hercules was sold to the above-named nobleman. A different story is, however, told of this Hercules in the account of it in the first Dilettante volume. Mr. Townley is there stated to have the choice of the two statues at the time they were discovered; to have fixed from description, but afterwards to have repented of his choice (see "Cyclopædia Literary Anecdotes," by W. Keddie, 3rd ed. pp. 32, 293).

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

IRISH RELICS.

SIR,—In 1869, I visited Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick, chiefly to see a stone relic known as the Hag's Bed, mentioned in "Black's Irish Guide Book." Since then I have seen a plan of this Lough and of the surrounding country, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for February, 1833, with a description by the late Mr. Crofton Croker. The chief relic is called also, "Labig yermaddagha Grand," or Ned and Grace's Bed. Its length was 13½ feet by 6 feet broad. The measurements of three of the largest stones of this relic are in height respectively 7 feet 6 inches, 7 feet 6 inches, 2 feet 6 inches; in breadth, 3 feet 6 inches, and 6 feet, and 5 feet 6 inches respectively; in depth, 18, 16, 12 inches respectively. The end of the largest stone measures 3 feet. This relic consists of a complete oblong chamber, formed by great stones and covered by large flags. Mr. Twiss, in his "Irish Tour," A.D. 1775, refers to three circles of stones near a lake, called Gur; the principal of which is 50 yards in diameter, consisting of 40 stones, of which the largest is 13 feet long, 6 broad, 4 thick. Near which, on the hill, he stated, "is a small cromlech." The Rev. John Wesley, A.D. 1785, May 14, saw this "large Druidical temple." In Ferrar's "History of Limerick," A.D. 1787, this "Druidical ruin," is mentioned also. Mr. Trotter, in his "Walks through Ireland," September 2, 1817, noticed these circles; and in the "History of Limerick," A.D. 1826, by Fitzgerald and McGregor, in the description of Fedamore parish, near

Bruff, these circles are described as containing, respectively, diameters of 45, 50, and 17 yards, with 65, 72, and 15 large stones respectively in each circle. The circles, I was glad to observe, were well preserved and accessible; Mr. Croker measured accurately these stones, which are near the turnpike-road. He described also some other stone relics in this vicinity.

These are Carriganahin, or the Mass Rock, several cairns, large stones, and cromlechs, marked in his plan and engravings, which, with his paper, are interesting to antiquaries. He referred also to a stone relic, on Cromwell-hill, 15 miles from Lough Gur eastward, and to a stone circle at Carrigeens, Knockadoon or the Fortified-hill; circles at Knockruah, on the Red-hill; the church ruins, and Knockfennel. At Knockadoon, I inspected an old ruin, but I did not see the cromlech, eastward, described by Mr. Croker as then (1833) visible, near Lough Gur Cross, and which, according to his plan, consists of three long stones placed on another one and two recumbent, in the vicinity. Nor did I see Labigdiarmud, or Edward's Bed, a cromlech, then on the right of the road leading from the turnpike-road to the church ruin, &c. This paper and plan should be perused carefully by all antiquaries before visiting these interesting relics.

CHR. COOKE.

London, September, 1872.

WAYLAND SMITH'S CAVE.

SIR,—In the autumn of 1871, I visited this cromlech, near Lambourne, Berkshire, which is engraved in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. vii. pp. 315–333. It is also engraved in Lyson's "Magna Britannia," vol. i. p. 215, but not accurately. Its appearance reminded me of New Grange, in Ireland. The central figure has the form of the Latin cross, 23 feet in length and 5 feet in width. There were five blocks to form the roof, one of which remains in its place and covers the east transept. There seems to have been a circular outside ring, 5 yards from the end of the eastern transept, of which three stones remain as they were originally. "The general arrangement shows a mound 50 feet diam. at the top, surrounded by an outer ditch, and having a circle of stones, in the centre of which is a cruciform chamber in the shape of a Latin cross, the arm towards the south is longer than the others. The species of gallery with the two lateral chambers, is like the galleries of New Grange, Wellow, Pornic, and the Galgal of Gavrennes; but these were embedded in mounds, in this respect unlike the cromlech of Wayland Smith, as Mr. Donaldson believed. In Aubrey's sketch of this relic, engraved in this volume, A.D. 1670, more stones appear in the exterior ring. He stated, "this sepulchre is 74 paces long, 24 broad, and that the chamber or cave at the south end is like that by Holyhead, y Lleche, the stones," on a hillock, in Caer-Gybi parish, which I saw in the year 1869. The modern engraving shows besides three exterior stones, four incumbent capstones; nine stones forming the three arms, eight stones forming the long arm; and two incumbent outside within the ring. This relic is in a plantation near the Ridgeway, about three miles south of Shrivenham railway station, and it is well preserved.

CHR. COOKE.

London, Oct., 1872.

THE DRAKE FAMILY.

SIR,—Mr. Hamilton Rogers's very interesting pedigree of the Drakes, of Ash, has been submitted to me. The Drake family has been the subject of much inquiry and research of late, and your correspondent would confer a great boon on numerous genealogists if he could and would explain the connection between the national hero, Sir Francis Drake and the Ash branch. Among those who have gone earnestly into the history of this family, no credence is now given to Prince's "celebrated feud" between

Sir Bernard and Sir Francis, although the author states he had the narrative from Drake, of Trill. He was himself a dependent for favours in the Ash house, and probably participated in any jealousy (if such even existed) of the superior lustre conferred by Sir Francis. But, in truth, Sir Bernard and Sir Francis were on the most friendly footing; circumstances existed that would show it to have been most impolitic and improbable for Sir Bernard so to have offended. Barrow has fairly summed up, that Sir Francis, a man of extraordinary personal courage, was not likely to submit to a blow, nor was Elizabeth's conduct on the occasion characteristic. It is true, a slight feud arose between John Drake, the son and heir of Sir Bernard, and Thomas Drake, the brother and heir of Sir Francis; still, Sir Francis, in his will, styles Richard (the brother of Sir Bernard) cousin, and Richard's son was named Francis, after the admiral. Prince's story is incorrect respecting the wyvern in Sir Francis's crest; and if untrue in one particular, why not false in toto?

Assuming that such an altercation did take place, there could be a more novel, but not less true, light to regard it in, viz., that Sir Francis had the best of the argument. We have Herald's authority (Richmond, York and Garter) that Sir Bernard's ancestor bore a different coat, and since his time his descendants have nowed the tail of their dragon, while very old deeds exist with the names of Roger and Ralph Drake, sealed with the same wyvern as Sir Francis himself used on his seal and elsewhere. Any visitor to the Bethnal Green Museum can see it for himself in the best engraved portrait of Sir Francis extant.

The names Roger and Ralph are never found in the Ash branch, while both occur frequently on Sir Francis's side (Roger was permanent); still the two branches were in the habit of calling their eldest sons John, and held other Christian names in common. Roger Le Drak is the first mentioned of the family, in Devon, *temp.* Ed. 1. In fact, beyond all this, there is cumulative evidence enough to overwhelm Prince's story. Without doubt the families were originally one and the same Le Drak, from bearing the dragon. The object to be arrived at is the particular or defined relationship between Sir Francis and Sir Bernard. In those days the remembrance of cousinship was kept alive for generations, especially in the Western counties, and "Cousin Jacky" was a general nickname for Cornish boys when I was at school.

A solution of the difficulty from any of your correspondents would be generally acceptable.

London, Oct., 1872.

RED DRAGON.

QUERIES.

GAELIC IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—The writer of an article which appears in the *Standard*, of Oct. 16, and commencing with "The Science of Language," &c., speaks of "the extraordinary vitality of Gaelic in all the Celtic districts of England." Will any one enlighten my ignorance regarding the Celtic districts of England where the Gaelic language is spoken; and also give me some distinct conception as to the meaning of the word "Celtic"?

J. C. R.

EMESCIT.

SIR,—Can any of your readers suggest an appropriate meaning for the word *emescit*. It occurs at the head of a cross carved on a sepulchral slab of the 13th or 14th century. The letters are of the Lombardic form and distinctly cut, but there are no traces of any further inscription. Is the word *emescit* known to have been used as part of a monumental legend?

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrook-park-road, Blackheath, Oct. 14, 1872.

REMAINS OF THE OLD BLACKFRIARS MONASTERY.

ON recently removing the foundations of some old houses on the north side of the new Victoria-street, leading from Blackfriars-bridge to the Mansion House, the workmen came upon a portion of the ancient Blackfriars monastery, built about 1279. The remains of this Norman structure, now again exposed to view after the lapse of nearly three centuries, once formed the south east-angle of the building. The lower portions of two buttresses are in fine condition; there is a small window on the east side, between the buttresses quite perfect; and a doorway beyond nearly so, one or two stones from the top of the archway having disappeared, as may be noticed in the illustration below. Until their

removal, the foundations of the houses rested upon the walls of these remains, which were entirely hidden, having been covered up by debris and accumulations of soil. A few fragments of pottery, some bones, and a portion of a mediæval brass enamelled buckle, were found in digging away the material. These interesting remains of the old monastic institution, which gave its name to the locality, belong to John Walter, Esq., M.P., who is rebuilding a portion of the *Times* office, in Printing-house-square, and which will extend over the site now occupied by them, and have a frontage towards the new street. The removal of the remains is absolutely necessary; but we understand that it is the intention of Mr. Walter to convey the doorway and window, with a few other stones, for preservation, in his grounds at Bearwood, in Berkshire.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

[LONDON.]

ROMAN REMAINS.—Within the last few days, in digging the foundations for some buildings in Queen Victoria-street, distinct traces of what was known as Wall-Brook were reached. The spot is now surrounded for a good distance by houses, but at one time was known as "The Old Barge Yard." A mass of broken masonry indicates the course of the ancient stream, and a small portion of Roman pavement of not very rich design reveals the capabilities of the old workman. The specimen to which we refer was discovered at about 18 feet below the level of the present street, and is surrounded by the clay that once formed part of the brook's bed. A fine Roman well, in a good state of preservation, was also discovered.

REMAINS OF OLD WESTMINSTER.—In excavating the foundations of St. Stephen's Club, at the corner of the Victoria Embankment, the workmen, after cutting through the road to the old bridge and clearing away the accumulated rubbish and made-soil of ages, reached, at a depth of 20 feet, a thick wall built of stones, and standing upon piles about 8 feet long, with a platform of thick planks. The wall, which enclosed a considerable space, was probably

the remains of the houses built for the accommodation of the canons of the collegiate church of St. Stephen in the time of Richard II., which are described by Maitland to have stood adjacent to the old woolstaple, demolished in 1738, to form the approaches to the first Westminster-bridge. Several barrow-loads of bones, chiefly animal, have been found, among which were the under jaw of a boar, with tusks 3 inches long, and a single bone stated by the workmen to have been 4 feet long and 8 or 9 inches in diameter, but which appears to have been lost before a proper examination could have been made of it. A key, with a bow shaped like a flattened Gothic arch, and some rude specimens of pottery, apparently worked up without a wheel, were also discovered.

BASTION OF THE CITY WALL.—On the site of the almshouses, one of the warehouses now known as 7, Wood-street-square, opposite to London Wall, has partially surrounding it a bastion of the old City wall. This bastion has, through the efforts of some members of the Archaeological Society and the courtesy of the leaseholder, been preserved. The clergy and churchwardens of the parish of Cripplegate have thrown open the churchyard in which the bastion stands, and visitors can see it by applying to the sexton, in Fores-treet.

[PROVINCIAL.]

DISCOVERY OF MURAL PAINTINGS.—At Duntsbourne Rouse church some wall paintings have been lately discovered by the rector. The edifice was erected at the time of the Norman Conquest. It has no east window. It is intended to have the church restored next year. In the chancel is a sedilia of carved oak; it is on the north side of the altar.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—During the recent ploughing of a field called the "Middle Chestels," on Col. Nigel Kingscote's farm, three-quarters of a mile from Kingscote Park, the plough struck against a stone, about three inches from the surface. On examination it was found to be the top of a solid stone coffin. The two top stones were closely fitting together, and secured by an iron clasp at each end of the coffin. On forcing it open, a perfect skeleton was found to be lying in it, 4 feet 6 inches in length, apparently that of a young person, as the teeth were fresh and good, and there were no wisdom teeth to be seen. From the size and formation of the bones, it was considered that the skeleton was that of a female. No coin or ring was in the coffin, which was perfectly dry and clean inside. The coffin lay exactly north and south, the feet towards the south.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN NEWINGTON.

At a recent meeting of the Newington vestry, Mr. Malthouse brought forward a resolution to the effect that a room in the Vestry Hall be set apart for a local museum. He stated that, amongst other relics, they possessed the central stone of the bridge which formerly crossed Newington Butts, and that he had been in the position in which it now stood since 1779. He further said that there were in the parish a number of valuable Roman remains, or which one of the most distinguished antiquaries in the metropolis had pronounced to be such. In addition to these there were several gentlemen in Newington, holding other local relics, who would be glad to hand them over to the authorities if a suitable place were set apart for them.

A member observed that the stone referred to weighed two-thirds of a ton, and could not be conveniently placed in a museum. It might be more appropriately placed in the stone and manure depot which the vestry were now constructing.

This suggestion elicited an immoderate outburst of merriment, and several members who afterwards spoke appeared inclined to treat Mr. Malthouse's proposal with ridicule.

One gentleman, however, remarked that he was satisfied that there were several valuable relics in the parish; and as regarded the weight of the stone which had been alluded to, said that the intrinsic value of a thing was not estimated by its bulk. There, however, appeared to be members of the vestry present who were unable to read or appreciate "sermons in stones."

An amendment to the effect that the subject be referred to the General Purposes Committee, to take into consideration the setting apart of a room in the Vestry Hall for the relics and documents belonging to the parish, was ultimately carried.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

[PROVINCIAL.]

LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE joint annual meeting of the members of these societies commenced on the 17th of September last, at Lutterworth, with divine service in the parish church. Subsequently, the Rev. G. A. Poole explained the principal features of this edifice.

The earliest portion of Lutterworth church is the lancet window in the chancel, which was of the thirteenth century in date. What the church was like at that time they had no means of knowing. It probably consisted of a nave, aisles, and a tower. After the thirteenth century they had to go a long way into the fourteenth century before they could find any remains of what was done, but there were indications that in the middle of that century a great deal was done in that church, for the tower, the nave, the clerestory, and both aisles belonged to the fourteenth century. Wycliffe was inducted into the living at Lutterworth about the year 1375, and the tower was probably in the same state as now, with the exception of the upper portion, which was wanting. The nave and aisles and chancel were, however, then converted from the Early English to the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. It was probably in the fifteenth century that the present clerestory was built. It had always been a moot question with antiquaries as to the date of the old wooden pulpit. Mr. Bloxam, of Lutterworth, doubted whether it was the actual pulpit in which Wycliffe preached, and had rather lost the good graces of the Lutterworth people for his assertion; but in his (Mr. Poole's) opinion there was evidence that the pulpit was contemporaneous with Wycliffe. The character of the carving indicated that it belonged to the transitional period, when the Decorated was changed into the Perpendicular, and Wycliffe lived about that time. After a cursory allusion to the monuments erected to Wycliffe, and to the memory of the founders of the church, Mr. Poole called attention to the south window in the chancel, which he said was worthy of attention. In reply to a question, Mr. Poole said it was difficult to say whether the north and south aisles were both of the same date, but probably they were.

The company afterwards returned to the Museum, where an address was delivered by the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson.

The Rev. Asheton Pownall then read a paper "On Medieval Glass Vials found at Lutterworth and South Kilworth." Mr. Pownall said the glass vial at South Kilworth was found in the autumn of 1868, while the church was being restored. It was discovered among the foundations

of the east wall of the chancel. The vial was about 5½ inches in height. It was lying bottom upwards among the stones and earthy rubbish of the foundation, not less than from three to four feet below the existing surface. In shape, the glass tapers gradually as a horn does, but as the mouth of it is broken, it cannot be affirmed that it held a stopper. Its contents are also unknown, for all that was to be made out was a film of some substance lining the bottom, which has never been analysed, and which only presented to the eye the appearance of the dry sediment of some fluid. This glass vessel was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and a description of it has appeared in the Society's *Proceedings* (2nd series, vol. iv. p. 284). Various conjectures were offered at the time as to the probable use of the vessel, and of the causes which may have led to its being deposited in the foundations of a fourteenth-century chancel, but no decision was then arrived at. That glass vessels were in use at that period for church purposes was well known, but no antiquary had been able to lay his hand on any particular piece, and say this is glass of the thirteenth, fourteenth, or fifteenth century. The finding of a similar vial in the foundations of Lutterworth church, in 1867-69, had confirmed previous conjectures as to the use of these vials. The one found at Lutterworth is quite perfect. In Mr. Pownall's opinion, the two vials evidently belong to the same period and the same manufacture. The vial from Lutterworth, when found, contained some oil of origanum, which smelt as strongly as the same kind of oil in the chemist's shop. The Lutterworth bottle was found in the foundation of the west wall of the north aisle of the chancel. The foundation was composed of stone and earth instead of mortar, and the bottle was nearly at the outside. A similar vial has been found in Cornwall, filled with blood, and it is Mr. Pownall's opinion that the last-mentioned was a relic, the blood of the patron saint to whom the church had been dedicated. He did not believe, as had been conjectured, that these vials contained one of the sacred oils of the church in pre-Reformation days. With the assistance of Mr. Bloxam, of Rugby, he had, after consulting various authorities on this subject, come to the conclusion that these two vials were used to deposit relics of the saints; that is, they were once receptacles of objects consecrated in the religious thought of the day by association with one of the saints. Having given proofs of the use of glass vials, of the special purpose to which they were put, and narrated particulars of the saints, whose remains were imagined to give out a sacred oil, Mr. Pownall said it would be noted that among the saints mentioned by him had occurred those of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. When, therefore, he was able to add that the dedication of the church at South Kilworth was to one of these two, and that of Lutterworth church to the other, a link worth welding had been attached to their chain of evidence. In the days when many things, holy in the estimation of pious souls, were being shamefully desecrated, under the influence of a desire to save from similar desecration a long-prized relic of the parish church, he could conceive men to have acted who placed these vials some feet below the ground. The stowing away of one led probably to a like concealment of the other, for the two churches are not wide apart, where they laid hid; and being stowed away there, it was hoped they would lie safe under the soil until protesting zeal relaxed and ancient sympathies revived.

A number of the members then paid a visit to Misterton church, about a mile and a half from Lutterworth. This church, which is in a restored condition, possesses a very fine broached tower. Its principal features were explained by Mr. Sutton.

On the return of the company to Lutterworth, the members of the association and their friends dined together at the Hind Hotel.

The evening meeting took place at the Town-hall, Captain Pearson in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Thompson,

of Leicester: "The History of Lutterworth, as a Market Town."

The next reader was the Rev. Ernest Tower, who read "The History and Antiquities of Elmsthorpe, in the county of Leicester, down to the present time, 1783, by Richard Fowke, of Elmsthorpe."—(See p. 246 *ante*.)

Mr. Sharpe, of Northampton, then said a few words respecting the flint implements and the remains of extinct animals.

The excursion took place on Wednesday, the 18th September, when about fifty ladies and gentlemen started from Lutterworth, in three large carriages.

The first halting-place was Newnham Paddox, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, which was thrown open on the occasion, and where the visitors inspected a large collection of family portraits and other pictures by Vandyke, Rembrandt, and other masters.

A short drive of about a mile brought the visitors to Monk's Kirkby church. The Rev. G. A. Poole proceeded to describe it. He observed that the finest feature of the church was the tower. Probably a great deal of the grandeur of the tower was owing to the kind of stone of which it was built, the Warwickshire red sandstone, which was very friable, and compelled the use of large buttresses, and the absence of delicate details. Unfortunately, the upper part of the tower had been treated like others in the neighbourhood. Somebody, about 200 years ago, thinking Renaissance was better than Gothic, put some curious pinnacles on the top. At the east end were sedilia and piscina, which were Geometrical, about the latter part of the thirteenth century, or early in the fourteenth. When the church was built there were monastic buildings of some kind adjoining on the north side, which trenched a good deal on the proportions of the church. The tower was very oddly adapted to the church, or rather the church was very oddly adapted to the tower. The pillars were of a very peculiar section, elongated from north to south, and not east to west. Another peculiarity was that they had no capitals, which was a poor method of dealing with the thing, but not unpleasant sometimes. Some of the windows must have struck them as being ugly; so ugly that he could not imagine any architect copying them. There were some Perpendicular insertions in the north aisle. In the north wall of the chancel was an opening which was very peculiar; looking upward there appeared to be a sort of chimney, and he believed it was probably an Easter sepulchre. There might be some scenic representation of the Resurrection, and figures introduced, and a light might be thrown on them either from above or below. The church had been restored at a cost of 8,000*l*. In a chapel on the north side were two fine monuments of the Denbigh family, in good preservation, one of the dates 1547 and 1539, and the other of 1580. A large painted window at the west end was one of Hardman's best works, and a very fine specimen of modern work.

The next stage was Brinklow; and the first object calling for attention here was a lofty tumulus, an artificial mound or hill, adjoining a quadrangular earthwork. The party being gathered on the top, Mr. James Thompson stated that "low," all over England, in the names of places, meant a burial barrow or mound, and that that was the original purpose of the place on which they were standing. Being readily adapted for warlike purposes, subsequently there might be a tower or keep erected on it. The probability was that it was a burial mound in Saxon or even Roman times, and in the Norman period the site suggested itself as a good one for the purpose of maintaining an armed body, and other works were added. The site very much reminded him of a similar one at Hallaton, in Leicestershire. An excavation of it would probably produce some interesting relics.

The party next proceeded to the church, and the Rev. G. A. Poole remarked that there was not much to say about it. The first feature, which they could not help seeing and feeling, was that the church not only stood on a hill, but

was built up-hill, and the architect had missed a fine opportunity of making a grand rise from the west to the east by steps, which would have been much more comfortable. There was a good staircase to the rood screen; and another feature was the repetition of what they had seen at Monk's Kirby, the arches being without capitals to the piers. Another peculiar feature was that there was a very good wooden north porch, with some nice carving, no doubt arising from the town standing on that side. The west window was the finest of Hardman's he had seen. There were some small specimens of good old glass in the windows.

The next stage was Coombe Abbey, a seat of Lord Craven, situate in an extensive and finely wooded park, formerly the site of a religious house of the Cistercian order, founded in the reign of Stephen. Here the visitors had the privilege of seeing an extensive collection of ancient armour and weapons, and numerous pictures. Mr. Poole stated that part of the cloisters was some of the oldest work they had seen that day. The entrance to the chapter-house was in the Transitional style of architecture, the change from Norman to Gothic, which commenced about 1145; and in 1150 or thereabouts that house was supposed to have been founded.

After luncheon the party spent some time in visiting the pleasant gardens of the place, and then proceeded to Withybrook church. Here Mr. Poole remarked that he supposed they would think he had brought them to an insignificant church, but ecclesiologists were pleased to find an insignificant church, one not over-done in the way of restoration, and there were two or three things worthy of notice. In a doorway on the north side they would find the base of an Early English pillar, of the thirteenth century, built up in the wall—except the cloisters at Coombe Abbey, the oldest thing they had seen yet. Another thing was, that rude as the church was as a whole, there was some good carving of the heads at the ends of the arches, and there was a very nice little decorated clerestory. A special feature was, that on the south side of the chancel they had clearly an Easter sepulchre, which could be approached behind so that things could be introduced into it, and made part of a senic representation.

The next and last stage brought the visitors to Claybrook church, a very fine building, with a chancel of unusual length. Mr. Poole remarked, they could all see what a beautiful Decorated chancel that was, of the style of about 1340 or 1350. The windows were perfectly beautiful. The east window, which had replaced a sort of square thing that was there in 1820, was filled with tracery, which did not quite harmonize with the other windows, and would have been better if the style had been later. There was some good painted glass in several windows. Outside, they could see there what was a leper's window, or lychroscope.

Thanks being voted to Mr. Poole for his kindness in describing the churches, the party proceeded to Ullesthorpe and Lutterworth, and broke up.

THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS society has just issued its eighth volume. It brings the transactions down to the end of 1870, and contains much solid and valuable information. The principal papers are: An Account of Recent Researches at Richborough Castle; A Dissertation on Jute, Angle, and Saxon Royal Pedigrees, in which many ancient mystifications are cleared away; some Parochial Inventories; Notes on Kentish Runic Monuments; and in the Appendix, an Account of the Opening of the Tomb of Henry IV. in Canterbury Cathedral, on the 21st of August, 1832. Almost all the papers are illustrated, and the society is to be congratulated on the economy by which, instead of a yearly volume, made up with worthless padding, the eight volumes which record their proceedings during fourteen years are worthy of the high place they must always hold in our topographical and archaeological literature.

RESTORATIONS.

DUNSTABLE.—The restorations in progress at Dunstable Priory Church, or as it seems to be generally called, Dunstable Abbey, are very thorough in their character, but will not in reality do much to restore the building to anything like its ancient condition. All that now remains of the church is the Norman nave with its Early English west front and its Perpendicular roof and windows. The transepts, if they ever existed, the central tower, of which there are traces, and the chancel or choirs have all disappeared. The most interesting feature remaining is in the doorway of the south aisle, a specimen of the very best period of English architectural carving. It is earnestly to be hoped that the restorers will leave it alone, as a touch would destroy it. The whole front is a curious example of the power of proportion to give an appearance of size. The screen of which it consists is quite small, and might fit on an ordinary parish church. But unless a figure is introduced into the picture to show how small it really is, it might be taken by a spectator from a little distance to be of the full dignity of a cathedral. Of the domestic buildings hardly anything remains. In a field east of the church a doorway of perhaps Decorated character is half concealed in the hedge. It possibly formed part of the "Chapel of St. Mary in the Canon's Cemetery," founded in 1228, and rebuilt in 1324. Another gateway of larger size stands at right angles to the west door and not far from it. The whole place, especially the churchyard, wears an air of the utmost neglect, and the parishioners have a long and troublesome job before them if they wish to raise it to a state worthy of their town.

TATTINGSTONE CHURCH, SUFFOLK.—This church has undergone thorough restoration. At the west end of the building was an old gallery, and in the body of the building there were the old-fashioned square boxes. One of these old pews was a great curiosity, from the fact of its having over it a large hood supported on small columns. It was a large family pew, and tradition says that the hood was originally erected to shelter the family during their religious devotions from the rain which sometimes found its way through the roof. We hope that this is a libel upon our forefathers; but certain it is that the hood was a most prominent, though not handsome object in the church, and it would have proved an admirable and effectual shield against rain from the roof, however large the aperture in that part of the building might happen to be. The old-fashioned pews, we are told, are now removed, including the one with the hood, and, doubtless, this relic of a past age will be preserved in some quiet corner as a curiosity. There is no chancel arch, a truss is placed in that position, with crowded heads at the ends of the hammer beams instead of the angles; and there is very little room to doubt but that there formerly existed a rood screen in this position.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN BELGIUM.—In the commune of Hardthausen, about a league from Hagenau, some highly interesting tombs have recently been opened, which are supposed to be Celtic. Among them is one which contains most probably the remains of a chieftain. The head lay on a pillow of bark, and the breast and shoulders were pressed in by the planks containing the skeleton, which was loaded with ornaments. Round the neck were rings, and on the arms were bracelets, while rings were also found encircling the bones of the fingers. Rings also encircled the thighs and legs, and about the head were numerous pins, which had served as ornaments for the hair. On the breast was an oval copperplate, on which lay a number of nuts in excellent preservation, and two nuts were found pushed in between the teeth. This is a highly interesting find, and one of a novel character in Europe, resembling in some degree the nature of the sepulture in use among the American aboriginal tribes, who are always careful to inter a supply of food with the dead.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ITALY.

THE UMBRIA.

In the twelve years which have elapsed since the Umbrians voted themselves citizens of the Italian Kingdom, great changes have been made in Perugia. Where the citadel formerly stood, a spacious edifice, surrounded by arcades, approaches completion. When ready for occupation, the prefecture and all the provincial administrations will be installed there, and the old Public Palace, as it is called, the imposing and stately building, time-blackened and wonderfully picturesque, which dates from the early part of the 14th century, the chains at the entrance of which commemorate a victory won by Perugia over Sienna in 1358, will be reserved for the municipality, the public library, the historical and communal archives, and probably also for the museum of antiquities and collections of pictures now to be seen at the university. Close to the new prefecture stands a large red and yellow block of houses, clashing a good deal with various mediæval structures in its neighbourhood. This building has been erected to provide accommodation for strangers temporarily staying at Perugia. Its great elevation renders it healthy, and at barely six hours' distance from Rome by railway, it will probably attract summer residents from that capital, as well as lovers of art and antiquity from beyond the Alps.

A great and irreparable loss was sustained by Perugia last year. Raphael's renowned "Madonna del Libro," known also as the "Madonnina col Bambino," and as the Staffa Madonna, from the name of its late owner, Count Scipione Conestabile della Staffa, was taken to Florence from Perugia on the 21st of April, 1871, and thence despatched to St. Petersburg. The Empress of Russia had bought it for the sum of 330,000*fr.*, as a present to the emperor on the 28th of April, the anniversary of his wedding-day. Her Majesty had apparently set her mind upon obtaining it, for she sent the director of the Petersburg Museum, M. Gödönoff, to Florence, to negotiate the purchase. He fulfilled his mission with all promptitude and zeal, but very nearly missed securing the picture in time for it to reach its destination on the day fixed, in which case it is doubtful whether the purchase would have been made. The departure of this charming and celebrated picture was an event in Italy, and was bewailed by some Italians almost as if it had been the loss of a beloved relative. It was looked upon as one of the national glories, and great efforts were made to retain it in the country. Persons who have seen it in the Gallery of the Conestabile Palace at Perugia will certainly not have forgotten its extraordinary beauty as a work of art, while others will have learnt to admire it from an excellent photograph published in Germany, which has now taken its place on the wall where it lately hung. The prince of painters probably attached no great importance to the work at the time, and little dreamt of the price at which it would one day be reluctantly yielded to an empress. Persons familiar with the history of celebrated pictures know that a peculiarity of this was that the panel on which it was painted was all in one piece with the frame. This was carved before Raphael laid a brush upon the flat square surface left in its centre, which he filled by a circular picture and by four ornamented corners. It has never been disputed that the entire contents of the square are Raphael's own work. Indeed, no one having any feeling for art could look at it and doubt the fact. It is truly a *perla dell' Urbinate*, as it has been fondly called by an Italian inconsolable for its exile to the semi-barbarous north. A few hours before the bargain was finally concluded, while the impatient Gödönoff was threatening to withdraw his offer if it were not instantly accepted, the picture, already packed for its journey to Russia, was uncovered in a room of the Ministry of Public Instruction at Florence, and several members of the Government went there to gaze, for the last time, upon the divine beauty

which the inspired painter had imparted to both mother and child. The whole Conestabile collection, including this picture, had been offered to the municipality of Perugia for 450,000*fr.* The Government had also a right to the refusal, and for a moment there seemed hopes it would avail itself of it. Unfortunately, neither the ministry nor the municipality were in funds, and both were compelled regretfully to decline. The owner's brother, the well-known archæologist and distinguished scholar, Count Giancarlo Conestabile, negotiated the sale and did his very utmost to get the Government to take the picture; but notwithstanding the strong desire to keep it in the country, it was not thought justifiable, in the embarrassed state of the finances, to expend so large a sum on a work of art. It must have been doubly painful to Count Conestabile to witness the departure of the picture, because it had been the joint property of himself and his brother, to whom he had parted with his share of the whole gallery only four years previously, for a trifling sum, in order, as he then thought, the better to insure the pictures remaining in the family, his brother being the elder, and at that time the more wealthy of the two. Subsequent misfortunes obliged Count Staffa to part with his collection, of which, however, only the principal gem has as yet been sold. The whole circumstances of the affair were set forth in a pamphlet which Count Giancarlo Conestabile felt compelled to publish, shortly after the sale of the "Madonna del Libro," in justification of his share in the transaction.

A curious process of restoration is now going on at Assisi. The frescoes by Cimabue and Giotto in the upper church are being restored by a young Pisan, who, by a process known only to himself, working alone, and with much precaution against possible observers, succeeds in bringing out from the stone all the colour it has absorbed. The stone is of a porous nature, and a great deal of colour has been, so to speak, sucked in. He has as yet operated on only two frescoes, but the effect produced is marvellous. The contrast between the portion of the wall over which his hands have passed and that as yet untouched is as great as may often be noticed in pictures exposed by cleaners, of which one half has been restored to its original aspect, while the other still remains encumbered with the dirt of centuries. Unfortunately, in the church of San Francisco d'Assisi many of the frescoes have been irreparably damaged, and streaks of common plaster in various places preclude all hope of restoration.

BRINDISI.

The "Casa Virgile," in some of its details, has more of mediævalism about it than of the classic look of old Roman architecture. The round arches certainly indicate a date which belongs to *la style Romaine*, and of that period it may be even a very early specimen. If any of it form part of the house where Virgil breathed his last, it is a portion of masonry to the right of the lower arch. This belongs to a style of building quite different from the varied patchwork above; the larger stones and more solid look of the masonry bearing out this idea. Whether it is the veritable house where Virgil died or not, it is certainly a quaint bit of antiquity, and well worthy of a visit from any one passing through the old town. Virgil was coming from the east when he fell ill and died here, and this circumstance ought to be a link of connection with many who pass this place. The old column and the base of a second are just in front of the Casa Virgile. These two pillars are generally supposed to mark the end of the old Via Appia, which can be traced in bits all the way from Rome to Brindisi, where it terminated at what was then called Brundisium.

There is a curious old church here, called the Chiesa de St. Giovanni al Sopolcro. It is supposed to have been a Templars' church, being circular in form, and as it contains older columns and capitals it is also considered to have been a temple before it was a Christian church. At present it is roofless and a ruin. But there are still remains of frescoes

visible on its walls, and these belong to a style that cannot be later than the 11th or 12th century. Archdeacon Tarantini, who is celebrated as an archaeologist, and well versed in the antiquities of Brindisi, which he has made a special study, has made quite an original discovery of an underground church beneath the church of St. Lucia. He supposes it to have been one of the first Christian churches in Brindisi, and as old as the 6th century. It is very small, reminding one somewhat of the chapels of the Catacombs. Four fragments of antique marble columns support the arched roof, and very tall capitals in the Corinthian style connect the columns with the arches. One of these capitals is most beautifully carved, with much of the aspect of old Greek art about it. One would expect to find a cross in these capitals, and, not finding it, one begins to believe that, like the fragments of columns beneath them, they are pre-Christian; but a closer inspection brings out four heads, heads of animals too, all having mitres upon them; and the archdeacon states that the mitre is not found in writings or pictures before the 6th century. The walls have been whitewashed, but this covering has come off in places, leaving visible fragments of fresco paintings all over; relics which are very curious and valuable as bearing on the ideas of the church at an early period of its history. St. Nicholas and St. Basil can be made out; but the most interesting, and perhaps the most ancient, is a Virgin and Child. The Infant Lord has the right hand in the act of benediction; but, instead of the two forefingers and thumb being held as is now the form in the Latin church, the thumb seems in the picture to touch the third and fourth fingers, leaving only the two fingers erect. This, the archdeacon says, symbolized the two natures of the Saviour—the Divine and the Human; and that the Council of Chalcedon met to settle what was considered at that time to be heresy on this very subject. The archdeacon believes that it was a church or oratory in itself; but the probability is that at least in later times it was the crypt of a church which stood over it. There are evidences of passages and stairs leading down on each side to it. If this were the case, it was a place of great sanctity, and no doubt a much finer church than the present one of St. Lucia was above it.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. HERBERT HAINES.

We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of this gentleman, whose name is so familiar to archaeologists as the author of a capital work on "Monumental Brasses." This work, originally published by the Oxford Architectural Society, was much augmented in a subsequent edition, which appeared in 1861, and its usefulness to those engaged in collecting brass-rubbings cannot be overestimated. The *Gloucester Chronicle* thus records the sad event:

"A painful sensation has been caused throughout the city by the death, after a very short illness, of the Rev. Herbert Haines, second master of the Cathedral School. The words 'universally beloved and lamented'—too often words of course—may be used of Mr. Haines with perfect truth and sincerity. His loss will be deeply felt in many ways, but especially in the school, with which he had been connected almost from childhood. He entered it as a pupil at a very early age, and went directly from it to Oxford. He returned as second master soon after he took his degree, and he held the office from that time to the day of his death. Most of the young men of the city of the middle and upper classes have passed through his hands, and we are convinced there is not one among them but will always retain the deepest affection and respect for his memory. As chaplain of both the asylums (at Wotton and Barnwood), his death will be deplored as well by the inmates as by the officers of those institutions, to all of whom he had greatly endeared himself by his kindly, gentle, and winning demeanour. In Mr. Haines the city has lost its

most learned antiquary. His special subject was 'Monumental Brasses.' His 'Manual' is the most complete and exhaustive treatise on this subject that has yet been published, and it will probably remain so. His knowledge of church architecture was accurate and extensive. No one more thoroughly understood the architectural details of our cathedral, and there is no better guide to it than that written by him. We have reason to know that he was on many occasions requested by the Dean and Chapter to consult with Sir Gilbert Scott on doubtful points connected with the cathedral restoration, and that Sir Gilbert had great respect for, and was much influenced by, his opinion. His life, in all its relations, was that of a good and faithful servant of his Master—quiet and unobtrusive—and his death leaves a void that will not be easily filled."

ON THE THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF CÆSAR'S CAMP.

STAY, O stay that hand uplifted,
Let it not unmindful fall,
On a spot which time has gifted
With a sacredness to all.

From destruction we would freely
Lend a willing hand to save;
Such a monument ought really
To be rev'renc'd by the brave.

Noted in our hist'ry's pages
As a relic of the past,
Linking us to distant ages,
Can we see it now o'ercast?

No; it would disgrace the nation,
Which claims freedom for her right.
Save it; or a deep vexation
Would prolong the nation's plight.

'Tis a vestige that through myst'ry
Points with firm and truthful hand;
Making Cæsar (fam'd in hist'ry)
Still alive in this our land.

It brings plainly deeds before us,
Which he wrought upon our shore,
Bidding us, unite in chorus
Now to sing in praise of yore.

Save it! Echo answers, "Save it!"
Think of Rome, once power of powers;
In her pride she deigned to crave it;
Now the selfsame spot is ours.

Ours it is, nor would we see it
Pass for ever from our land;
We would rather pay to free it
From the rude destroyer's hand.

London, Oct., 1872.

HENRY C. LOFTS.

THE HISTORICAL MEDALS OF THE LONDON CORPORATION.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council, a letter was read from the librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, expressing a hope that the Corporation might be willing to augment the collection of the college by a grant of copies of the several medals struck by the Corporation in commemoration of various important events in its history. The application, which was well received by the Court, was referred to the Library Committee to consider and report, and Mr. J. T. Bedford took occasion to say that it would be a graceful act on the part of the Corporation to distribute copies of its fine collection of medals among the various Continental towns and universities.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

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CÆSAR'S CAMP, WIMBLEDON.

WE have to inform our readers that the most strenuous efforts continue to be made for the preservation of this historical national memorial; but, at the same time, we regret to announce that these active endeavours are as yet far from being successful. However, the gentlemen who have most patriotically taken the matter in hand are unwearied in their truly laudable exertions, and it is earnestly to be desired, not only by all antiquaries, but by the community generally, that their worthy labours will be ultimately rewarded by success.

At present the matter stands thus. An influential resident of Wimbledon has issued a circular to the neighbouring inhabitants, calling upon them to memorialize the Conservators of the Common, and to guarantee them against all legal and other expenses which they may incur in defending Cæsar's Camp from destruction, and in securing its permanent preservation. To this timely appeal a large number of inhabitants immediately responded, and already nearly 300*l.* has been subscribed towards a guarantee fund, which is daily increasing, as the people are awakening to the danger threatening their local historical treasure, and of which they deem themselves local guardians on behalf of the nation.

J. S. W. DRAX, Esq., M.P., the owner of the land, has been communicated with, through a private channel, on behalf of the Conservators of the Camp, but he has thought fit to reply thereto through the columns of the *Times*. A correspondence has also been opened with Mr. ALBERT DIXON, of Wimbledon, who has, we are given to understand, agreed for, or, indeed, already taken, a lease of half the Camp for building purposes. This gentleman, we have been further informed, is willing to relinquish this portion of land so leased to him in exchange for an adjoining plot, provided he be paid the sum of 2000*l.* for loss and deterioration of site. Assuming such demand to be equitable, this readiness on his part thus to aid in the preservation of Cæsar's Camp is commendable, but he intimates that all future negotiations with him thereon will be without avail unless Mr. DRAX will entertain a new arrangement.

In view of this somewhat complex position of affairs, the Conservators have been considering their legal right, and it is intimated as doubtful, by good authority, whether Mr. DRAX has really any lawful access to the Camp at Wimbledon for building purposes. To contest this right the Conservators are quite prepared, should they be fully guaranteed against costs, as it seems to them the only chance left of securing the memorial from destruction.

In our opinion the question really turns on this. Mr. DRAX appears to be a little out of humour with the Conservators through some trifling or imaginary offence—perfectly innocent on their part—and we would suggest the advisability of some impartial and disinterested gentleman endeavouring to influence him, not doubting that Mr. DRAX could be brought to negotiate on his own original moderate terms. If this were done, a very important step would be gained. At any rate, while the merest chance remains of purchasing the Camp at a reasonable valuation, it would be extremely unwise to precipitate a struggle in a Court of Law.

Very properly Earl STANHOPE, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, has been appealed to on behalf of Cæsar's Camp, and his lordship has most courteously promised to bring the subject before the Council at its next meeting. It would be well, also, officially to report the matter to the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, the Surrey Archæological Society, and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in order that these authoritative bodies may, by combined action, throw their weighty assistance in the cause. Besides, it may be deemed as certain that many wealthy fellows and members of these and kindred societies would be induced to subscribe liberally towards the guarantee fund, as it is hardly just that the cost of the contest should be borne entirely by the dwellers in the district.

One immediate object of the Conservators should be to avert for awhile the threatening hand against this venerable and unique memorial of our past history. Parliament will soon meet, and it is hoped, and generally believed, that Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, who is at present out of England, will carry his measure for the protection of all such national monuments, as each political party is desirous of having this judicious Bill carried. In the meantime public opinion should be constantly moved to support the proposed and very necessary enactment.

It just occurs to us that it would form a graceful counterpart to the opening of the new Guildhall Library and Museum by the Corporation of London, and well become that opulent body, were they instantly to secure the preservation of Cæsar's Camp, an object so important and necessary to the increasing inhabitants of the metropolis.

THE ROMANS IN KENT.

ALL the time the Romans were in Britain, Kent, or the land of the Cantii, was overspread, almost from end to end, with a great forest of beech and oak, "120 miles long, and 30 miles broad;" and the Cantii, no doubt, as their successors did, drove their pigs into the woods to fatten upon mast. Oak will not grow upon the chalk lands, on which beech thrives. A large part of the county still goes by the old name of the Weald, or forest; but in early times the great Andred Wood extended from the south coast far north, and spread among the chalk hills. Thus, in the "Codex Diplomaticus" (No. 700, vol. vi. p. 243), is a charter relating to Bromley, 10 miles out of London, and mentioning the adjoining parish of Chiselhurst, the hamlet of Mottingham, the farm of Crofton, and the next parish on the west, Wickham, so as to be beyond doubt. It conveys user, *utilitas*, of forest ground, *silvarium*, "in Andred," which was of course not far off. The same collection of charters gives one dated A.D. 791 (No. 1014), conveying an estate at Rucking, near Whitstable, and granting as appendages paunage, *pascua porcorum*, "in Andred," in Bockolt, *beech-holt*, and Blean. Cary's map shows the wooded district skirting along near Rucking, and Blean Wood still remains. A deed, No. 771, the authenticity of which does not touch us, mentions Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Mottingham, and Comb, *unos vallibus etiam in Andreda eisdem maneriis adiacentibus*, with the deens in the forest of Andred adjacent thereto. Dr. Guest has proposed Caint, which, he says, means *open country*, not exactly as the lexica, for the Welsh notion of Kent, but his Caint is narrowed in his map to a mere strip, and Blean Wood is painted out.

As the face of the country was so covered with timber, an expression of Julius Cæsar on his march, *creberrima ædificia*, "frequent buildings," will show that he marched along a customary track, about which the population, as is ever the case, fixed their habitations. The opposing forces manœuvred their war-chariots, *visis notis semitisque*, "by known ways and bye-roads," and Cæsar himself would naturally be proceeding by the main road. It is somewhat strange that this lordly citizen of luxurious Rome should describe "beehive huts" as buildings, for his language has plenty of words appropriate to low cabins, as *tuguria*, *magalia*, *mapaliæ*, *case*. Stow, in his "Survey of London," has sagaciously observed that the name of the capital city, Troy novant, found in the romantic history of "Ieffrey of Monmoth," has a near resemblance to that of the British tribe Trinobantes, and that those are in error who suppose that *civitas* meant city, for that it means state. It is true that the Britons called "that a town when they have fortified a combarsom wood with a ditch and rampire," and that Cæsar found "Cassibilans towne fortified with woods and marsh ground." Albeit then that this town of Cassivelaunus, "plashed within and trenched aboute," is not much like London with its Temple-bar, its Gog and Magog, its Baynard's Castle, and its aldermen; and albeit the town Cæsar captured has no name by which it was known; yet, nevertheless, as we cannot stir in history without names, Troy novant shall be the name we choose rather than Cair Lud, and Troy novant shall be London. That Cæsar's army, therefore, marched on the road to London follows of necessity, for Cæsar marched by it to Troy novant, and Troy novant is London. So we may call up a long train of ghosts travelling this road; legions with their rapacious eagles, maniples and cohorts with their discs and distinctive masks, Druids going to a big human burnt offering in Gallia, Caradoc captive, and what not.

Now, it is high gratification to know that this important military way was called Watling-street, that is, if it be true. It is a curious thing that no Saxon names of towns or villages appear on the Government maps; but the Saxon names of Roman roads do. The wise and clever men at the map office give us plenty of Roman names of towns,

and no Saxon names; but they give us the Saxon names of Roman roads, and, I believe, this one in particular wrong. Dr. Guest doubted whether the road from London to Canterbury or Dover were really Watling-street. But, not to hurry on too fast, let us explain why no old English names of places are given on these national or red-tape maps, and the reason is that the top men in the map office have never had time to learn anything so useless. They spell Hawkhurst, "Hockhurst." Hawks are out of fashion, but hock is not. You may see stone delph, showing that in the old distich, "When Adam delved and Eve span," the high men believed "delved" to be a Greek word, probably in some way connected with Delphin editions of the classics; and the celebrated barrow called Cwichelmes hlæd, *Cwichelms low*, is rendered, in their fashionable style, as Scutchams fly. But it savours of opposition principles to find fault with Government, so let us, with a grumble, pass onwards.

It saves columns of argument to know that some competent man has doubted whether Watling-street can rightly be carried south of London (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv.): there is no sufficient authority for it. On the other hand, there is extant an ancient deed in print ("Codex Diplomaticus," No. 204), which names Bexley parish, and the river Cray and Casincg-street. This, therefore, seems to be the name by which the Saxons knew the old Roman road.

The entire scope of evidence, local and historical, goes to prove that Cæsar's landings were on the sloping shore at Sandwich. Calculations out of logarithms about tides seem quite too liable to error for adoption of any conclusions trending towards Pevensey. Till the arithmeticians can so calculate eclipses as to bring their results into harmony with ascertained chronology, their laborious divisions, additions, and subtractions, will not count for much. The credulous eagerness with which most folks receive the dogmas of science is a simple superstition.

The Roman known military stations in Kent, with one exception, that of Vagniacæ, *Maidstone*, were within sight of the shores; and when we add other stations either way, similarly literal, it follows, of course, that a reason for this arrangement existed. Camps, called Roman camps, may here and there be found inland, but a nameless camp might be a temporary stockade; for every night, on march, the vallum was formed, on ground previously planned by the castrametatores, or it might be sanitary, a summer camp, *castra æstiva*, for change of air. The enemy, warned off by the stone and brick permanent stations on the shores, was as much or more maritime and foreign as native and British; looking seawards no British assault was to be feared. At the disposal of a *vir spectabilis*, a special officer of high rank, were the commanders of troops at Branodunum, *Bran-caster*, in north Norfolk; at Gariannonum, *Yarmouth*; at Othona, *St. Peters on the Wall*, at the south point of the estuary of the Blackwater, in Essex; at Regulbium, *Reg-culver*; at Rastupidæ or Riputiæ, *Rickborough*; at Dubre, *Dover*; at Portus Lemannes, *Lymne*; at Anderida, *Pevensey*; at Portus Adurni, *Portchester*. It is evident that danger from the North Sea, in the direction of Denmark and Germany, was apprehended. This officer was called Count of the Saxon Shore.

The uneasy condition of the proprietors and prefects in Britain may be inferred from the existence of two walls of defence, and may be illustrated by the following inscription from Ancyra, exhibiting some barbarous incursion between 361 and 364:—

DOMINO TOTIVS ORBIS IVLIANO AVGVSTO EX OCEANO BRITANNICO VIIS PER BARBARAS GENTES STRAGE RESISTENTIVM PATEFACTIS.

There is no more loathsome mark of the degeneracy of Rome than the servile alacrity, on all occasions, in the men of high station to pander to Imperial vanity. These words are modelled on the phrase used by the poet:—

"Quam bene vivebant Satvrno rege privsqvam
Tellvs in longas est patefacta vias."

But Iulianus pushed no troops forward in Britain: he could only, by his lieutenants, repulse encroachments. We may assume that this inscription refers to operations north of Newcastle and south of Edinburgh, and probably the expedition of Lypicinvs is meant. The troubles of Kent come out plainly a little later.

Ammianus Marcellinus tells us that, forty years before the Romans quitted Britain, in A.D. 365, the Picti, Saxones, Scotti, and Atacotti "vexed Britain with incessant miseries;" ere aid came they killed Nectarides, Count of the "maritime region," and the *dux* or leader of the troops. The Franks are joined to the Saxons as devastating the island with plunder, fire, and slaughter, in cold blood; while the Picts, Scots, and Atacotti form a group by themselves. Under these circumstances it seems necessary to conclude that the "maritime tract" went by the name of the "Saxon Shore," because their arrival there was dreaded; to suppose any of them had been permitted to settle on that vantage ground imputes a preposterous policy to Rome.

We see a very similar arrangement described in the following words of the same historian. In the year 370 A.D., 'a host of Saxons burst forth, and traversing the dangers of the ocean, proceeded with fixt purpose to the bounds of the Roman territory, having often previously revelled in the slaughter of our people. Nannenus, the count, entrusted with the defense of those shores, bore the first brunt of the tempest.' This appears to refer to an incursion upon northern Gaul, and we are thus fully instructed that naval hostile expeditions were frequently fitted out by the Saxons at their settlements near the Elbe.

Verse is pleasanter than prose. Claudianus, between the consulship of Stilicho, 400 A.D., and his death, 408 A.D., writes in the same strain of Scots from Ireland, Picts from Caledonia, and Saxons from the sea. Britannia speaks:—

"Illivs effectvm cvris ne tela timerem
Scottica, ne Pictvm tremerem, ne litore toto
Prospericem dvbiis ventvrvm Saxona ventis."

This is just before the evacuation of the island.

The Roman stations under supervision of the Count of the Saxon Shore, were all at places where a sloping beach rendered a landing easy; an entire legion, six thousand men, *legio secunda augusta*, was quartered at the most frequented spot, Richborough.

It has already been justly observed by others, that the Scottish and Welsh marches were so called from the raiders beyond, not from settlers within; and the phantasmagoria of Saxons established in England during the Roman period may be dismissed as having served its purpose for the day.

M. P. L.

NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN KENTISH CHURCHES.

IV.—SEAL.

IN Seal church, near Sevenoaks, is a very good example of a knightly effigy of the fourteenth century, in a fine state of preservation; and there were formerly several other brass figures, but they have all been torn from the stones in which they were inlaid. The most interesting, perhaps, of these lost brasses is that attributed to Thomas de Brenton, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1389, and is said to have been interred in this church. At any rate, in Weever's time, there was the figure of a bishop incised in brass, though the inscription appears to have been taken away. Weever says: "In this church [Seal], vpon a marble stone inlaid with brasse, I found the portraiture of a bishop: and these words only remaining, *Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit*. And these figures, 1389. Vnder which (as I gather by the date of the year of Grace) Thomas Brenton, Bishop

of Rochester, lyeth interred." It is to be regretted that this evidently fine monument has disappeared, but how and at what period is not precisely known. In Hasted's time, the effigy had been "long since torn away."

The two other missing brasses were no doubt of inferior execution to the above; and, judging from the matrices in the floor-stones, which still remain at the western end of the nave, they were of a kind frequently met with in old churches. They both displayed the effigies of a man and a woman, and are said to have been to the memory of the Theobald family. Indeed, one of them, which bore the names of "Richard Tybold" and "Katheryn Tybold his wife," was perfect when Thorpe collected his monumental inscriptions from this district. He describes it as being then in the south chancel. The other brass was imperfect, only the effigies of twenty-two children (ten boys and twelve girls) remaining.

Besides the figure of a knight, already mentioned, the only old brass now in the church is an inscription-plate on a stone, still showing the socket of a half effigy of a man and his shield of arms. These brasses respectively commemorate the following individuals:

I. Sir William de Bryene (in armour). 1395.

II. John Tebold, *alias* Theobauld, 1577.

Of these brasses, No. I. deserves particular attention, chiefly on account of the illustrative aid which it affords in considering the style of armour in the latter half of the fourteenth century. It lies on the north side of the chancel, within the rails; the figures being surrounded with a border legend on brass, with the evangelistic symbols at the corners. The entire memorial measures 6 feet 7 inches in length, and 2 feet 3 inches in width. A wretched etching of it appears in the *Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club*, vol. iii. plate 17. A better-proportioned and more reliable drawing is given, however, in Boutell's work.

Sir William de Bryene, knight, possessed the manors of Kemsing and Seal in the reign of Richard II. He was the second son of Sir Guy de Bryene, Lord Bryan, K.G., by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. He died without issue, and his estates devolved on his nearest heirs, Phillipa and Elizabeth, the two married daughters of his deceased brother, Sir Guy de Bryene. From an *Inquisition post mortem*, made in 20 Rich. II., it appears that the date of his death, as given on his brass, is a day in error, he having died on the 22nd day of September, 1395, instead of the 23rd.

The two shields which accompany this monument bear (1) the arms of Bryene *or*, three piles in point *az*; and (2) the arms of Bryene impaling those of Arundel, *viz.*, quarterly 1st and 4th *gy*, a lion rampant *or*, for Fitzalan; 2nd and 3rd *sable* fretty *or*, for Maltravers.

The effigy itself displays a warrior of the time of Richard II., clad in a suit of mixed armour—mail and plate. His head rests on a helmet, with a bugle-horn at the right side. Philipott suggests that the presence of this horn signifies that Sir William held some land by cornage tenure. Whether this was so, or whether the horn merely was intended to show his taste for hunting and similar pastimes, is a question we shall not stay here to discuss, but shall leave for future consideration. It may be observed that a horn is found on other examples of brasses, sometimes alone. An instance of this kind occurs in Bexley church, Kent.

The inscription, which is engraved on a fillet or narrow rim of brass on the verge of the stone, runs thus:

+ Hic iacet Willm's de Bryene miles quondam d'n's de Kemsing & de Seale. qui obiit xiiii die mensis Septemb' anno d'ni M^o ccc^o lxxxv^o Eius a't'e p'piciet' deus Amen

No. II. consists of an inscription plate only, on a floor-stone in the south chancel, near the vestry door. A shield of arms and a half effigy formerly accompanied it, but

these have disappeared long since. The following is a copy of the inscription :

Here lyeth the bodie of John Tebold alias
Theobauld Gent^l who dyed the 25 daye of
Februarie in the yere of our Lorde God. 1577.
In the assured hope of a Joyfull Resurrection

The family of Tebold, Tybold, or Theobauld, settled in the parish of Seal, in the reign of Henry IV., and continued to reside there for several centuries.

October 23.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

SCRAPS OF BELL ARCHÆOLOGY.

I.

OLD DATED BELLS.—Unfortunately it was not the custom of our English mediæval bell-founders to place on their bells the actual date when cast, so that it is very difficult to ascertain with precision the antiquity of these old "black letters." On the other hand, foreign bell-founders not uncommonly used a date; indeed, the oldest dated bell known to exist in this country, at Duncton, Sussex, was cast in 1369, and is of continental manufacture. Bavaria possesses the oldest dated bell known to exist. It hangs at Ingensbach, by Hengersberg, in Lower Bavaria, and carries the inscription "Anno MCXLIIII (1144) ab incarnatione Domini facta est campana." Another very old dated bell was formerly in the church tower at Fontenailles, near Bayeux, but having become cracked through a fall, it was removed to the museum at Bayeux for preservation, where it yet remains. This bell is clearly dated 1202, thus—MCCII. It is a great curiosity, even in its cracked state, as there are very few bells belonging to the 13th century still in existence, or, at any rate, very few of that period that speak their own age. There is one at Friburgh, in the Black Forest, dated 1258; two on the top of the campanile at Pisa, dated 1266; and there was formerly one at Moissac, dated 1273. We might cite several instances of foreign dated bells, of the 14th and 15th centuries; three of these, for example, are in the cathedral at Strasbourg, dated respectively 1375, 1408, and 1461. In our own country, bells were seldom dated before the middle of the 16th century, and the only clue as to the age of the bells cast up to that time, are the stamps and founders' marks, which enable the campanologist, after careful study, to ascertain who cast them. An approximate date can then be obtained, whenever the century in which the founder flourished is known. At Albourne, Wilts, the tenor bell is dated 1516, and we subjoin the full inscription, as it is one of more than ordinary interest :

+ Intonat : de : celis : vox : campane : Michaelis :
Deus : propicius : esto : a'i'abus : Ricardi : Godard : quondam :
de : Upham : Elizabeth : et : Elizabeth : vxorum : eius :
ac : a'i'abus : o'im : liberorum : et : parentum : suorum :
qui : hanc : campanam : fieri : fecerunt : anno : D'ni :
MCCCCXVI.

A ROMAN BELL.—In 1867, a curious antique bell was found in the bed of the Rhone, at Trinquetaille, opposite the town of Arles, in France. It is a small hand-bell, being only 4½ inches high, and 5 inches in diameter at the mouth. The handle is 1½ inches high. It resembles many of the old bells of Christian date that have been found in Scotland and Ireland, though there is good reason to believe that it is of greater antiquity than any of these. Probably it was used by the Roman guard in making their nightly perambulations.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS AT TEWKESBURY.—"The Inscription encompassing the Great Bell, or Tenour of Tewkesbury, was taken down to be cast anew at Bippes Cleave, Sept. 4, 1678.

SOLI DEO GLORIA. Pax Hominibus Henry Sawle
William Hale : C : W : 1670 M.

Inscription on the II Bell.

Vox mea cum sexta CAROLI super additur anno octavo ut posset plenior esse sonus 1632.

The inscription was went round the Great Bell when it was cast in A^o 1647, found by Mr. Richard Bradford among his father's papers.

Ad pia vota proparate vocati Vox mea est quidem
nuncia mortis tue."

Dingley's "*History from Marble*."

BELL EPITAPH AT PETT, SUSSEX.—In the parish church of Pett, near Hastings, rebuilt in 1864, is the following curious epitaph on a brass plate—

"Ædibus hio morieus campanam sponte dedisti
Laudes pulsandæ sunt, Theobalde, tuæ.

Here lies George Theobald, a lover of bells,
And of this house, as that epitaph tells.

He gave a bell freely to grace the new steeple ;
Ring out his prayse, therefore, ye good people.

Obiit 10 Martii, Anno Dom. 1641."

E. H. W. D.

NICHOLAS DIXON, RECTOR OF CHESHUNT.

THE following are extracts from the early charters connected with the life of Nicholas Dixon, rector of Cheshunt, which may be of service to local historians :—

Add. Ch. 5618.—"Carta between Nicholans Dixson clericus and Willielmus Halleclufe Capellanus concerning the manor of Stoke Danburum" [Co. Surr.] dated 15 July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439. Two seals of red wax are attached, bearing (1) a caterpillar on a flower, (2) a pelican feeding her young.

Add. Ch. 473.—"Warrant of Nicholas Dixon, Lieutenant-General of Hue Spencer, Esq., Bailiff of Constantin to the vicount of that place ordering him to pay to Jehan Laleman, fourier, 30 Souls Tonrn, for a journey from Constances to Avanches." Dated 14 Oct., 1443. (See also 485, 1225, 1501.)

Nicholas, Proceedings of Privy Council, p. 22, Jan. 22, 1 Hen. VI. 1423. "Nicholas Dixston to be appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer." *Ibid.* p. 325. His name occurs in the list of noble men who received writs by order of the Council 14 Feb., Hen. VI., 1436, requesting loans from them "for the equipment of the army about to be sent to France."

Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, p. 395, March 4, 4 Hen. VI.—"To Nicholas Dixon, clerk of one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In money paid to his own hands for his costs and expenses in going from the city of London to the town of Leicester with divers rolls, as well from the great Exchequer, as from the receipt thereof to make declaration to the Lords of the King's Council, in his parliament, there concerning the state of his kingdom, for the benefit of the said Lord the King, paid for going, tarrying, and returning in fifteen days, &c., 10l."

Ibid. p. 436, 4 July, 16 Hen. VI. "To John Stanton. In money paid to him, &c., for the costs and expenses incurred by him, for the King's advantage, about two juries summoned between John Fray, Nicholas Dixon, and John Holloft, the King's patentees who prosecuted, Sir Rob. Wyngfield, Bat., and other from the manors Halyngbury, Co. Essex, and Walkern, Co. Herts, by writ, &c., 9l. 10s."

The Additional Charters 9694, expresses the—Finalis Concordia qua Thomas Chalton, de London, Mercer, et Alicia, uxor sua recognoscunt Manerium de Bordeshowe [Co. Suff.] esse jus Willielmi Darell, ut illud quod idem Willielmus, Nicholaus Dyxson, Clericus et alii, habend de

dono ipsorum Thoma et Alicie. Dat. in crast, S. Joh. Bapt." 1 Hen. VI., 1423.

Nicholas Dixon is also mentioned in another carta respecting some "terram in Sprouton," in Co. Suffolk. Dat. 1 Feb., 8 Hen. VI. 1430.

Add. Ch. 12,284.—Copies of letters of Pierres Osbet, Vicounte of Constances "directing the King's sergeants to summon Nicolas Dixins, Lieut.-Genl. of the Bailli of Costentin, to appear before the Exchequer of Normandy, on the appeal of Guillaume Mondet, citizen of Constances, against a fine." Dat. 30 May, 1446.

The epitaph of Nicholas Dixon is still preserved on the fragment of a monumental brass, which for centuries adorned the floor beneath the communion-table. The sides of the canopy of this tomb are quite gone. Prior to the "restoration," I secured a rubbing of the mutilated brass, which records his life in brief:—

"*Omiserere Jesu famuli Dixon Nicolai
Cui brevis Hospitum tumulus præstat satissimplume
Et stud qui Fanum ter denis rezerat annis
Ad cujus fabricam Bursas proprias alienas
Solbit & alleit quo crebit in ardua Templum
Pulchrum Cancellum Tibi dat Pia Virgo nobellum.
Cum laudaris co famulo Suffragia prestat
Clericus hic Pipæ Subthesaurarius, inde
Baro scartari se juste gressit ubique,
Pacem Pauperibus dans, sedans Divitis iras.
Larga millens rel-bat quos pauperies fera pressit
Anno milleno, quater bisbis deca Christis
Octavo moriens unitans Terrestria Cælis
Octobris luce ter deus transit ad Astra,
Auriliare prece qui perlegis hæc Nicholas
Et sibi cum Sanctis præstetur bita perennis."*

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

ETHNOLOGY OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS.

Good Words, for the month of July, of the present year, contains a notice by the Dean of Westminster regarding the late Dr. Norman Macleod. Speaking of Macleod in his ethnological character of Highlander, Dean Stanley remarks, that "In no public man of our generation has the *Celtic element* played a more conspicuous part."

On the contrary, Mr. J. J. A. Worsaae says: "To the present day many Highland clans assert that they are descended from the Danes or Norwegians. This much is at all events certain, that several clans have Scandinavian blood in their veins, as appears clearly enough from the names of Clan-Ranald (from Reginald or Ragnvald), and Clan-Dugal (from Dubhgal, 'The dark strangers,' the usual name of the Danes); both which clans, it is expressly stated, are descended from Somerled. *To these may be added the Clan of Macleod, in Skye*, whose chiefs still commonly bear the pure Norwegian names of 'Torquill,' and 'Tormod.'" Either the Dean or the Danish antiquary must be very far at sea.

Mr. Hill Burton* (no mean authority) tells us: "It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that when the great families at the head of the Highland tribes have been traced far back, they have generally been found to be of Teutonic race. The chiefs of the Macdonalds, Macleods, and Mackintoshes, were of Norwegian blood. Those of the Frasers, Gordons, Campbells, Cumins, and many others, were Norman."

There can be no kind of doubt, historic or otherwise, that the Scottish Highlanders are essentially Norwegians, and

that a large Norwegian element enters into the composition of the modern Irish race, commonly but improperly called Celtic. The story of Danish extermination, at the battle of Clontarf, has been distinctly shown to be *pure fiction*. As to the Norman element mentioned by Mr. Hill Burton, I fancy this is open to doubt. The names, Gordon, Gurdon, Grant, Graunt, Coman, Cumin, Camell, Ross, Roose, Rosse, Lovett, and Buttar,* are found among the early family names of the Norfolk coast (beyond dispute a Danish settlement), side by side with such undoubtedly Scandinavian personal names,† as Aaron, Asker, Ayri, Bullock, Beacon, Berney, Burn, Bull, Buck, Bottle, Baird, Kaupman, Copeman, Cok, Crom, Carrick, Kerrich, Clark, Cory, Dodde, Engall, Fisher, Gunn, Goodwin, Geary, Grims, Gamel, Goddard, Horn, Hurn, Hornsby, Herring, Hauke, Haggard, Hacon, Howard, Kettle, Kempe, Knott, Loudin, Loddon, Loke,‡ Life, Lambe, Mann, Mychell, Moll, Norman, Osburn, Raven, Reynoldson, Swan, Silver, Story, Todd, Thain, &c.

If the chiefs of the Highland Scots were themselves Norwegian—a fact not to be gainsaid—it follows of necessity that such chiefs must have been attended by sufficient numbers of their own race to enable them to hold in subjection (which they did for several centuries) the people among whom they settled and reduced to the condition of colonists, and that such followers must, in the nature of things, have eventually fused with the natives. In view of these facts, how can the Scottish Gaelic, with any regard to truth and probability, be designated a *Celtic* speech? Pinkerton long since suggested the explanation that the language of the Scottish mountaineer is only an obsolete form of the ancient Gothic, and everything, save the vagueness of hypothetical impossibility, goes to show that that great scholar was in the right. It seems probable that the then natives of those portions of Ireland and Scotland reduced by the Northmen, were the Belgæ of Cæsar, whom he tells us were descended from the Germans.

MIDDLE TEMPLAR.

MEMORIALS, INSCRIPTIONS, &c., IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESHUNT.

THE extension of the south side of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Cheshunt has necessitated the removal of several very interesting memorials of the dead, inserted in, or in contiguity with, the doomed wall.§ And the proposed alterations has also occasioned various other removals in different parts of the building.

Visiting the spot some short time since, I could not but feel grieved at the sad havoc made among the remains of some of the departed, once sleeping quietly in the churchyard. In digging for the new foundation, barrow-loads of bones were disturbed and removed from where they had lain in undisturbed repose for centuries. Shakespeare's epitaph appeared to rise before me:—

" . . . For Jesus' sake forbear
To digg the dust enclosed here," &c.

And a profound wish that a similar reverential feeling had

* This is a Scotch name borne by the Gaelic speaking Highlanders. The Norse equivalent is Butar.

† *Teste*. Arin, Ask, Ari, Bøllok, Becan, Biarney, Biorn, Bull, Buk-r, Beittill, Bardi, Kaupmann, Kok-r, Krum-r, Keruk, Klorik, Kori, Dodi, Angel, Fiskr, Gunn-r, Godvin, Geiric, Grim-r, Gamal, Goddar, Horn, Hæring-r, Hauk-r, Hogard-r, Hakon, Havaard, Ketil, Kampi, Cnut, Lodinn, Loke, Leif, Lambi, Mani, Mikell, Miol, Nordman, Asbiorn, Rafu, Ragnvald, Svan-r, Solvar, Sturi, Todi, Thegn. In Icelandic names the *r* final, placed after a consonant, denotes merely the nominative case, and is no part of the name itself.

‡ Loke was the chief of the evil geni of the Gothic nations.

§ It may be necessary here to state that although the old south wall of the chancel has been stripped of its ornaments, and the new wall is progressing, it is not yet taken down.

* "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," by John Hill Burton, Advocate. London. 1847.

been borne in mind by those interested in the alteration of the church, instead of allowing this wholesale desecration of the dead.

"Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at loggats with them? Mine ache to think on't."*

At the time of my visit, a gaping skull guarded the chancel door, and several others were also then the occupants of a wheelbarrow, and about to be removed unceremoniously away from their original resting-place. But this is to be regarded simply as a necessary and inevitable proceeding, requisite to carry out in full measure the act of restoration. But it is certainly questionable whether the word "restoration," with all its characteristic pliability, can be maintained in this instance, when by that term it is understood that part of the church will be altered from its original form.

Numerous gravestones were lying around, rooted up from their proper places, and which will probably be shifted (if again erected) yards—as the individuals they commemorate—from the spot they recently occupied.

Since the discovery of the stone coffin, so well described by Mr. W. Winters, two leaden ones have been found, and part of the foundation laid upon them, consequently they are now firmly embedded beneath the new wall. This circumstance may probably give rise to much ingenious speculation and surmise, some centuries hence, among our succeeding antiquaries, if, by the unforeseen events of time, the church should be demolished, and the foundations exposed to view.

Some of the memorials lately occupying space on the south wall of the chancel are particularly valuable for their inscriptions, especially when compared with some in other parts of the church; the more so to families now living, descended from those thus distinguished, supplying links by which certain families may be traced through several generations.

One of the tablets (a black one), built in recess, recorded the demise of Ursula Atkins, with the following inscription:—

"Here Lieth Inclosed the Body of Ursula Atkins, Wife of Edward Atkins, One of the Barons of His Majties court of Excheqr. Shee was the Daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, K^t Deceased, & Sister to Sir Thomas Dacres that now Liveth, who Departed this Life 26 June 1644."

Near this, and close to the chancel door, stood a handsome marble tablet, surmounted by escutcheon with coat of arms. The whole was in capital state of preservation, looking in fact, as if it had been but recently erected. It read thus:—

"TO THE DEAR AND PRECIOUS MEMORY OF
MARGARET

SECOND DAUGHTER OF S^r THOMAS DACRES,
JUN^r & Y^e DEARLY LOVING & AS DEARLY BELOVED
WIFE OF SIR JOHN WHATTON K^{nt}. SHE WAS

FAIR AS AN ANGEL, VIRTUOUS AS A SAINT,
WHOSE BEAUTY & WHOSE GRACE NOE ART CAN PAINT.
HIGHLY BELOV'D BY ALL, & SO ADMIR'D,
AS MUCH BEWAIL'D WHEN SHE FROM HENCE RETIR'D.
HER SOUL TOO PYRE FOR EARTH, TO HEAVEN SOAR'D,
THREE TO ENJOY THE GOD SHE HERE ADOR'D.
HER BODY SLEEPS WITHIN TH' ADJACENT VAULT:
FOR EVER FREED FROM PAIN & GRIEFS ASSAULT,
BOTH SHALL AT Y^e LAST TRYMPHS AWAKENING SOUND
VNITE, & WITH IMMORTALL BLISS BE CROWN'D.

SHE HAD ISSVE ONLY 2 DAUGHTERS, ANGELIA
BORN IN FRANCE, & MARGARET OF WHOM
SHE DIED IN CHILD-BED. IVLY 24TH A^o 1675.
ÆTATIS 24^o.

*ON ΦΙΛΙΕ ΘΕΟΣ ΑΠΟΘΗΝΗΣΚΕΙ ΝΕΟΣ.

* Shakespear.

The hand of a fond and loving husband can evidently be traced in the composition of this epitaph. The maiden name of Dacres also shows this unfortunate young lady to have been relatively connected with the Ursula Atkins, before mentioned; and a descendant of "Robert Dacres, Esq., of Cheshunt, privy counsellor to King Henry VIII.," whose tablet (in canopied recess), erected in 1543, recording his death, Elizabeth the wife, his son George (obt. 1580), and his wife, &c., may be seen on the north wall of the chancel.

There were also on the wall shortly to be rased to the ground, mural tablets to John Robinson, obt. March 29, 1661; "Thomas Martin, Esq., a banker for some time in Lombard-street," &c., who died 1765, æt. 86; and wife Elizabeth, 1744, æt. 51; and Mrs. Anna Hopkins, obt. 1768, æt. 55, &c.

It is to be hoped that these sacred mementos of the past, and others not specified here, will be religiously guarded, and placed in similar positions on the new wall.

There are several other memorials with inscriptions worth noting in this church, and which may be classed as under.

In the south aisle is a small brass (on slab) representing a female figure, with hands uplifted in prayer, and an open book lying before her. The brass is thus inscribed:—

"HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF ELIZABETH GARNETT Y^e WIFE OF EDWARD COLLEN, CITIZEN AND FREEMASO^r OF LONDⁿ, WHO DYED Y^e 24TH DAYE OF SEPTEMBER 1609 BRINGE 31 YERES OF AGE."

A tablet on the north wall of the chancel commemorates the death of "Barnard Dewhurst," obt. 7th January, 1612, æt. 35, and other members of the family. At a little distance from this is a small black tablet, built in a recess (canopied), in memory of "Henry Atkins, Dr. of Physic, Physician in ordinary for the space of 32 years to King James and Charles," &c., died 1635, aged 77. The inscription furthermore acquaints the reader that this vault was made in 1623, for himself and only wife. Also, near to this, are tablets to "John Doddridge," obt. 1648, æt. 48; "Martha Doddridge, wife of John Doddridge," obt. 1655, æt. 25; "P. Fincker," obt. 1728, æt. 36; and to four members of the Booth family, embracing from 1733 to 1807.

On the wall facing the south aisle is a mural tablet, erected to "Mrs. Winfred Robinson, wife of William Robinson, of this parish, daughter of Walter Bourchier, of Barnesley, in Gloucester," obt. 1676, æt. 49; William Robinson, 1686-70; and Mrs. Grace Robinson, the second wife, daughter of Robert Gill, of London, obt. 1694.

A slab on the floor of the north aisle records the demise of "Sarah Disher, wife of William Disher, of London, merchant," obt. 14th May, 1698, æt. 54; also "Dorothy Disher, second wife," obt. 14th September, 1703, æt. 36; and William Disher, obt. 14th December, 1709, æt. 65.

There is a tablet on the wall facing this spot, inscribed with the same words as those upon the slab above mentioned; and beneath the tablet may be seen some curious emblematical devices in marble, carved human heads, &c., these bearing a very peculiar and expressive cast of features. At the entrance of the north aisle is a slab to the memory of the Dodson family. A finely executed sculptured statue faces this, erected to Daniel Dodson, obt. 1741.

There are some fine old tombs in the churchyard, among which may be noticed those of the Meux, and Ashfordby (1717) families. Both of these show signs of decay; and one of the tablets, once ornamenting the Ashfordby tomb, now lies fallen to the ground. Some of the oldest of the gravestones commemorate the deaths of Edward Frances, obt. 1717, æt. 40; Thomas Rushby, 1726-25; Elizabeth Wood, 1728-29; John Dodd, 1733-54; Elizabeth Lee, 1733; Thomas Grier, 1737-41; John Nickells, 1751-81, &c.

The epitaphs here subjoined have been selected from among the many abounding in this venerable spot, irre-

spective of subject, and arranged according to their respective dates :—

THOMAS MEANE, obt. 1763, æt. 4.

"Young . . . * up to Heaven ascended, [sic]
His best days are begun his worst are ended."

WILLIAM DEAN, obt. 1800, æt. 56.

"Here lies a man that few can find,
The like for goodness left behind;
No evil custom of the age,
Made him in any vice engage;
His well spent life and honest fame,
Will still bear record of the same."

JEREMIAH PIGEON, obt. 1805, æt. 58.

"Farewell! vain world, I've had enough of thee,
And now am careless what thou say'st of me,
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear;
My days are past, my head lies quiet here:
What faults you saw in me pray strive to shun,
And look at home, there's enough to be done."

JAMES LEE, obt. 1819, æt. 37.

"Though long bowed down by affliction's weight,
His heart too good to murmur at his fate,
With Christian fortitude he bore his pain,
Till death released him to the dust again."

SUSANNA CADMORE, obt. 1829, æt. 33.

"With senses perfect, when drawing her last breath,
'Happy!' said she, then closed her eyes in death."

Fronting the entrance to the church is a small black obelisk, inscribed as follows :—

"In memory of two lambs of Christ's flock, Martha Caw, aged 10 years, Richard Rick, aged 5 years, who died together, January, 1847. The elder perished in the generous attempt to rescue the younger from drowning. Their afflicted parents return them to God, who gave them, in certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through Jesus Christ."

J. PERRY.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on Thursday, October 17, when J. EVANS, Esq., secretary, was in the chair.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited two Anglo-Saxon sceattas, one of which was inscribed with the letters EPA, in Runic characters.

Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, communicated by Mr. Stanley L. Poole, "On Arabic Glass Coins," in which he expressed his opinion that these impressed discs of glass were not weights or charms, as has been supposed by some, but coins used to represent gold or silver, after the manner of paper money. Mr. Poole cited, in support of this theory, the fact that by far the greatest number of Arabic glass coins bear the name of the Khaleefeh El-Mustansir billah, of the Fatimee dynasty, A.H. 427-487, when they appear to have been pressed into currency, owing chiefly to the great famine, of seven years' duration, which occurred in his reign, impoverishing the country of the precious metals, and rendering it necessary to substitute for them a cheap material, such as glass.

Mr. Evans read a paper by himself, "On a Hoard of English Gold Coins found at St. Albans," consisting of angels and half-sovereigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. In the course of his remarks upon this hoard, Mr. Evans noticed the remarkable fact that the earliest half-sovereigns of Edward VI., although they clearly bear his

portrait, are struck with the name and title of Henry VIII. Mr. Evans stated that the usual practice was, in this instance, reversed, it being by no means rare to find coins struck with the name and titles of the son, although preserving the portrait of the father; as on the earliest coins of Henry VIII., with the portrait of Henry VII.; and those of Charles I., with the portrait of James I. Mr. Evans exhibited specimens of the coins in question.

Mr. Cochran Patrick communicated a paper, "On the Annals of the Coinage of Scotland."

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MEETING of this society will be held on Tuesday evening next, November 5, when the following papers will be read :—1. "Adjourned Discussion upon Israel in Egypt," by Rev. D. Haigh, M.A. 2. "On an Assyrian Prayer," by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.L. 3. "On the Religious Beliefs of the Assyrians," No. 2, by Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.L. 4. "On the Tomb of Jacob at Shechem," by Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., K.L., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., *Membre de l'Institut*. 5. "A T Conjugation such as exists in Assyrian, shown to be a character of early Shemite speech by its vestiges found in the Hebrew, Phenician, Aramaic, and Arabic Languages," by Richard Cull, Esq., F.S.A.

NORTH OXFORD ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS society had an excursion on Wednesday, September 25, under the guidance of the Rev. Philip Hopkins.

At Cropredy church, Dr. Wood explained the secular history of the building, and its chapels; and at Cropredy Bridge he explained the position of the rival forces who met there on June 29, A.D. 1644. A gilt whistle, dug up on the site of this battle, was shown to the company. Hanwell church and castle, described in "Besley's History of Banbury," were also visited.

Etruscan ware, Roman and mediæval relics, including part of a pax, beads, &c., ancient china, &c., were exhibited by the Rev. W. J. Pinwill. A dinner at the White Lion Hotel, Banbury, concluded the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POEM BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SIR,—The following poem, written and composed by Queen Elizabeth, when in prison, A.D. 1555, will doubtless be read with interest :

TO FORTUNE.

Oh, Fortune! howe thy restlesse, war'ring state
Hath fraught with cares my troubl'd witte!
Witness this present prison, where my fate,
Hath bound me—and thy joyes I quitte.
Thou caus'st the guiltie to be loss'd;
From bandes, wherewith are innocents enclos'd;
Making the guiltlesse to be straight reserved,
And freeing those that death have well deserved:
But by her* envie can nothing be wrought,
See God send to my foes all I have thought.

Caendish-street, Derby.

HENRY J. RICE.

GARRICK'S FIRST PLAY-BILL.

SIR,—When Garrick quitted Ipswich, after playing a few nights in a provincial company, he repaired to London; but it appears that he was unable to obtain an engagement at any of the great houses. He was then obliged to join the

* This pronoun (*her*) probably, I think, refers to Mary, Henry VIII.'s daughter, by Catherine of Aragon, during whose reign of five years Elizabeth was held in close custody from motives of jealousy and bigotry, as Mary well knew Elizabeth strongly favoured the Reformation.

* Illegible.

+ A similar epitaph in Waltham Abbey churchyard reads thus :—

"Your smiles I court not
Nor your frowns I fear
My toils are over
My head lies quiet here."

company in Goodman's Fields, who, to evade being sent to prison as rogues and vagabonds for acting without a licence, presented *plays* to their audiences *gratis*, charging them only for the *concerts*. Here it was that the British Roscius, trembling between hope and fear, made his first bow as *King Richard*. The applause which he received, we are informed, was tumultuous; the public caught, with pleasure, the sparks of genius which he emitted, and bore him triumphantly along the current of popularity. They placed him at the head of his profession, and made him an object of universal wonder and admiration.

The following copy of the play-bill (the original being in the possession of an old friend of the writer), which announces his first appearance, is somewhat curious, and reads as follows:—

"*Goodman's Fields, Oct. 19, 1741.*—At the Theatre in Goodman's Fields, this day, will be performed a Concert of Vocal and Instrument Music, divided into two parts. Tickets at 3, 2, and 1 shilling. Places for the boxes to be taken at the Fleece Tavern, next the Theatre. *N.B.* Between the two parts of the Concert will be presented an historical play, called the Life and Death of King Richard III.; containing the distresses of King Henry VI.; the artful acquisition of the crown by King Richard; the murder of young King Edward V. and his brother in the Tower; the landing of the Earl of Richmond, and the death of King Richard in the memorable battle of Bosworth-field, being the last that was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, with other true historical passages.

"The part of *King Richard*, by a gentleman* (who never appeared on any stage); *King Henry*, Mr. Giffard; *Richmond*, Mr. Marshall; *Prince Edward*, Miss Hippeley; *Duke of York*, Miss Naylor, &c., &c. With an entertainment of Dancing, &c. To which will be added, a ballad opera, in one act, called 'The Virgin Unmasked,' both of which will be performed by persons *gratis* for diversion.

"The Concert to begin at six o'clock exactly."

Derby.

H. J. RICE.

EARLY LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—The first I have ever met with was drawn A.D. 1569. It consisted of 400,000 lots, at 10s. each lot; the prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of this kingdom. It was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral; the drawing began on the 11th January, 1569, and continued incessantly drawing, day and night, until the 6th May following, as Maitland, from Stow informs us in his History, vol. i., p. 257. There were then only three lottery offices in London. The proposals for this lottery were published in the years 1567 and '68. It was first intended to have been drawn at the house of Mr. Dericke, her Majesty's servant (i.e., her jeweller), but was afterwards drawn as above mentioned. Dr. Rawlinson, in 1748, showed the Society of Antiquaries "A proposal for a very rich lottery, general without any blanks, containing a great No. of good prizes, as well of ready money as of plate, and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued by the Commandment of the Queenes most excellent Majesty's order, to the intent that such commodities as may chance to arise thereof after the charges borne may be converted towards the reparation of the havens and strength of the Realme, and towards such other public good workes. The No. of lotts shall be foure hundred thousand and no more. To be filled by the feast of St. Bartholomew; the shew of prizes are to be seen in Cheapside, at the sign of the Queene's Armes, the house of Mr. Dericke, goldsmith, servant to the Queene. Some other orders about it in 1567-8. Printed by Henry Bymeman."

"In the year 1612 King James, in special favour for the present plantation of English Colonies in Virginia, granted

a lottery to be held at the west end of St. Paul's, wherof one Thomas Sharpley's, a tailor, of London, had the chief prize, which was four thousand crowns, in fair plate."

In the reign of Queen Anne lotteries were suppressed in England as nuisances to the public.

Derby.

H. J. RICE.

CELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

SIR,—The curious in Celtic etymology are referred to a foot-note by the Rev. Dr. Barty, appended to the "Statistical Account of the Parish of Bendochy," supposed to contain an explanation of that name, and which I here transcribe for the benefit of the readers of the *Antiquary*. "An ingenious and learned friend," says Dr. Barty, "writes me as follows: 'I suppose the name to be a compound of three Gaelic syllables—*Ben*, a hill; *do*, a verbal particle prefixed to the preterite or future; and *chi*, the future of the verb to see. Bendo-chi, the hill of the good prospect.' The rising ground, on the southern base of which the church and manse stand, is midway betwixt the Sidlaw (South law) and Grampian ranges, and equidistant from Forfar and Perth, the limits of Strathmore proper. The view from it is extensive, varied, and beautiful. 'It would, with the same meaning,' adds my correspondent, 'admit of being written Ben-a-chi, or Ben-a-thi.' This is fortunate, giving authority for the supposed vulgar pronunciation of the natives, and meeting to some extent the predilections of my predecessor for 'Benathie.' But what is to be done with 'Bendothy,' the spelling on the communion-cups, and retained by the writer of the former account? Here is the solution: '*Ta*, is old Gaelic for water; *The Tay* is water *par excellence*; Ben-do, or da-tha, would be the hill of two waters. Do or da means two, and *tha* would be the objective case of *Ta*.' The rising ground (why called a hill I know not) is bounded on the north by Monk Mire, and on the south by the Isla; or the church is on the base of the eminence, bounded on two sides by the Isla and Ericht. Select for yourself, reader, and acknowledge with thankfulness the plastic powers of Gaelic etymology." This is a fair sample of what is called Celtic derivation. The truth is, as was lately observed in the pages of a contemporary, "Celtic etymology may be made to mean anything and everything, according to the fancy of the person who employs it." Pinkerton says, and says truly, that "no man of real erudition has ever ventured into the bogs haunted by this *ignis fatuus*." PITCON.

ETYMOLOGY OF SWANSEA.

SIR,—In tracing the origin of names we should not give way to imagination, and, rushing into the mystery of the past, jump at the first thing favourable, and then hold it forth as a satisfactory conclusion. Our researches should be made with an entire absence of Nationalism; and the language in which these researches are made is also of importance, and the hypotheses supported by geographical or historical facts.

History informs us that many nations, and consequently as many languages, have from time to time held sway over this part of the Welsh coast, each leaving its footprints in the names of places around. The old Celtic language has undoubtedly the first claim, being anciently essentially the same as the German, Welsh, Phœnician, and Old Hebrew. Out of this Celtic spring the majority of the words in the Greek and Latin tongues. We must therefore begin, not with the branches, but with the root that produced them.

The following facts would, I think, materially assist in tracing the origin of Swansea:—There existed in the Severn Sea, somewhere between the Mumbles Point and the Scilly Isles, an island called by the ancients *Suëno*, which disappeared about the sixth century. In support of this assertion, we will here insert a quotation from Davies's "British Druids," "But what was their 'island with the strong

* Garrick.

door'? I think it must be recognised in the 'Seon with the strong door.' At this spot *Hu*, or *Aeddou*, is fabled to have arrived at the time of the Deluge from the land of *Gwydion*."

That this was an island, appears from a mystical poem. Seon, however, was not properly the appellation of the island, but of certain mystical personages who communicated their own name to it, and who seem to have been no other than the *Gwydion*, or *Prophetic maids*, who, like the Muses of old, were the patronesses of poetry and music.

Talesin says: "The tuneful tribe will resort to the magnificent *Se* of the *Seon*."

There was some signal disaster attendant upon the fall of one of these ladies. Hence the bards use the simile, in illustrating a hopeless calamity, thus: "A doleful tale to the Cymry sports about—Of better stratagem, not fair contention for superiority; like the concussion, *like the fall of a Se*—like the deluge that afflicted the intrepid dragon."

Druidism is asserted to have originated in the sacred island of the *Seon*, where the mysteries of *Hu*, the Helio-arkite god, considered in the character of Bacchus, were celebrated by nine priestesses, who had the title of *Gwydion*.

This brings our bardic mythology again into contact with classical authority; for our *Seon* corresponds with the *Sena*, and our *Gwydion* with the *Gadicenæ* of Pomponius Mela. "Sena," says that geographer, "situate in the British Sea, over against the land of the Ossiomii, is famous for the oracle of a Gaulish deity, whose priestesses, devoted to perpetual virginity, are said to be nine in number. They are called *Gadicenæ*, supposed to be of great genius and rare endowments; capable of raising storms by their incantations, of transforming themselves into what animals they please, of curing ailments reckoned by others beyond the reach of medicine, quick at discerning, and able to foretell what is to come; but easy of address only to sailors, and to those who come into this island on purpose to consult them." This spot must have been near the Land's End, or amongst the Scilly Islands, but the different tribes had probably several *Caer Seons*; with establishments somewhat differing from each other. I find a *Sena* in the British seas mentioned by Strabo, which in some particulars comes nearer to our bardic mythology.

The island and its inhabitants were probably swept away by tidal waves about the same time as *Cautrêr gwaelod* suffered the same fate. These tidal waves committed great destruction in the time of Richard II., the castles of Aberthaw and Porth Cirrick, together with the town of Cynfick, being totally destroyed. The church of Towin, the principal burial-place of the lords of Glamorgan, was also swept away. A similar destruction happened in queen Anne's time.

This *Seon* was most probably applied to the sea as well as to the island; and it is highly probable that the town, known to-day as Swansea, had its name from the sea, it being the nearest, most convenient, and most sheltered port on the coast.

We may trace also the word *Senna* to the Welsh or Celtic *Genen* (mouth). *Vide* Baxter on the word "Cenio."

The conclusion I arrive at is that the Severn Sea, or Bristol Channel, from opposite Swansea to Scilly Isles, had the appellation of *Seon* from the before-mentioned island, or from *Senna*, a corruption of the Welsh *Genen*.

The poets of that time give it the name *Llongborth* (ship port). This name continued until the Danish power predominated, when names were changed, or had Danish affixes given them, as *ey* and *holm*. For example, *Flatholm*, *Steepholm*, *Langey* (Langland), *Orkney*, *Bardsey*, *Lundey*, *Swansey*, *Naes*, also another affix, signifying promontory or tongue of land jutting out into the sea; and *Kerry*, from the Scandinavian *sker*, or *skiar* (a reef). *Vide* Worsaae's "Danes in England."

Kilvey, Oct. 1872.

E. T.

MS. RELATING TO THE ABBEY OF DEIR.

SIR,—The ordinary reading public are possibly not informed that a manuscript relating to the Abbey of Deir, in Buchan, was lately (within the last few years) discovered in the public library of Cambridge. This has been called "Celtic," though why it is so called I hardly know. It contains the obviously Gothic name of "*Bede*, a Pict," and mediæval Norwegian personal name "*Kolban*" (*Kolbein*). This document, "whether judged from the handwriting or its contents," is pronounced by those who call themselves authorities to be of the tenth century, although the abbey itself to which it relates was not founded till the beginning of the thirteenth. It seems hardly creditable that a supposititious church, "which certainly (?) had been founded and endowed ages before," in regard to which we possess only this *ignotum per ignotius* kind of evidence, can be other than pure figment. Anterior to this, indeed, we have the testimony of the *Cards Bretons du VI^{me} Siècle*, of the Count *Horsart de la Villemarqué*, the actors in which, we are told, and also the localities therein referred to, with one important exception, that of *Kaltraes* or *Caltraeth*, have all been identified. I am glad to have it in my power to supply the deficiency. The famous battle of "*Kaltraez*," there can be no kind of doubt, was fought on the site now occupied by the terminus of the "*Glenmutchkin Railway*." A British bomb fell on the study of *Grimm Thorkefin*, the Danish antiquary, annihilating "*Beowulf*," transcript, translation, and commentary, the toil, says the elder *Disraeli*, of twenty years. Viewed as historic records, I doubt whether it could be regarded a calamity if the entire host of British Bards, together with the bootless disquisitions of their modern expositors, were in like manner discounted from the materials of authentic history.

BILBO.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "*Wilfrid, of Galway*" (*ante*, p. 249), would do well, before attempting "to publish as correct a list as possible" of the brasses in England, to make himself acquainted with Haines's "*List of Monumental Brasses*" (1861), which is far more complete than the volume published by the Cambridge Camden Society. The former work has frequently been referred to in the *Antiquary*, and any attempt to compile a thoroughly complete list would surely be fruitless, unless based on it. To do the work properly, every church should be personally visited, which would probably occupy more time than "*Wilfrid, of Galway*" can afford to spare. It is a question, however, whether this would repay the trouble involved, as, though there are some omissions and slight inaccuracies in Haines's book, I have found it, on the whole, singularly trustworthy; and, as for compactness in stating the several points of interest in connection with each brass, the arrangement adopted could scarcely have been better devised.

October 23.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

NOTES.

THE TITLE "ESQUIRE," TO WHOM BELONGING.—Esquires, in the legal and restricted sense of the term, are the sons of all the peers and lords of parliament; noblemen of all nations whatsoever; the sons of baronets, and the eldest sons of knights; persons to whom the queen gives arms by her own letters patent, with the title esquire; esquires of the Bath, and the eldest sons of such esquires, pursuant to the statutes of the Order; barristers-at-law, by their office or profession; justices of the peace and mayors, while in the commission or in office; persons attending on the coronation of the sovereign, in some notable employment, or persons employed in any superior office of trust under the Crown, or serving in some place of better note in the queen's household; persons who are styled esquires by the queen

in their patents, commissions, or appointments; and attorneys in colonies, where the departments of counsel and attorneys are united. MDCCCXX.

SCANDINAVIAN INFLUENCE IN SCOTLAND.—It is not generally known that in many parts of Scotland, distinct from those confessedly Scandinavian, there are "conical hillocks," called "mote-law" and "court-hills." Henderson ("Iceland," Edin. 1819, p. 60) says, "The administration of public justice on certain hills was not only common throughout Scandinavia, but was also practised in Scotland." Since the abolition of the *Alihing*, or supreme Court of Justice of Iceland, which from 928 to the year 1800 assembled at *Thingvalla*, Tynwald Hill, in the Isle of Man, is the only judicial mound in Europe still used for its original purpose. This is "traditionally stated" to be composed of "the soil of the sixteen parishes of the island, to symbolize its jurisdiction over the whole of them, and the right of every parish to be represented in its court." The singular form of Tynwald Hill, it is said, has been preserved through the lapse of nine centuries. F.S.A., Scot.

REMAINS OF THE OLD BLACKFRIARS MONASTERY.—In the notice of these remains (*Antiquary*, vol. ii. p. 251), I observe they are described as of "Norman structure." If the woodcut be perfectly accurate, I fail to perceive anything indicating the style of architecture known as debased Roman, which prevailed during what is called the Norman period. The portion of the structure figured in the *Antiquary* is evidently more recent. J. CK. R.

THE EARLIEST ADVERTISEMENT.—Referring to a paragraph on this subject, in vol. ii. p. 244, of the *Antiquary*, I may mention that Mr. Nichols dates the appearance of the first advertisement in the same year as Mr. Piggot, viz., 1648; but Mr. Nichols quotes the *Impartial Intelligencer* of that year, whereas Mr. Piggot finds his early specimens in *Mercurius Eleucticus* (not *Eleucticus*, as printed in the *Antiquary*). Will Mr. Piggot kindly give me the number and date of the paper (for the numbering of these "Mercuries" is very eccentric, and by no means to be relied on)? The first number of *Mercurius Eleucticus* was dated from January 31 to February 7, 1648, I think; but another paper, with the same title, was issued as "No. 1, April 11, 1649"; and another (probably a new series, or a fresh numbering) "No. 1, April 22, 1650." If Mr. Piggot will favour me, privately, with his address, through the hands of the publisher of the *Antiquary*, I may be able to help him in the elucidation of the matter.

ALEXANDER ANDREWS,
Author of the "History of British Journalism," &c.

THE CHAINED BIBLE.—It is not generally known, and may be of some interest to the readers of the *Antiquary* to know, that in the church of Wrington, co. Somerset, twelve miles from Bristol, is still to be seen the chained Bible, as ordered by Henry VIII. This volume, with "Foxe's Book of Martyrs," was, till the late alterations, secured to a reading desk for the use of the parishioners. Increased accommodation, however, being required, the books have been removed to the rear of the organ, and are amongst the very few existing relics of a once useful, but now obsolete custom. The village is celebrated as being the birthplace of John Locke, the philosopher, who was born in a small thatched cottage adjacent to the church. Mrs. Hannah More, also, resided for some time in the parish, and was buried with her four sisters in Wrington churchyard.

111, Union-road, S.E.

R. E. WAY.

ANCIENT FORM OF THE ROMAN OATH.—Livy has given us the ancient form of the Roman oath at concluding a public treaty. After reciting the conditions of the treaty, the herald, holding a young pig in his left hand, and a sacrificing knife or hatchet made of a flint stone in his right hand, cried aloud: "Hear, O thou Jupiter; the Romans engage now not first wilfully to depart from the articles of

this treaty, according to the true intent and meaning thereof. If the Romans first wilfully depart therefrom, do thou, Jupiter, in that day smite them, as I do here this pig, and the more so that thou art more powerful." Upon which the herald smote the pig with a sharp flint stone. The use of flint implements by the Romans is worthy of note. Flint hatchets, and other remains of this character, are usually ascribed to that mythical people called Celts. RE.

INVENTION OF TERMS.—Mr. William J. Thoms, the late editor of *Notes and Queries*, takes to himself credit for the "coinage" of the word "folk-lore;" and Dr. Daniel Wilson, in the second edition of his "Prehistoric Annals," claims the invention of the term "prehistoric;" while a contributor to the publication first mentioned, who writes under the pseudonym of "Bilbo," is said to be the originator of the term "doctrine of Celticism." Surely this is the day of small things!

King's Bench-walk, Temple.

B. A., OXON.

LITERARY PROPRIETY.—I observe a communication in the pages of your contemporary, *Notes and Queries* (see 5th series x. 312), under the heading "Harvest-Home Recitation," which does not appear to me to possess any merit to redeem it from its suggestive immodesty. It is surely matter of regret that communications of such a character should find their way into any respectable publication.

Mayfair.

I. C. S.

QUERIES.

UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH.—Will any reader kindly inform me whether English students are admitted to the University of Munich on equal terms with the Germans? Also, if it be known, what was the ancient practice of that university in regard to this? I have heard it, stated that no individual of the Hebrew nation is eligible to a chair in that seminary of learning. Is this so? D.

HONE'S ANCIENT MYSTERIES.—Under the wood engraving which forms the frontispiece to "Hone's Ancient Mysteries Described," are these lines:—

"When friars, monks, and priests of former days
Apocrypha and Scripture turn to plays,
The festival of fools and asses kept,
Obeyed boy-bishops, and to crosses crept;
They made the mumming church the people's rod,
And held the grinning bauble for a god."

Will any reader kindly inform me where they are to be found? J. B.

GAVELKIND.—Will any reader of the *Antiquary* favour me with the original meaning and derivation of this term?

XXXV.

TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE.—Mr. J. A. Picton, of Waver-tree, Liverpool, finds fault with Taylor, the author of "Words and Places," for calling this place's name Danish. This, Mr. Picton terms "a great slip." The latter affirms, on very slender grounds, as I think, that "Tenby" is a corruption of a Welsh name. What authority is there for this statement? The name appears to me excessively, I should say certainly, Scandinavian. What is the date of the earliest written document in which this name is contained, and in what orthography is it there set down? F. C. H.

DARIEN COMPANY.—I shall feel obliged to any reader who will inform me where may be found a name list of the persons engaged in this unfortunate enterprise, which took place in the end of the 17th century?

W. CHARTERS MICHAEL.

WEDDING THE SHANNON.—A ceremony was lately gone through at the mouth of the Shannon. The present mayor of Limerick (Mr. G. Cleary) having determined to revive an ancient ceremony known as "the throwing of the dart" at the mouth of the Shannon, in token of his jurisdiction over

that river from the city to the sea, invited, in accordance with ancient custom, a large party to accompany him as his guests on board a river steamer to the extreme mouth of the Shannon to witness the ceremony. About 100 gentlemen accepted the invitation, among whom were Mr. Butt, M.P., and the high sheriff, and principal citizens of Limerick. A pleasant sail of over forty miles brought the party to Scatterry Island, from which it has been the custom to "throw the dart." Mr. Cleary improved on the practice of his predecessors by discharging the dart from a bow, thereby adding some score yards of water to the domain of the city. Will any reader of the *Antiquary* supply the origin of this custom?

Hampstead-road.

J. GREEN.

KNOCK, A LITTLE KNOLL.—Dr. Jamieson derives this from the Celtic. Does this term admit of no satisfactory explanation in the Norse or Gothic dialects? E. C. D.

SURNAME GODOLPHIN.—What is the origin of this name? FIZ.

ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.—I am informed that a translation from the French of an ancient history of Ireland was published in the first decade of the present century. Can any one favour me with the title of this book?

Notting-hill.

REGINALD FRENCH.

SURNAME OF RAVEN.—Will any of your contributors oblige me with some satisfactory explanation regarding the origin of the English surname of Raven? C. B. SELWYN.

HYMNOLOGY.—Who is the author of that beautiful old hymn commencing "Abide with me," &c.?

Kensington.

A. W.

THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.—What authentic portraits anywhere exist of James Crichton, commonly called the "Admirable Crichton"? Where may these be seen, which have been engraved? And of those that have been published, in what works are they to be found? B. (W.)

PEERS EXECUTED FOR MURDER.—I shall be much obliged to any correspondent who will refer me to examples of peers, or members of the nobility, English, Scotch, or Irish, who have been executed for the crime of murder?

Glasgow.

W. B.

CORONATION STONE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Where can I find the best account of this Stone of Destiny (so called), and of the fables relating to its supposititious migrations from Egypt to Scone? Among the myths connected with this historic remain is, I believe, that it was used by Jacob for a pillow. The Coronation Stone, as we all know, was moved to Westminster by Edward I., about the year 1295 or 1296.

Regent's-park.

P. D. T.

ALLISON, ELLISON.—What is the history and derivation of the surnames Allison and Ellison? Were these originally one and the same, or are they, *ab origine*, distinct?

C. B. SPENCER.

MOSSES PINTO OF BELGRADE.—I have in my possession a cleverly executed pen-and-ink sketch of a man with a turban, and clothed in a loose mantle and cape. From the appearance of the paper on which it is drawn the sketch is evidently old. Underneath the figure is inscribed "Moses Pinto of Belgrade, the celebrated teacher of Hebrew in Glasgow." Is anything known regarding this worthy?

Liverpool.

R. AYTOUN.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—It is said that the present Governor-General of Netherlands India is of Scotch extraction. Can any reader throw light on this matter?

Calcutta.

J. PENHURST.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK AND "PUNCH."—There is a very common opinion prevalent in well-informed circles, that the earlier volumes of *Punch* were illustrated by the distin-

guished caricaturist, George Cruikshank. I have heard this lately positively contradicted, and shall be glad to be informed regarding the true state of the fact.

Wiesbaden.

J. S. DK.

CREECH AS A SURNAME.—The subject of family names being one of great interest, perhaps some readers of the *Antiquary* can throw light on the surname of Creech, or give its origin and original locality?

Highbury Hill Park.

ZETETES.

OBITUARY.

MR. BRUCE-PRYCE.—This gentleman, the father of the Secretary for the Home Department, died a few days since, in Duffryn St. Nicholas, near Cardiff. Mr. Bruce-Pryce was in his 89th year. He assumed the name of Pryce, in addition to that of Bruce, in 1837. In the year 1829 he was appointed stipendiary magistrate of Merthyr Tydvil, a post which he held for several years, and which was subsequently filled by his son, the present Home Secretary. In 1837 he unsuccessfully contested Merthyr against the late Sir John Guest.

JOHN GARDNER.—The death is announced of John Gardner, one of the few remaining survivors of the battle of Waterloo, at which he was present as assistant-surgeon in the Grenadier Guards. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in May, 1812, and a fellow in August, 1844. After leaving the army he settled and practised at Marlborough. He subsequently lived at Cheltenham, where he died on the 18th inst., aged 82.

A Peninsular veteran, named Bale, formerly of the 58th Foot, has died near Ludlow, aged 90. He had the war medal with five clasps.

Colonel James C. Wallington lately died at Leamington, at the age of eighty-three years. He joined the 10th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Hussars, served with that distinguished regiment during the whole of the Peninsular campaign, and at Waterloo.

CENTENARIANS.

The *Carmarthen Journal* records the death of Mrs. Rachel Harries, at Llangunner, at the age of 104 years.

On October 3, at her residence, Charlotte-street, St. Paul's, Bristol, Hester Petherick, in her 102nd year.

William Webb, of New Buildings, Frome, died lately at the age of 105. He received his discharge from the Royal Marines in 1799, was confined to his bed for only a short period, and had walked out within the past two months.

Mrs. Hobson, widow of the late Rev. Leonard Jasper Hobson, incumbent of Masbro', died on the 22nd ultimo, having nearly completed her hundredth year; she was born in February, 1773. She retained her faculties to the last.

FACTS AND JOTTINGS.

LITERARY DISCOVERY IN THE BODLEIAN.—Literary fragments mostly remain such, and are seldom completed, and if they are, it is never as they would have been by the author: unity and homogeneity are destroyed. There was in the Bodleian Library a fragment of a poem entitled "Great Brittain's Synnessett Bewailed with a shower of tears by William Basse, 1613." This has been always looked upon as a fragment, but the remaining part of the poem was lately accidentally discovered, and has just been issued in conjunction with the fragment, and now forms a complete neatly lithographed volume. Doubtless, a vigilant attention would discover "full many a gem of purest ray serene" in the "dark unfathomed caves" of the Bodleian and other libraries, for the delight and instruction of antiquaries and the general public.

THE Carlisle Museum having been presented to the corporation, Mr. Bryce Wright, of Great Russell-street, has written to the committee, offering to present them, for the museum, with both a geological and mineralogical collection, to illustrate the geology of Cumberland, or with a series of rocks and minerals sufficient to give a student a notion of the science as far as it can be learned from specimens. He writes: "Archæologically speaking, there is not a county in England that could furnish a museum so completely with implements which would illustrate the now absorbing question, 'The antiquity of man.'"

THE Corporate Records of Dublin are to be photozincographed at the Ordnance Office, Southampton.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH has lent to the Dublin Exhibition the collection of arms and armour formed many years since by the late Lord Londesborough. His lordship has included in his contribution several cabinets of coins of the Greek, Roman, British, Saxon, and English periods; some books of autographs of the royal families of England and France, celebrated Englishmen, &c.; ivory hunting and drinking horns, specimens of knives, forks, and spoons used in early times.

MESSRS. WYON have, after a competition, been appointed to supply the Thanksgiving Medal for the City corporation.

COWPER'S HOUSE.—An appeal is made to save the house of the poet Cowper, at Dereham, from destruction. The house is described as "a perfect model of the 18th century house." It is built of red brick, with very wide unmodernized sash windows in the front. If Cowper has not enough friends in England to save his house, before next April, the Nonconformist body of Independents will pull it down, and build a chapel on the site. The house has already been bought, and plans have been prepared for a structure, which is to be called the "Cowper Congregational Church."

EGLISTONE ABBEY.—It is stated that Frank Shields, the well-known "Hermit" of Barnard Castle, is to be allowed to take up his residence in a portion of the old lay buildings of the abbey. Frank has (says the *Darlington and Stockton Times*) a natural regard for objects of antiquity, and, under his superintendence, no doubt the abbey will be safe from the desecrations it has lately suffered by trespassers.

STONEHENGE: A SUGGESTION.—The conduct of those who, during the late autumn manoeuvres, amused themselves by carving their own miserable names at Stonehenge, has met with severe reprehension. The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that the names thus inscribed should be publicly advertised, and that a dummy stone be erected for the express purpose of enabling such visitors to record their names, for public exhibition thereafter in Trafalgar Square, previous to deposit at South Kensington. This plan would tend to protect the sublime from being defaced by the ridiculous.

THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW MEDAL.—An object of great antiquarian interest has just been found in the Old Mint Buildings, in Cowgate, Edinburgh, which are being taken down by order of the Improvement Trustees, with a view to the widening of the street. Some of the workmen discovered, in the crevice of a wall, a specimen of the medal struck by Gregory XIII. to commemorate the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The specimen just found is rather larger than an English half-crown, and bears on the obverse side the effigy of the Pope, with the legend, "GREGORIUS XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. I.," and on the reverse, with the legend "VGNOTTORUM STRAGES, 1572," a representation of the massacre, in which is seen the figure of a winged and helmeted angel, with a cross in one hand and a sword in the other, engaged in the work of destruction. The medal is in good preservation, and, from the sharpness of the figures, is considered to be an impression from the original dies, dating, probably, very near the time of the massacre.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. R.—Your paper reached us too late for insertion.

X. O. B.—George Macdonald was born at Huntly, in Scotland. His degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Aberdeen. Professor Hlackie, we believe, is a native of that northern city.

R. O. (Canterbury).—The song, "Haughts of Cromdale," will be found in Hogg's "Jacobite Relics."

W. Stenhouse.—The "Borough Records of Dysart" were presented by Mr. Euing to the members of the Maitland Club. They were edited by Mr. Muir, a minister of the Scottish establishment.

T. O'Brian.—The surname of *Doran* is identical with the Scandinavian personal name "Durinn," found in *Landnámabók*. A very large number of the names in Ireland were introduced by the Norwegians, by whom large tracts of that country were subdued. The alleged extermination of the Danes at the battle of Clontarf has been disproved by Mr. Worsaae.

Student-at-Law.—The Master of the Temple is appointed by the Crown. Pearce says: "Since the dissolution of the Hospitallers, in the time of Henry VIII., there has been appointed a divine, by the name of the Master, or Custos, belonging to this church, who is constituted by the Queen's letters patent, without institution or induction."

E. B.—The Society of Antiquaries holds its meetings at Somerset House.

Prinsep.—A good portrait of Prince Rupert will be found in a "Collection of Original Royal Letters," by Sir George Bromley, Bart. Lond.: 1877.

Antiqua.—The author of the Glossary of the "Dialect of Craven," was the Rev. Wm. Carr, B.D.

Sine Lumine.—The Poems of "Beowulf," edited by Thorpe, were published by John Henry Parker, in 1835. The first edition of the text of "Beowulf," was edited by J. M. Kemble, Esq., and published by Pickering, in 1833.

W. C. (Kensington).—The earldom of Winton was claimed by the Earl of Eglington, and is now claimed by George Seton, Esq., Advocate. Lord Eglington, failing to establish his claim, procured by royal grant—very unjustly as some think—the right to add "Winton" to his former title of "Eglington."

M. Cruickshank.—The date of the seal of the present Lyon Register, is 1673. The title of "Lord Lyon King of Arms," was abolished on the death of the Earl of Kinnoul, when the office was conferred on his deputy, George Burnett, Esq., Advocate, whose title is "Lyon King," denuded of its former prefix.

B. (Birmingham).—Mr. Forster's attack on Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, in his "Life of Charles Dickens," was repelled by Dr. Mackenzie, in a letter which appeared in his own Journal, in December, 1871. In this he introduces a note from Mr. Cruickshank, written some years previously, in which the artist affirms that the plot of "Oliver Twist," and all the characters and incidents therewith connected, were suggested by him. The subject is hardly suited to our columns.

W. McR. (Stirling).—The original idea of the "Wallace Monument" is, we believe, due to Mr. Colin Rae Brown, who made the suggestion to Dr. Rogers. The monument was completed mainly through the efforts of Mr. William Burns, a writer of the Scotch Courts.

Penguin.—Your communication shall appear in our next.

R. C. J.—The investigation of scientific subjects is not suitable for our columns.

H. T. Sissmore.—Many thanks for your communication and rubbings from the monumental brass. The first letter may signify *inimulus*, or the last may be *sacrum*. The explanation of the intermediate character does not at once suggest itself. Epitaphs or inscriptions were frequently prefixed by initial letters such as D.M.S., *dis manibus sacrum*; H.M.H.S., *hoc monumentum heredes scripserunt*, &c. &c. Monuments or cenotaphs to persons whose remains were elsewhere deposited were sometimes inscribed with the letters T.L. *translatum inanis*, &c. You might put your interrogatory in the form of a Query, for publication.

G. L. Gomme.—In our next.

NOTICE.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Victoria Press, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Vol. VI. Part I. The Surrey Archaeological Society, Dane's Inn, Strand.

Hullinia; or, Selections from Local History. By John Symonds. M.R.I.A. London: Kent & Co., Paternoster-row.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. A. M. Toplady, B.A. By W. Winter. London: F. Davis, Chapter House-court, Paternoster-row.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

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Miscellaneous.

THE LANDING OF THE SAXONS IN KENT.

AFTER pillaging for "a hundred-and-fifty years" the British shores, the Iutes or Saxons landed under Hengist and Horsa. And here we must halt for a few moments till we have disposed of Mr. E. A. Freeman's astounding statement, that Horsa meant *mare*. Hors, our misspelt *horse*, is like its German equivalent Ross, a neuter word. The Saxon hero is sometimes called simply Hors, but more frequently by addition of a masculine termination—*a*, as in "Ida, Ælla," and some thousands more, he becomes Horsa, masculine and male. *Mare* is Myre, feminine. That bold ruffian, brother of Hengist, would have hewn the heart out of any *homunculus*, who durst bespeak him as female. If Mr. Freeman will be good enough to tell us how he came to fall into this preposterous error, we may possibly clear up the cause of his mistake; for the most part, when he makes a bad blunder, we can form a notion what better authority had misled him; but in this case no English dictionary, grammar, or history can have been consulted by him. Can it have been a Latin grammar? Mr. Freeman is extensively known as blowing weekly a shrill trumpet, "asper, acerba sonans," in reviews of literary and illiterate performances, but then he is in hiding; we hear the obstreperous whirr, but the midge is behind a screen: when he appears in human body, he makes lapses, trips and stumbles, and lays himself bare to stings. The very spirit of Horsa has served him a buffet for his insult.

A Welshman some time wrote about the arrival of Hengist, and his compatriots feeling that a Welsh historian should have a name, christened him Ninian, or Ninnius, or Nennius, after the earlier saint. Ninnius then, whoever he were, says, not

that the Saxons landed in Tanet, but that when Vortigern secured their aid, he made them a grant of the island of Tanet: a tract large enough for men who came in three "keels," and defined by natural boundaries: and the statement is probable. Dr. Guest has given undeserved prominence to a notion of this Welshman that Ruim was the British name of Tanet. What did the obscure Cymro mean? He says the word Tanet is English or Iutish; "insulam, quæ in lingua eorum vocatur Tanet." The solution of this enigma is due to a scholiast, who has found out that Tanet is "*ars corü*," the *art of tanning*. Gravity itself cannot apprehend that without a smile. Yet smile at our Welshmen, the scholiast duly renders the Saxon word. Dictionaries are not always well compiled. Tannere, *a tanner*, must come into the next, for Tannera pôl, *tanners' pool*, occurs in the charters: so Tanneth, *tanning*, must have a place also. But why should this spot be so designated? The tale is tipsy. Solinus, who lived in the middle of the third century, has Adtanatos, so that the word is safe enough British. In these cultivated days, however, when Greek is learnt or half learnt, and English in a slipshod gait comes of itself, some may prefer to believe that "Tanet an ilond bysides Kent hath that name Tanatos of deth of serpentes." Battely credits the Cymry with lighting beacon fires to assist navigation, and builds on Tàn fire. This etymology has the merit of being possible.

Dr. Guest finds Ruim in Ramsgate, and the guide-books, with id genus omne followed, as ragged children rush after a peepshow. We have Hengist (Germ. Hengst) and Horsa, and why not Ram? Westgate and Mergate (from Mere) are English; why not Ramsgate too? But some nine MSS., all cited in Stevenson's edition, give other forms, not Ruim, which I take to be an emendation and nonentity.

But let us discriminate. The grant of land, Tanet, need nowise be identical with the place of landing; every inlet, where "keels" could ride, might be called a "fleet," and the coasts are studded with them; sometimes far up little streams, as Byfleet, Surrey. Now if Ruim must be had at any price, we shall do well to discard the talk of Tanet, and look to Romney Marshes, or the Celtic Ruimineach, *a marsh*, the inhabitants of which are Ruminig Seta (n) in C.D. 47; and the place Rumenea in the Chronicle, where also are "fleets" in abundance.

Gildas, in the grandiose inflated style of his day, says the Saxons landed "in orientali parte insulæ," without further definition; and Bede copies those words, but connects them with the grant of Tanet, so that to him the landing and location, both arranged beforehand, were coincident. If so, the

usual interpretation of a landing at Ebsfleet is probably Beda's view, but neither in him nor in Gildas does Ruohin or Ruim occur. Still, "Evectus primum in orientali parte insulæ" will suit Romney, for that district was "in the eastward part of Kent." The Saxon translation of Beda goes back to the original statement, "arrived in Britain in three mickle ships. and received a dwelling-place in the east part of this island." These diversities deserve examination. They are soon to attract our attention again.

Mr. Earle seemed to profess some dissection of the Chronicle, and I am at a loss to conjecture why he omitted the following conclusions: 1. As Beda transcribed, both in his *Hist. Eccl. and, de Sex Ætat*, several paragraphs from Gildas, he could have had no English authority available: 2. The margin of Thorpe's "edition" of the Chronicle has, down to A.D. 455, inclusive, constant references to Beda's work, as if he believed the native annals were indebted to the "Historia Ecclesiastica," and if so, in some details, to Gildas. It is an unpleasant suggestion that information about Hengist and Horsa could only be had from a British source, yet Thorpe traces entries to Beda, and Mr. Stevenson records Beda's debts to Gildas. In a note on p. 10, Mr. Earle finds reason to suppose that, under date 381 A.D., the compiler of the earliest portion of the Chronicle used not the original Latin of Beda, but the translation made, it is alleged, in Alfred's time. But this conclusion is expressed in a whisper. The passage, however, affords more ground for the comment, than Plegmund's name to Ingram's deduction, or "perhibetur" and "perhibetur" to Dr. Guest's. What is the value of early entries in the Chronicle sometimes becomes an important question, when a point is debated.

Let us proceed. For six years Hengist and Horsa served British interests and made war on Picts and Scots. But how and where? It would be utterly unlike a race as proud, "*ferox*," and free as they, to attend Vortigern, or any foreigner, like a body-guard of Janissaries, to see the main body run away, and do all the work themselves, as *buccellarii*, for a handful of meal. I trust some learned Theban will give us a letter in the *Anti-quary* and tell us. For myself, a mere inhabitant of Kent, I am left to guess, and hypothetically submit my conjecture that they served by sea. Picts and Scots had but coracles even to cross to Wales, and either an extended land campaign to end in Kent, or a maritime devastation as far as Tanet, seems beyond their ability. But Gildas says the Hibernian and Caledonian enemies came "alis remorum remigumque brachiis ac velis vento sinuatis victi;" not unmusical, but quite declamatory, something of a florid pulpit style. The same

author expresses himself thus, "Emergunt statim de curicis (*coracles*) quibus sunt trans cithicans vallem vecti," *across the sea*, and the three Saxon keels would keep in check all the coracles in the Orkneys. "Factum est autem, postquam metati sunt Saxones in supradicta insula Tanet;" that means, I suppose, that Hengist made an entrenchment in Tanet, but there is, as far as I learn, no trace of any defensive work in the island. The old map calls the road from Sarre to St. Laurence Dunstret, that is Dun Stret, *Down-street*, probably Roman, and on the north of it, north of Minster, has Ringeslo, the name of the hundred. Ring in the sense of circular camp is common enough in English counties, but if no entrenchment exists, ring, or the more ancient Hring, will be taken in the sense of *assembly, men gathered in a ring, consessus, cavea* of an amphitheatre, a signification fully illustrated by Graff. Hring's hlæw is *the hill of assembly* in the English or Anglo-Saxon language, and the spot may be taken to represent the place of meeting of the small band under Hengist, when proposals or difficulties required deliberation in common. In after-times the Hundredes gemôt would be likely to gather to the customary traditional spot. This is the only collateral support for the grant of Tanet to the newcomers which has attracted my notice.

As Hengist founded his kingdom in Kent, it requires but little aid to dispose us to believe that he began in Tanet. That aid I have not, myself, been able to find in interpreting Ypwines fleet as *Ebs fleet*, for I do not think those two words much alike; and if they are, the landing and the grant are different events. And to my perceptions a Welsh statement is much improved by circumstantial support. X.

[The story of Hengist and Horsa (including the so-called Anglo-Saxon invasion) is an exploded fable. The Anglo-Saxons of England like the Picts or Caledonians of Scotland, were only the earlier, Northmen or Scandinavians.—EDITOR.]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, &c., IN EPPING OLD CHURCH, ESSEX.

THERE is something very charming and picturesque about an old country church, which can only be appreciated rightly by a certain class of persons whose characters I need not stay to particularize.

Around these antique piles, and moss-grown tombs:—

"Sacred silence reigns, and universal peace."

Such lone spots may be preferable in a degree to the busy din of life—

"Where the dense crowd presses in our alleys,
And the palace of the merchant stands,
And the bay is laden with the galleys,
And the streets with men of other lands."

Epping church is an ancient building pleasantly situated on an elevated portion of ground surrounded by the rustic scenes of nature, which is known by the labouring class of the east end of London as Waltham, or Hanault Forest.

This church is dedicated to All Saints, and claims to be of some antiquity. Some few years ago it underwent a

slight repair. The nave is of disproportionate length, and paved with Perbeck stone, but the floor of the chancel is of Portland stone outside of the rails, and inside is of white marble. The communion table was at some distance from the east wall of the chancel, a singularity attributed to the orders of Jeremy Dyke,* who was vicar in the time of Charles I. Mr. Lloyd, a succeeding incumbent, was of an opinion that Dyke removed the rails in opposition to the authoritative injunctions issued by the party in power, to which it is said he did not feel inclined to submit. A similar circumstance occurred at St. Nicholas, Colchester, where Theophilus Roberts was rector; but I am certain that the same persecuting spirit was not in old Jeremy as was manifested in Theophilus, who is severely reflected upon in some scurrilous lines preserved among the State Paper MSS., "Agaynst the person or prest of St. Nicholasses:—

"The complaint which I have in hand,
Is of our paroch tentore,
Because with honnor he is turned
To be a persicutor.

The reson whi is onlie this—
His paroch would not yeld,
That he a foolch rayle mayt not
About the tabell build.

And all those that will not paie
To building of the same,
Then unto Dockter Ailletts' cort,
He will retorne their name."†

The wainscoting of the whole edifice is of Norway oak, eight feet high. Along the top of the wainscot, on the right side of the nave, is preserved a string of carved letters in high relief, which has suffered much during the late repairs. Of these I took note, and believe them to have been placed there in commemoration of the FitzAurcher (or Archer) family, whose residence, temp. Rich. II., was at Cophall, a short distance from the church. The letters as near as I can make out are:—

John A . . her & elyn hys wyfe (a rose) . . .
pysam . . ommer & benet hys wyfe.

I have also a very good rubbing from the handsome brass (which is the only one now existing in the church) on the south side of the chancel floor, to the memory of Thomas Palmer, Esq. Beneath the effigy of the deceased, who is habited in the robes of his profession, is the following inscription and arms:—

HERE LIETH INTERRED Y^e BODY OF THOMAS PALMER, ESQUIRE IN HIS YOUTH A STUDIENT AND SCHOLER IN THAT FAMOUS NVRSERY OF LEARNING S^t IOHNS COLLEDGE IN CAMBRIDGE AND AFTERWARDS A PROFESSOR OF THAT ILLVSTRIOS & FLOVRISHING SCYENCE OF Y^e COMMON LAWE & AN VTTER BARRESTER OF THAT RIGHT WORSHIPFVLL SOCYETIE OF LINCOLNES INNE (THE THIRD SONE OF HENRY PALMER OF DEWSHALL IN Y^e PISHE OF LAMBORNE IN THIS COVNTY. ESQ^r DECEASED) Wth OVT ISSVE HE CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR IMMORTALITE AT HIS THEN DWELLINGE HOWSE CALLED GILLES IN THIS PARRISHE Y^e 28 DAY OF MAY 1621, LEAVING IOANE HIS BELOVED WIFE, HIS SOLE EXECVTRIX Y^e DAUGHTER & HEYRE OF IOHN HOGHEN OF Y^e CITTVE OF CANTERBURYE MARCHANT WHO AT HER PROPER COSTE IN TOKEN OF Y^e TRVE LOVE & AFFECTION TO HER DEARE HVSBAND DEPARTED HATH CAUSED THIS MONVMENT TO BE ERECTED.

Beneath is a Latin inscription:—

PVLVIS ES (ASPECTOR) MORIENS EGO MORTVA
PVLVIS DETORIOR MVLTIO SORS TVA SORTE
MEA EST IMMVDVS TE MVNDVS HABET
ME STELLIER AXIS VITA TVA EST TIBI MORS
MORS MEA VITA MIHI EST DISCE MORE
VIVENS MORIENS VT VIVERE POSSIS SIC NEQ
VITA GRAVIS MORS NEQ TRISTIS ERIT.

* He was a distinguished author. Some of his works bear the following titles—"A Good Conscience," 1632. "Of the Right Receiving and Kneeling in Christ," 1640. "A Treatise on the Lord's Supper," 1645, and "The Mischief and Miseric of Scandals taken and given," 1631.

† See "Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity" (T. W. Davids), p. 159

This epitaph has been translated thus:—

"Life is the gate of death, death the gate of life.
Thou shouldest not think him dead who lives in heaven.
Thou art dust—I dying, am lifeless dust,
Thy lot is much worse than mine.
The impure world possesses thee, me the stary heaven holds;
Thy life is to thee death, my death is to me life.
Learn to die while thou art alive, that when death comes thou mayest attain to life,
Thus neither will life be burdensome to thee, nor death bitter."

The arms on this brass are three escallops. Crest, a dragon's head issuing out of flames. Motto, *Secum fert omnia virtus*. "Virtue carries all things with it." The original and significant arms of this family (says Wright)* are argent, a chevron between three Palmers' scrips, sable, the tassels and buckles, or, which is beautifully illustrated by the inscription on the monument of Thomas Palmer, who married the daughter of Fitz-Simon, and is buried in the chancel of Snodland church, county Kent.

"Palmers all our faders were,
I a Palmer lived here,
And travel'd still, till worn wid age,
I ended this world's pilgrimage.
On the blest ascension day,
In the cheerful month of May,
A thousand with four hundred seaven,
I took my journey hence to heaven."

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

SCRAPS OF BELL ARCHÆOLOGY.

II.

ESSEX BELL INSCRIPTIONS:—

1. Aveley; five bells.

- [Treble] MR. LAMBERT, C.W., MR. PEAD, VICAR, 1712 [broken].
- JOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1712 [cracked].
- + Sancte Spiritus ora pro nobis
- RICHARD SPICER, JEREMIAH PATCH, CHURCHWARDENS, T O B, 1692.
- [Tenor] THOMAS BARTLETT MADE ME 1618.

[John Waylett was an itinerant founder and usually cast his bells in the village where required. The Bartlett's flourished on their own account from 1619 to 1700, but Thomas Bartlett was employed many years before this, probably in the capacity of foreman, in the foundry at Whitechapel, then belonging to Joseph Carter, and afterwards to his son William. The bell at Aveley, with the date 1618, seems to have been cast just as the business was about to be transferred. It is probably one of the earliest bells with the name of Bartlett thereon.]

2. Chadwell S. Mary; three bells.

- R. E. 1694 [Probably the initials of one of the Eldridges, bell founders at Chertsey]
- LESTER AND PACK OF LONDON, 1763.
- THOMAS BARTLETT MADE THIS BELL, 1628.

3. Corringham; three bells.

- GOD BE MY GOOD SPEED, 1613, T. B.
- THOMAS BARTLETT MADE THIS BELL 1622.
- JOHN DIER MADE ME 1580 [on haunch] RICHARD CAMPION, ESQUIER [on waist].

4. Fobbing; five bells.

- 2, 3, 4. I.H.S. THOMAS BARTLETT MADE THIS BELL, 1620.
- JOHN KNAPING AND VALENTINE GLASCOCK, C. W., 1724, J. W. FECIT. [Perhaps the founder's initials are those of John Waylett.]

5. Stifford; three bells and a small bell outside spire.

- No inscription; probably recast in 1633, see churchwarden's accounts.
 - JOHN CLIFTON MADE ME 1615.
 - THO: GARDINER, SVDBURY, 1737.
- Small Bell [Inscription, if any, unknown].

The following is a copy of the bill for recasting the third, or tenor bell in 1737:—

* Vide "Hist. Essex," Vol. ii. p. 465.

July 25, 1737

Mr. Ransfield and Mr. Palmer's bill for casting and hangeht
3d bell, and putting ye rest in order... 7 7 00
For addition of new metal, wich is twenty pound and a half,
comes to ... 1 3 11
8 10 11

September 5, Received then ye full contents of
this bill by me, Thos. Gardiner.

The above inscriptions have been extracted from the Rev.
W. Palin's "Stifford and its Neighbourhood." Other
inscriptions are given, but they are carelessly arranged, and
cannot be reproduced here.

ANCIENT BELL AT PRISTON.—On a bell at Priston near
Bath is the following curious inscription, which at the first
glance may seem almost unintelligible:—

+ HELPOVS ANDRV VVEBIDDITHYE EVREBY FORYE
TRINITIE

The letters are handsomely ornamented, and each has
been impressed with a separate stamp. The initial cross,
consisting of a cross pattée tipped with *fleur-de-lis*, and
having an inverted *fleur-de-lis* at each angle, has been
identified by that venerable campanologist, Mr. H. T. Ella-
combe, as one used by Robert Norton, of Exeter, a bell-
founder who flourished in the time of Henry VI. This
alone would assign a pre-Reformation date to this bell; but,
on the other hand, Mr. Ellacombe is of opinion that it was
cast, not by Norton, but by some brother craftsmen who lived
at a later period, and who had obtained possession of the
old stamps. It is well known that the legends on pre-Re-
formation bells are invariably written in Latin, but here
we evidently have an attempt at two English doggrel
rhymes, thus:—

+ Help ovs Andrv we biddi thye
Ever byfor ye Trinitie.

It would seem, therefore, that this interesting old bell at
Priston is of post-Reformation date, probably cast late in
the 16th century.

THE OLD PEAL AT ST. MICHAEL'S, COVENTRY—

"Mottos upon the Bells in St. Michael's steeple, copied by
H. [unphrey] W. [anley], Jan. 7th, 1600-1.
1. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1675. H. B.
2. HENRY BAGLEY MADE MEE 1675
3. T. E. F. GEORG. DOWNING ADV. S. M. 1675
4. I RING AT SIX TO LET MNE KNOW
WHEN TOO AND FROM THEAIR WORKE TO GO 1675
5. RICHARD COLING JOHN REMINGTON THOMAS
REDHAED HVMPHVEY THACKER IOHN LILLEY
RALPH PHILLIPS CHVRCHWARDENS 1675
6. HENRY BAGLEY MADE MEE 1675
7. I RING TO SERMON WITH A LVSTY BOME
THAT ALL MAY COME AND NONE MAY STAY AT
HOME 1675
8. I AM AND HAVE BEEN CALD THE COMON BELL
TO RING WHEN FIER BREAKS OVT TO TELL 1675
"The old 6 Bells were taken down and broken in pieces May 26,
1675, and cast into 8, May 29, 1675. The weight of the old 6 Bells
was as followeth—

Bel	tun	c	q	lb
1.	00	10	3	08
2.	00	11	1	00
3.	00	13	2	06
4.	00	17	3	14
5.	01	03	1	02
6.	01	10	1	05
05 : 07 : 0 : 07				

"I have heard told by severall eminent Ringers that the old 5th
bell for sound was one of the best if not the very best bell in Eng-
land, whereof he y^t broke these 6 was one—he said he thought he
should never have broke it, and that it was of the basest metall of
any bel that ever he saw. The churchwardens would fain have
saved it to have been the Tenser for the new set but the founder
would not undertake to caast a new ring to it. As for the old Tenser
it must have been taken down presently or else it would have fell
down of it self for the cannons of it were so rotten within by age,
that the founder wondered that it hung in the steeple so long and
that it did not fall when it was lett down by ropes. Now the 3d bell
of this present ring hath no cannons, for they broke, so that there is

holes bored through the top of the bel and irons put in them and so
fastened to the stock we nevertheless hindere not the sound.
"The weight of the 8 Bells in St. Michael's church in Coventry
cast the 26 of June 1675—

Bell.	tun	c.	q.	lb.	The Diameter of them.
1.	00	06	1	11	2 foot 7 inches.
2.	00	06	2	26	2 8
3.	00	08	0	09	2 11
4.	00	09	3	21	3 14
5.	00	12	1	07	3 4 1/2
6.	00	14	0	14	3 7
7.	00	19	2	12	3 11
8.	01	05	0	08	4 4 1/2

05 : 02 : 0 : 24 Taken by J. H. and H. W.,
Harl. MS., 6030. January 3d, 1690-1.
E. H. W. DUNKIN.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM PENN.

I SEND you a transcript of a scarce pamphlet giving a
circumstantial account of the trial of William Penn.

As exhibiting the kind of justice that was administered
at the Old Bailey in the end of the 17th century, this cannot
fail to interest your readers. It begins as follows. R.

"The peoples Ancient and Just Liberties, asserted in the
Tryal of William Penn, and William Mead, at the Sessions
held at the Old-Baily in London, the first, third, fourth, and
fifth of Sept. 70, against the most arbitrary procedure of
that Court. Printed in the year, 1670.

There being present on the Bench, as Justices.

Sam. Starling, Mayor; John Howel, Recorder; Tho.
Bludsworth, Alderm.; William Peak, Alderm.; Richard
Ford, Alderm.; John Roberson, Alderm.; Joseph Shelden,
Alderm.; Richard Brown; John Smith, James Edwards,
Sheriffs.

The Citizens of London that were summoned for Jurors,
appearing, were empaneled, viz.

Clar. Call over the Jury.

Cryer. O yes, Thomas Veer, Ed. Bushel, John Hammond,
Charles Milson, Gregory Walklet, John Brightman, Wil.
Plumsted, Hen. Henly, James Damask, Henry Michel, Wil.
Lever, John Baily.

The Form of the Oath.

You shall well and truly try, and true Deliverance make be-
twixt our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the
Bar, according to your Evidence; So help you God.

The Indictment.

That William Penn, Gent. and William Mead late of
London, Linnen-Draper, with divers other Persons, to the
Jurors unknown, to the number of three hundred, the 14th
day of August, in the 22th year of the King, about eleven
of the clock in the forenoon, the same day, with Force and
Arms, &c., in the Parish of St. Bent Grace-Church in Bridge
Ward London, in the street called Grace-Church-Street,
unlawfully and tumultuously did assemble and congregate
themselves together, to the disturbance of the Peace of the
said Lord the King: and the aforesaid William Penn and
William Mead, together with other persons, to the Jurors aforesaid
unknown, then and there so assembled and congregated
together: the aforesaid William Penn, by agreement between
him and William Mead, before made; and by abetment of
the aforesaid William Mead then and there, in the open
street, did take upon himself to preach and speak, and then,
and there, did preach and speak, unto the aforesaid William
Mead, and other persons there, in the street aforesaid, being
assembled and congregated together, by reason whereof a
great concourse and tumult of People in the street aforesaid,
then and there, along time did remain and continue, in con-
tempt of the said Lord the King, and of his Law, to the
great disturbance of his Peace, to the great terror and dis-
turbance of many of his Leige people and Subjects, to the
ill example of all others, in the like case Offenders, and
against the Peace of the said Lord the King, his Crown,
and Dignity.

What say you, William Penn and William Mead, are you guilty, as you stand indicted, in manner and form, as aforesaid, or not guilty.

Pen. It is impossible, that we should be able to remember the Indictment verbatim, and therefore we desire a Copy of it, as is customary in the like occasions.

Rec. You must first plead to the Indictment, before you can have a Copy of it.

Pen. I am unacquainted with the formality of the Law, and therefore, before I shall answer directly, I request two things of the Court. First, that no advantage may be taken against me, nor I deprived of any benefit, which I might otherwise have received. Secondly, that you will promise me a fair hearing, and liberty of making my defence.

Court. No advantage shall be taken against you; you shall have liberty, you shall be heard.

Pen. Then I plead not guilty in manner and form.

Cla. What sayest thou William Mead, art thou guilty in manner, and form, as thou standest indicted, or not guilty?

Mead. I shall desire the same liberty as is promised William Penn.

Court. You shall have it.

Mead. Then I plead not guilty in manner and form.

The Court adjourned until the afternoon.

Cryer. O yes, &c.

Cla. Bring William Penn and William Mead to the Bar.

Obser. The said Prisoners were brought, but were set aside, and other business prosecuted. Where we cannot choose but observe, that it was the constant and unkind practices of the Court, to the Prisoners, to make them wait upon the Tryals of Fellons and Murderers, thereby designing in all probability, both to affront and tire them.

After five hours attendance, the Court broke up and adjourned to the third instant.

The third of September, 1670, the Court sate.

Cry. O yes, &c.

Cla. Bring William Penn and William Mead to the Bar.

Mayor. Sirrah, who bid you put off their Hats? put on their Hats again.

Obser. Whereupon one of the Officers putting the Prisoners Hats upon their Heads (pursuant to the Order of the Court) brought them to the Bar.

Record. Do you know where you are?

Pen. Yes.

Record. Do not you know it is the Kings Court.

Pen. I know it to be a Court, and I suppose it to be the Kings Court.

Rec. Do you not know there is respect due to the Court?

Pen. Yes.

Rec. Why do you not pay it then?

Pen. I do so.

Rec. Why do you not put off your Hat then?

Pen. Because I do not believe, that to be any respect.

Rec. Well, the Court sets forty Marks apiece upon your Heads, as a Fine for your contempt of the Court.

Pen. I desire it might be observed, that we came into the Court with our Hats off, (that is, taken off) and if they have been put on since, it was by order from the Bench; and therefore not we, but the Bench should be fined.

Mead. I have a Question to ask the Recorder, Am I fined also?

Rec. Yes.

Mead. I desire the Jury, and all people to take notice of this injustice of the Recorder, who spake not to me to pull off my Hat, and yet hath he put a Fine upon my head. O fear the Lord, and dread his Power, and yield to the guidance of his holy Spirit; for he is not far from every one of you.

The Jury sworn again.

Obser. F. Robinson Lievetenant of the Tower, disingenuously objected against Edw. Bushel, as if he had not kist the Book, and therefore would have him sworn again; though indeed, it was on purpose to have made use of his

tenderness of Conscience in avoiding reiterated Oaths, to have put him by his being a Jury-man, apprehending him to be a person, not fit to answer their arbitrary ends.

The Clark read the indictment, as aforesaid,

Cla. Cryer, Call James Cook, into the Court, give him his Oath.

Cl. James Cook, lay your hand upon the book, "The evidence you shall give to the Court, betwixt our Sovereign the King, and the Prisoners at the Bar, shall be the Truth, and the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, so help you God, &c."

Cook. I was sent for, from the Exchange, to go and disperse a Meeting in Gracious-street, where I saw Mr. Penn speaking to the people, but I could not hear what he said, because of the noise, I endeavoured to make way to take him, but I could not get to him for the crowd of people; upon which Captain Mead came to me, about the Kennel of the Street, and desired me to let him go on; for when he had done, he would bring Mr. Penn to me.

Court. What number do you think might be there?

Cook. About three or four hundred People.

Court. Call Richard Read, Give him his Oath.

Read being sworn was askt, What do you know concerning the Prisoners at the Bar?

Read. My Lord, I went to Gracious-Street, where I found a great crowd of People, and I heard Mr. Penn preach to them; and I saw Captain Mead speaking to Lievetenant Cook, but what he said I could not tell.

Mead. What did William Penn say?

Read. There was such a great noise, that I could not tell what he said.

Mead. Jury, observe this Evidence, he saith he heard him preach, and yet saith, He doth not know what he said.

Jury take notice, he swears now a clean contrary thing, to what he swore before the Mayor, when we were committed: for now he swears that he saw me in Gracious-Street, and yet swore before the Mayor, when I was committed, that he did not see me there. I appeal to the Mayor himself if this be not true; but no answer was given.

Cour. What number do you think might be there.

Read. About four or five hundred.

Pen. I desire to know of him what day it was?

Read. The 14th day of August.

Pen. Did he speak to me, or let me know he was there; for I am very sure I never saw him.

Cla. Cryer, Call ——— into the Court.

Cour. Give him his Oath.

—— My Lord, I saw a great number of people, and Mr. Penn, I suppose was speaking; I see him make a motion with his hands, and heard some noise, but could not understand what he said; but for Captain Mead, I did not see him there?

Rec. What say you Mr. Mead? Were you there?

Mead. It is a Maxime in your own Law, *Nemo tenetur accusare seipsum*, which if it be not true Latine, I am sure it is true English, That no man is bound to accuse himself: And why dost thou offer to ensnare me with such a question? Doth not this shew thy malice? Is this like unto a Judge, that ought to be Council for the Prisoner at the Bar?

Record. Sir, hold your Tongue, I did not go about to ensnare you.

Pen. I desire we may come more close to the point, and that silence be commanded in the Court.

Cry. O yes, All manner of Persons keep silence upon pain of imprisonment ——— Silence in the Court.

Pen. We confess our selves to be so far from recanting, or declining to vindicate the assembling of our selves, to Preach, Pray, or worship the Eternal, Holy just God, that we declare to all the World, that we do believe it to be our indispensable duty, to meet incessantly upon so good an account; nor shall all the powers upon Earth be able to divert us from reverencing and adoring our God, who made us.

Brown. You are not here for worshipping God, but for breaking the Law; you do your selves a great deal of wrong in going on in that discourse.

Pen. I affirm I have broken no Law, nor am I guilty of the Indictment that is laid to my charge, and to the end, the Bench, the Jury, and my self, with these that hear us, may have a more direct understanding of this procedure, I desire you would let me know by what Law it is you prosecute me, and upon what Law you ground my indictment.

Rec. Upon the Common-Law.

Pen. Where is that Common-Law.

Rec. You must not think that I am able to run up so many years, and over so many adjudged Cases, which we call Common-Law, to answer your curiosity.

Pen. This Answer I am sure is very short of my Question, for if it be Common, it should not be so hard to produce.

Rec. Sir, will you plead to your Indictment?

Pen. Shall I plead to an Indictment, that hath no Foundation in Law, if it contain that Law you say I have broken, why should you decline to produce that Law, since it will be impossible for the Jury to determine, or agree to bring in their Verdict, who have not the Law produced by which they should measure the truth of this Indictment, and the guilt, or contrary, of my fact?

Rec. You are a saucy Fellow, speak to the Indictment.

Pen. I say it is my place to speak to matter of Law, I am arraigned a Prisoner, my Liberty, which is next to Life itself, is now concerned, you are many Mouths and Ears against me, and if I must not be allowed to make the best of my Case, it is hard; I say again, unless you shew me, and the People, the Law you ground your Indictment upon, I shall take it for granted, your proceedings are merely Arbitrary. [*Obser.* At this time several upon the Bench urged hard upon the Prisoner to bear him down.]

Rec. The Question is whether you are guilty of this Indictment?

Pen. The Question is not whether I am guilty of this Indictment, but whether this Indictment be legal, it is too general and imperfect an Answer, to say it is the Common Law, unless we knew both where, and what it is; For where there is no Law, there is no transgression; and that Law which is not in being, is so far from being Common, that it is no Law at all.

Rec. You are an impertinent Fellow, Will you teach the Court what Law is? Its *Lex non scripta*, that which many have studied thirty or forty years to know, and would you have me tell you in a moment?

Pen. Certainly, if the Common Law be so hard to be understood, its far from being very Common; but if the Lord Cook in his Institutes, be of any consideration, he tells us, That Common Law is Common Right, and that Common Right is the great Charter-Privileges. Confirmed 9 Hen. 3. 29. 25 Edw. 1. 1. 2 Edw. 3. 8. Cook Inst. 2. p. 56.

Rec. Sir, you are a troublesome Fellow, and it is not for the honour of the Court to suffer you to go on.

Pen. I have asked but one Question, and you have not answered me; though the Rights and Privileges of every Englishman be concerned in it.

Rec. If I should suffer you to ask Questions till to-morrow morning you would be never the wiser.

Pen. That is according as the Answers are.

Rec. Sir, We must not stand to hear you talk all Night.

Pen. I design no affront to the Court, but to be heard in my just Plea; and I must plainly tell you, that if you will deny me Oyer of that Law, which you suggest I have broken, you do at once deny me an acknowledged right, and evidence to the whole World your resolution to sacrifice the Privileges of Englishmen, to your Sinister and Arbitrary designs.

(To be continued.)

Notes.

THE "ATHENÆUM."

It has occurred to me that a few facts connected with the origin and history of this publication may not be without interest to some of your readers. The *Athenæum* was started about the year 1830, by a gentleman who had been the proprietor and editor of a journal in India, but who was expelled that country for uttering what was then accounted sedition. He found his printing office one day surrounded by the officers of the Indian Government, who took possession of his property and printing material, and obliged him to leave the country. He came to England and laid his case before the House of Commons, but failed in obtaining redress. He was, however, assisted out of the private purses of some of the leading Whig members, and with the help so obtained started the *Athenæum*. This person collected together a number of literary men who agreed to send contributions, their remuneration to depend on the ultimate success of the periodical. Finding, however, that they had undertaken responsibilities which, under the conditions named, it was impossible to carry out, the whole of them afterwards withdrew, with the exception of three. One of these was the Rev. Dr. Stebbing. The three gentlemen who continued their adherence were paid at the rate of a guinea a sheet. The very first article that appeared in the paper was one by Dr. (then Mr.) Stebbing. This was a review of "Lectures on Butler's Analogy," by Mr. Hanpden, afterwards Bishop of Hereford. In the following number was a review, by Mr. Stebbing, of a work on "Rhetoric," by Mr. Whateley, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Stebbing subsequently became joint editor with the proprietor, whose undertaking, however, proved eventually unsuccessful. The *Athenæum* subsequently passed into the hands of the grandfather of Sir C. W. Dilke (the new proprietor of *Notes and Queries*) who had been pensioned off by the Government, and had a good deal of time and money at his disposal. The original projector, whose name I have forgotten, in consideration of the losses he had sustained, and of the treatment to which he had been subjected at the hands of the Indian Government, received a Civil List Pension, and on this he closed the evening of his days.

PENGUIN.

SACRED POETRY OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.—While engaged in turning over the pages of an ancient MS. preserved among the Harleian Collection of MSS. British Museum, my eye caught the following lines (being the only six lines of English in the book), which I think are worthy of the due consideration of all lovers of early English poetry.

Swete ihu my swete leman*
Stedfast loue you keddest man
Hu pat blod fram pine bodi ran
So pat ten bicome al wan
Swete ihu you art ful God
For ge pou us bouyten † one pe rob §
Ne schaddest † you nauht alitel blod
Ac fra ge hit ran as a blod
Ne seston ¶ man hou i loue ge
Bidde ich ge pou do so me
En ge robe ich am for ge
Hu pat senegret ** let for me.

It has been well remarked that Geoffrey Chaucer was the first of our great English versifiers who wrote poetically. He was truly a poet just adapted for the period in which he flourished; a period when information and refinement

* Tyrwhitt calls it Saxon; and Junius forms it of *Loof* i.e., *loved* and *man*, applied generally to male or female. Hence—"Thys mayde hym payde suthel wel, myd God wille le her nom, And huld hyre as a *lemon*."—R. GLOUCESTER. † Probably synonym with Kidgie, "*lovingly attached*." ‡ *Bought*. § *Rood* or *cross* (bought on the cross). ¶ *To shed*. ** *Cease to*. ** *To sing*.

made marked progress beyond that of former ages. However, without doing the least injustice to the father of English poetry, one may safely say, that no six lines of Chaucer's poetry can be superior to these, both as it regards the harmony of their numbers and the sweetness of the sentiment, for which alone they are particularly noticeable. But their antiquity is of equal interest. They will be found in the MSS. (*supra*) 3776, fol. 39. This manuscript contains two tracts which illustrate the early history of Waltham Abbey, written in the hand of the twelfth century, at least two centuries prior to Chaucer. Professor Stubbs * considers the writing to be the work of a scribe belonging to the Abbey of Waltham, who appears to have been born *cir.* 1119, as he commenced his education in 1124. For two years he was in association with the Sacristan Turkill, from whom he heard all that was marvellous and legendary in the story of the founders, and which led him to pen "*Vita et Miracula Haroldi quondam Regis Anglie*," which is not altogether trustworthy; and also the "*De Inventione Sancta Crucis*," &c. He was brought up in the school of the college, under Master Peter, the son of Athelard. In due course he became a "thuribularius," trebler or censuring chorister. In 1144 he was made a canon, and was one of the sufferers when the houses were burned in that year. He appears to have been indebted to the Dean Ernulf and Queen Adelicia for his promotion, and became an inmate of the monastery for fifty-three years. Although much of his history may be gleaned from his writings, yet nothing whatever is known of his name. In 1177 he was ejected by Henry II. with the rest of the secular canons, but what became of him after this is not at present known.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

LORD COCKBURN AND THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.—I have in my possession what I believe to be an inedited letter of the late Lord Cockburn, then, I suppose, Solicitor-General. This, if you will allow me, I should like to record in the pages of the *Antiquary*. The letter is addressed to his friend Mr. Murray, the then Lord Advocate, and has reference to the Edinburgh University Museum. The following is a literal transcript:—

"5 August, 1834.

"MY DEAR MURRAY,

"The College of Edin' has sent me the copy of certain proposed regulations respecting the museum, and of resolutions of its own against these Town Council innovations. Both of these I now send you, as also Sir William Hamilton's letter to me transmitting them.

"You will see that the Professors object to these proposed rules on many accounts, one of which is that they infringe the rights of the Crown.

"I never had any doubt that the $\frac{s}{6}$ for each admission to the museum was too high, but they seem to have corrected it with a vengeance. The College states positively that the collection must be ruined if it be thus converted into a public show, and that in point of mere finance in the meantime, it cannot be maintained.

"The Crown is plainly interested in this matter, but how, or to what extent it is to interfere, it is not for me to say. Perhaps the best way would be for you to write to the Provost, asking him to delay till you can have an opportunity of enquiring into the Crown's interests on the spot, which he would probably get the Council to do.

"I have stated that I could do nothing but send the papers to you; but that I was ready, if invited, to attend any conference, with a view to adjust matters.

"This is another of the thousand proofs (*sic*) of the necessity of disposing of the report of the College Commission; and particularly of instituting that College Court which would rescue learning both from the rapacity of Professors and the ignorance of civic Councillors.

Yours

"The Lord Advocate."

"H. COCKBURN.

His lordship, that is Mr. Cockburn, seems evidently to have entertained no very elevated notions of the disinterestedness of the Edinburgh professors, or of the learning of the civic councillors. Perhaps as regards the latter, he may not have been far out.

J. S. DK.

THE MANOR OF CLYFFE.—The following is a short account of the Manor of Clyffe, with a few of its privileges. It is extracted from a book in my possession, called "The

Kentish Traveller's Companion," and published in the year 1779, by T. Fisher, of Rochester. The name of the author does not appear.

"The Manor of Clyffe belonged to the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury, since the time of Edward the Confessor, and the Archbishop is now the Patron of the living, which is in the Deanery of Shoreham, and of course subject to the peculiar jurisdiction of that See. The Rector is exempt from the authority of the Dean of Arches, but is subject to visitation by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Clyffe. In the old MSS he is styled the 'Ordinary' of his parish, and exercises ordinary jurisdiction without any special Commission, though doubtless of old the Rectors were only ALLOWED a certain authority, which was delegated to them by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but which they have now assumed as a right."

The rector, or his surrogates, held a court once a year at Easter, or thereabouts, in which he granted probates of wills, and letters of administration to estates, &c. Besides the foregoing, I also extract the following from the same book:—

"Rawlinson, in his English topography, states that a seal belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court of Clyffe Parish, had been found upon Blackheath not long before the publication of his book, and that the words of the inscription, in old black letter, seemed to be as follows—S. OFFICII ET JURISDICTIONIS DE LIBRA' PO'CH DE CLYFFE. The impression of seal is a man's hand issuing out of a gown sleeve, and holding a long staff with a cross fixed upon it."

Should any of your readers be able to furnish me with further information on this subject, it will oblige.

WALSINGHAM.

THE SWORD OF THE BLACK PRINCE.—The sword of Edward the Black Prince was stolen from his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral by Oliver Cromwell, and afterwards found its way to Armathwaite Castle, in Cumberland. Hutchinson, in his "History of Cumberland," says that it was removed from Armathwaite to the museum at Hull. The weapon is rather short, with a curved one-edged blade, upon which is the inscription, "Edwardus Prins Anglie," and may possibly have been deposited in Wallis's Museum, in Mytongate. After the sale of that collection I can only suppose it was acquired by some purchaser. Should this meet the eye of its present owner, it would be esteemed a favour if he would communicate with me.

Royal Institution, Hull.

THOS. WALTON.

SIDE-SADDLES.—It may be worth recording in the pages of the *Antiquary* that peaked high-toed shoes, fastened to the knees with silver chains, were in fashion about the middle of the reign of Richard II., and soon after side-saddles were used and long gowns worn, which were introduced by the Queen, a Bohemian Princess. Before that time the English women rode astride like men.

TURNSPIT.

ANGLO-SAXON ARCHITECTURE.—Sir C. Anderson, Bart., in his "Eight Weeks' Journal in Norway," says, "It is probable that buildings attributed to the Saxons, on the eastern side of England, are the works of the Scandinavians whilst they had rule, and the cities of York and Lincoln, and the towns of Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, and Derby, were Danish burghs." There is more truth in this statement than many persons suppose. The late J. M. Kemble, Esq., stated emphatically that the alleged Saxon invasion is void of historic truth in every detail, while Mr. John Henry Parker, in his "Glossary of Architecture," seems to throw grave doubts on the so-called architecture of the Anglo-Saxon period.

S. B.

PLINY ON THE BALLOT.—In the *Antiquary* for July, 1871, there is an article entitled "Cicero on the Ballot." I now draw attention to Pliny's notion on the ballot, mentioned in the 20th letter, of the 3rd book:

"It must be owned the method by open votes had introduced into the Senate more riot and disorder than is ever seen in the assemblies of the people. We were obliged to have recourse to the way of balloting as the most probable remedy for the evil. The method being new, and immediately put in practice, it answered the present purpose very well; but I am afraid in process of time it will introduce new inconveniences, as this manner of balloting seems to

* De Inventione Sancta Crucis, p. 30.

afford a sort of screen to injustice and partiality; for how few are there who preserve the same delicacy of conduct in secret as when exposed to the view of the world?"

And so in letter 25, of the 4th book:

"I apprehended the method of voting by ballot would be attended by some inconveniences, and so it has proved. At the last election of magistrates, upon some of the tablets were written several pieces of pleasantry, and even indecencies. In one in particular, instead of the name of the candidate, were inserted the names of those who espoused his interest."

May England not expect the same thing?

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

ICELAND AND CAPTAIN BURTON.—Captain Burton's idea of topographical derivation seems to me about as distinct as the blind man's notion of the colour of scarlet, who on being interrogated in regard thereto, thought it very like the sound of a trumpet. This gentleman steps aside to inform us (see *Standard*, October 26, 1872) that "Snæfells Jökull" is not to be confounded with the western "Snowdon." Geographically considered, no one of ordinary intelligence would be likely to confound "Snæfell" with "Snowdon"; but if Captain Burton means to say that etymologically the two names are not identical, he must tell Captain Burton that he has ventured upon a subject which he plainly does not understand. *Idun*, in Gothic speech, means a cliff, mountain, or precipice. Snowdon has several craggy summits, whence evidently the adoption of this suffix. *Fell* is the Gothic or Icelandic equivalent for a mountain, so that *snio-idun*, corrupted to Snowdon, and "Snæfell," are terms denoting substantially one and the same thing. Possibly, Captain Burton is not informed that the latter portion of the name "Snæfells Jökull," superinduced on the original name "Snæfells," is a redundant designation suggesting the same idea: Jökull being simply the old Gothic word *Jokul*, meaning icy top or hill. If, as Captain Burton suggests, "the whole country [Iceland] requires to be redescribed," should he again come before the public in his character of historian, to overturn all the statements of his predecessors in the work of exploration, his facts will require confirmation other than his own unsupported dictum, and the formula of the Royal Geographical Society.

ED. CONSTANTINE.

Whitehall, Essex.

THE WALLACE SWORD.—Permit me to record in the pages of the *Antiquary* the following extract from the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, of October 26, 1872:—

"A curious revelation has been made in connection with the Wallace sword, in Dumbarton Castle. It has been discovered that the sword belongs to the period of Edward V., and that it was probably used by that monarch when he entered the city of Chester in state, in 1475. The result is, that Mr. Secretary Cardwell has given directions that the sword at Dumbarton Castle should no longer be exhibited as that of Sir William Wallace."

I. O. N.

IRISH RELICS.—In "Archæologia Hibernica" it is stated that "the Cromlechs of Kiltarnan, Shanganagh, Howth, Mount Venus, and of the Druids' Glen, may be reached almost in a morning's walk from Dublin." All these I saw in the autumn of the year 1869, as well as the tomb in Phoenix Park, that at Howth and one near a wood about two miles and a half S.E. of the Mount Venus relic consisting of a large fallen covering stone, near a tree in the middle of a field, a tall pillar, several large stones, erect and fallen, which were supporters, and the remains of an external circle. All these relics, except the one last mentioned, which is not even mentioned in this work, are engraved in it. In a park, near a village a few miles south of Dublin, visible from the road, are three high stones, placed closely so as to form a tall screen N.E. and W. Each stone is about 7 feet high and 2 or 2½ broad. The relic is ancient, and it seems that some old cromlech has been here. The Phoenix Park relic consists of seven stones placed in the ground in the form of an oval. Three of these support the

covering stone, 6 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 6 inches broad, and about 15 inches thick. Smaller stones were between the large stones, and two human male skeletons, the bone of some animal, small shells, the *nerita littoralis*, used apparently for a necklace, a bone fibula, and a knife or arrow head of flint, were discovered under the top stone. The Kiltarnan cromlech is not easy to find, even by the name of the "Giant's Grave." It is in the midst of thick furze, on the hill side, N.W. of Kiltarnan old church, half a mile from Golden Ball village, 6 miles from Dublin, on the Enniskerry-road. It may be reached by following a path up the hill about half a mile from Golden Ball, on the left of the road from the village towards Dublin. This relic has an enormous sloping covering stone, on six supporters, from 2 to 4 feet high, which is 23 feet 6 inches long, 17 broad, and 6 feet 6 inches in measurement. On the south side are, or were in 1869, several large stones, and these evidently formed part of an avenue to the relic, which towards the west slopes considerably. Mr. Wakeman states that cromlechs in the S.E. of Ireland are known by the name of Giants' Graves or Beds, and in the N. and W. Beds of Dermot and Graine. *Teaba Diamarda agus Graine*, from a legend that Dermot O'Duibhne, with whom Graiye, Fin MacCool's wife, eloped, erected these monuments. Finn pursued them, but the culprits escaped for 366 nights, during which period they only slept one night in the same bed. So there were 366 cromlechs in number, according to this legend. The Howth fallen cromlech is difficult to find without a guide. It is "almost in a line between the ruined church of St. Fenton and the castle of Howth, at the distance of about half a mile from the latter. It is under a hill amongst trees, and secluded. This relic is composed of ten stones, inclusive of the covering stone, 8 feet deep, "a huge quartz block, of irregular form, measuring from N. to S 18, and from E. to W. 19½ feet. One of the stones is broken in two, recumbent, which seems to have caused the fall of the top stone. The Mount Venus cromlech is about three miles from Rathfarnham, near Dublin, visible from the turnpike-road, within private grounds. I believe it to be, as Mr. Wakeham believes, a fallen cromlech; "the table stone of which, like that of Howth, has slipped from its original form, and altered the relative position of its parts." The top stone is 19½ feet long, 11½ feet broad, and nearly 5 feet thick. It is of granite, not quartz. Of the original supporting stones, two retain their upright position. The larger stone is 8 feet in height, and 19 feet in circumference. The Shanganagh Cromlech reminded me of the Bodowigh Cromlech, in Anglesey. It is near the village of Loughlinstown, and not far from Killiney church, in a field near the road. The top stone, 9 feet long, 7 broad, and 3½ thick, is supported upon four large stones, 9 feet from the ground in the highest part, measuring from the top which points towards the east. Mr. James Fergusson observes that hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French megaliths, and bring home sketch books full of views and measurements, but no one thinks of the Irish monuments, and no views of them exist in any way accessible to the public.

The Druid's Glen Cromlech is one of the finest specimens I have seen. It is in a paddock near a wood, in the vicinity of Cabinteely village, and it is known also by the name of the Brennanstown Cromlech. See "The British Cyclopædia of Geography," Vol. i. p. 310, where this relic is engraved, but not accurately. It is there stated that the covering stone, supported upon several others, weighs from 30 to 40 tons, and is about 12 feet long and 6 feet wide. The height within is sufficient to enable a man to stand upright at the entrance, but the relic slopes towards the south, considerably. Another relic, but dubious, I saw near Killiney village, "not far from the Martello Tower, upon the opposite side of the road," a "Druid's Judgment Seat," engraved in "Arch. Hib." p. 52-3. The stones, doubtless, are ancient, but recently rearranged by some ignoramus, who has made "The Seat," to face the east, and the back

faces "the centre of the space formerly encompassed with the stone circle"! A large separate stone in the vicinity seems to have been cut so as to represent the sun and moon. A week at Dublin would enable an antiquarian to see all these relics, without difficulty, as I saw them when sojourning there.

CHR. COOKE.

Queries.

INSCRIBED RUNIC SCULPTURE.

AN article, which appeared in the *Standard*, of 6th instant, gives an account of the new City Library and Museum. Among the articles of *virtù* presented to the Corporation, there is mention of "the celebrated Runic stone found in St. Paul's Churchyard, in August, 1852, at a depth of 20 feet below the surface, with the inscription: 'Kina caused this stone to be laid over (or in memory of) Taki.' The stone is believed to belong to the ninth century. The skeleton of the man whose name it was intended to commemorate—an intention that will be remarkably accomplished—was found by the side of it." This stone was doubtless fully noticed and described at the time of discovery. Will any reader of the *Antiquary* kindly tell me where? It would further oblige if any gentleman, who has personally inspected this remain, would inform me what sculptures it contains other than the Norsk risting. What are the precise terms of the inscription in the Old Norse or Icelandic dialect, of which I presume this is composed, and are the characters of the inscription what are termed *Northern*, or are they *Scandinavian* runes? What is the distinction between Scandinavian and Northern runic characters? What was the date, and what were the circumstances under which this stone was discovered?

Glasgow.

MACP.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S MALLET.—Some doubt is entertained as to whether the mallet which was used by her Royal Highness the Princess Mary in laying the foundation-stone of the Kingston church schools was used by Sir Christopher Wren, as alleged, in laying the foundation-stone of St. Paul's cathedral. The *Times* says, "The mallet itself bears the following inscription on a silver plate:—'By order of the M. W. the Grand Master his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, &c., &c., and W. Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, and with the concurrence of the brethren of the Lodge, this plate has been engraven and affixed to this mallet, A.L., 5831, A.D. 1827, to commemorate that this being the same mallet with which his Majesty King Charles II. levelled the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, 5677, A.D. 1673, was presented to the Old Lodge of St. Paul's, now the Lodge of Antiquity, acting by immemorial constitution, by Brother Sir Christopher Wren, R.W.D.G.M., Worshipful Master of this lodge, and architect of that Cathedral.' It is not disputed that this is the identical mallet used on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of St. Paul's, nor is it denied that it was subsequently in the possession of Sir Christopher Wren. The only question is whether the mallet was used by the architect himself, as stated by Dean Milman in his 'Annals of St. Paul's,' or whether the stone was laid or 'levelled,' by Charles II., as alleged by the Lodge of Antiquity in the above-quoted inscription." Can any one solve this matter? B. B.

LAIRG, LARGS, LARGO.—I lately applied to your contemporary to help me to some explanation of these names from the Gothic view, but was curiously informed by an angry abettor of the "Doctrine of Celticism" that none would be forthcoming. Possibly some of your readers may have it in their power to help me? I suppose them to be Danish or Gothic. Lairg is situated on Loch Shin, Sutherlandshire, a confessedly Norse county. Largs was the scene of the famous defeat of the Scandinavians under the Norwegian King Haco, in 1263. At Largo, on the Fife coast, is a

sculptured standing stone, with, on the one side, the usual accompaniment of the figure of a cross, and on the other horsemen, dogs, and other animals, among which is the symbol termed an "Elephant." Near to this is a barrow, called "Norrie's Law;" from this was stolen, in 1817, some silver armour, which was sold by a pedlar to a country silversmith. It appears to have been the tomb of a Northman.

E. D.

OUTER TEMPLE.—A "Dictionary of Chronology," by Mr. W. H. Overall, the librarian to the Corporation of the City of London, was published by Tegg, in 1870. It is stated, under the heading "Inns of Court," that "The Outer Temple was not made an inn of court until 1560." I fail to discover any evidence that it ever was an inn of court, and shall be much obliged to Mr. Overall if he will kindly refer me to his authority. The Outer Temple, I believe, stood near the site of the present Essex-street. Pearce, in his "Guide to the Inns of Court," states most distinctly that the Outer Temple never was an inn of court.

Temple.

LEX.

BETTER HALF.—A man's wife is vulgarly termed his *better half*. What is the origin of this phrase?

MDCCCXX.

MARSOVIN.—This term, in the French language, means a porpoise. Can any reader of the *Antiquary* explain the derivation?

ERIK.

PEDIGREE OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—Mr. Cosmo Innes, the Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, in a footnote to "Remarks Concerning some Scotch Surnames," assigns the merit of the discovery of the true pedigree of the Royal House of Stuart to George Chalmers, the author of "Caledonia." It is otherwise affirmed, I know not on what authority, that this was first indicated by John Pinkerton. Will any reader of the *Antiquary* kindly illumine my darkness?

SINE LUMINE.

ENGLISH DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.—There is a sketch of the early life of the late Duncan Forbes, LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, London. This was written by himself, and printed for private circulation. At p. 9 of the memoir, Dr. Forbes states, "I left St. Andrews, after having finished the philosophy course of studies, and obtained my degree of 'Master of Arts.' This degree in Scotland is purely literary, like Doctor of Philosophy, among the Germans; it is conferred on laymen, that is, if they come up to the mark. In England it is more of a theological degree, and the possessor of it is always *Reverend*." I have known many Oxford and Cambridge men who, at the time of taking this degree certainly were not, and have not since, become entitled to be designated as *Reverend*. Up to what period in the history of our English universities, may I inquire, was the degree of Master of Arts limited to persons who had entered into holy orders, or was it, in fact, ever so limited?

H. R.

Replies.

TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Vol. ii. p. 266.)

F. C. H. wishes to know whether *Tenby* is a Danish name. I can positively say no. Its origin name was *Dynbych y Pyscoed* (Welsh), and means the fishing place or village at the little hill, fortress, or camp. Thus—*Din* = hill fort; *bech* = small, little; *y* = the, and *pyscoed*, or *pysgod* = fish; conf. *Dinbygh*, in North Wales, a modernized form of *Dinbech*.^{*} *Tenby* is undoubtedly a corruption of the Welsh name, and to assert its Danish origin is simply denying the statements

^{*} Rev. John Williams Ab Ithel's "Brut y Tywysogion." *Rennu Brit.*, p. 180. Lewis's Topographical Dict. of Wales, art. *Tenby* and *Dinbygh*.

of the highest authorities, and ignoring the facts of Welsh etymology.

If your correspondent would only take a little trouble to "look up" information as easily accessible as that touching such queries as I have attempted to answer, much valuable space would be saved, and the opportunity of exposing weak parts would be offered to your numerous readers.

J. JEREMIAH.

[We willingly insert Mr. Jeremiah's answer to F. C. H.'s query, which, however, we fear the latter will hardly regard as a reply. We venture to suggest our preference for such communications as address themselves particularly to the facts. Our correspondent, F. C. H., as we read, seems rather to deny that the name is Welsh, than to inquire if it be Danish. He requires, reasonably, as we think, "the date of the earliest written document, in which the name is contained, and in what orthography it is there set down." That "Tenby" is "undoubtedly a corruption of the Welsh" is precisely what F. C. H. does doubt, and in this he is not singular. Ferguson, in his *Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland*, adopts the same view.—Ed.]

PEERS EXECUTED FOR MURDER (*ante* Vol. ii., p. 267).—Charles, 7th baron, Stourton, was hanged at Salisbury, March 16, 1557, for the murder of one Hargill; and Laurence, 4th Earl Ferrers, suffered at Tyburn, May 5, 1760, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson. W. P.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (*ante* Vol. ii., p. 267).—With reference to the communication contained in your impression of November 2nd, I have to inform your correspondent that George Cruikshank never contributed a single design or drawing to the celebrated comic periodical called *Punch*, or to any similar work or works now before the public. Possibly your correspondent may be confounding the designs made for other publications by Mr. George Cruikshank, junior, the son of Percy Cruikshank, and grandson of George Cruikshank's late brother Robert. I understand that the designs of the younger Cruikshank are occasionally referred to merely as "designs by Cruikshank," by which many persons are led to suppose these the works of the veteran artist. It would prevent much confusion if the *junior* would adopt something more distinctive.

Kensington.

R. A.

GAVELKIND (*see ante*, p. 266).—This word I have met with in early writings. The term is said by Lambard to be compounded of three Saxon words, *gyfe*, *ead*, *kyn*, or *omnibus cognatione proximis data*. Verstegan calls it *gavel-kind* or give all kind, that is to each child his part; and Taylor, in his history of *gavel-kind*, derives it from the British *gavel*, a hold or tenure, and *cenned*, *generatio* or *famélia*; and so *gavelkind* signifies *tenura generationes*. Nares calls *gavill* (or *gavel*) a sheaf of corn, hence—

"And as fields that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather when their corn lies on the GAVILL heap
Ave with a constant north wind dried."—Cham. II. xxi.

Gavelkind, in English law, means a species of tenure of lands which previous to the Norman Conquest is considered to have been the general custom of the realm, and which still exists in the county of Kent, in consequence of the success that attended the struggles of the Kentish men to preserve their ancient liberties. The chief properties of *gavelkind* are, that the lands descend not to the eldest, youngest, or any one son only, but to all the sons together; that the tenant may alienate his estate at fifteen years of age by means of a feoffment, and that the estate does not escheat in case of an attainer and execution for felony, the maxim being—

"The father to the bough, the son to the plough."

In most places the tenant had the power of devising lands by will, before the statute for that purpose was made. Though the lands in Kent have now for the most part been *disgavelled* by certain statutes, the presumption is still in favour of this species of tenure until the contrary be shown. (*See* "Encyclopædia Britannica," 8th ed., Vol. X., p. 4441.) The custom holds good in Shetland as well as in Kent, "whereby, upon the father's death, the youngest got the dwelling-house, while the other property was divided

equally," MS. Explic. of Norish words. Jamieson's Dict.—*Gavel*, a tribute, v. *gafol*. *Gavel sester*, a measure of rental, &c.—Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dict.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

GAVELKIND is a tenure by which on the decease of a father all his land is divided in equal moieties among his surviving sons. Also, the land of a brother dying without issue is divided among his surviving brothers. Before the Norman Conquest it prevailed throughout England, but it *now* exists only in some parts of Kent and Sussex. Mr. Corner, or Mr. Durram Cooper, published in the *Sussex Archaeological Transactions*, some years ago, a detailed account of its origin, history, and present existence. The word appears to be British. In Welsh *gavael* signifies a hold or grasp; *gavdel-cenedyl*, the hold of a family; *gavaeln*, to hold. Irish, *gabhail*, to take; *gabhailcine*, gavelkind. S. A. S.

NETHERLANDS INDIA (*ante*, Vol. ii., p. 267).—The present Governor-General of Netherlands India is named James Loudoun, and is one of five brothers, who have all attained a respectable position in life; one of them, lately deceased, having filled the responsible post of Vice-President of the Council of Netherlands India. They are sons of a Scotch physician, who, in his capacity of surgeon, was attached to the expedition which Lord Minto despatched to the shores of Java, and with what successful issue is well known. Dr. Loudoun quitted the British army, and married a Dutch lady. His father was a small farmer in the county of Forfar. The present Governor-General is understood to be an especial favourite with the King of Holland, and for some time acted as Commissary (a sort of Lord-Lieutenant) in South Holland. J. S. Dk.

Edinburgh,

ALLISON—ELLISON (*ante*, Vol. ii., p. 267).—I identify these with the Scandinavian personal names *Ali* and *Ell*, which appear to be distinct in their inception. Allison, as a surname, occurs among the early Danish names of the Norfolk coast, as does also the name *Ellis*. The former is found in the Danish parts of Cumberland, and Allison and Ellison within the "narrow slip of sea coast" along the east of the Scottish lowlands, excepted by Mr. Cosmo Innes as free from suspicion of Gaelic admixture. The Norse proper name *Ali* is still borne by the descendants of the Dublin "Ostmen" in the orthography of *Alley*, and in the highlands of Scotland, with augmentations in the shape of *Alister*, *Macalister*, &c.; among English surnames in the form of *Aliston* (*Ali's* tun). *Ali* is found in the Westmoreland place-name "Allithwaite," *Ell*, in *Ellister*, *Argyll*, and *Elliston*, *Roxburgh*. In Bowditch's *Suffolk surnames*, which are those of the city of Boston, U.S., and its immediate vicinity, these names occur in endless variety, as *Ales*, *Alist*, *Alley*, *Allis*, *Allison*, *Allistre*, *Eli*, *Ely*, *Ell*, *Ellis*, *Elithorp*, *Ellison*. Bowditch derives the English surname *Al* from the liquor so named, and places the name *Allison* among what he calls "male female names." "Allison, the historian," he suggests (without probability, as I think), "is perhaps Alice's son." Cognate with these from their distribution and surroundings are the surnames of *Allin*, *Allen*,* *Allan*, *Allinson*, *Allenson*, *Allanson*, *Alenby*, *Alonby*, &c. The terminations, *tun*, *ster*, *thwaite*, and prefix *mac* are one and all Gothic. R.R.

MS. RELATING TO THE ABBEY OF DEIR (Vol. ii., p. 265).—Allow me to correct two typographical errors which

* Mark Anthony Lower gives this among patronymics derived from Christian names; but whence were derived Christian names? Many baptismal, otherwise called Christian names, as I think, show signs of Pagan origin. "Great numbers of them," Mr. Lower says, "have been assumed in the genitive case, as John Reynolds, for John the of Reynold," &c. If my memory does not entirely fail me "Ragnvald" was an Orkney *fari* of the heathen period. From this name, without doubt, we have the English surnames *Reynold* and *Reynolds*, and Highland and Lowland Scotch surnames of *Ranald*, *Ronald*, and *Ronaldson*.

occur in my paper contained in your impression of 2nd inst. (see *ante*, p. 265). For "Cards Bretons" read "Bards Bretons." For "Horsart de la Villemarqué" read "Hersart de la Villemarqué." **BILBO.**

ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY (*ante*, Vol. ii., p. 267).—There is "The History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, translated from the French of the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan, by Patrick O'Kelly, Esq., Dublin, 1844." I do not know whether this may be the history of Ireland about which your correspondent inquires.

Kingstown.

M. FITZGERALD.

DARIEN COMPANY (*ante*, Vol. ii., p. 266).—The *Glasgow Herald*, of January 2, 1860, contains a list of the names of the persons comprising the ill-fated Darien Company. The editor states that the list is reprinted from a rare pamphlet, issued in 1696. This was the first joint-stock company in which the people of Scotland adventured, and it was the most disastrous. It left the nation almost in a state of bankruptcy. The loss amounted to 400,000*l.*, a fabulous sum in that day for a small, poor country like Scotland. The books and journals of the company, including the reports of William Paterson, the founder of the expedition, as well as of the Bank of England, are preserved in the Advocates Library.

W. G.

SURNAME GODOLPHIN (*ante*, Vol. ii. p. 267).—The name Godolphin is formed by the union of the Danish personal names Gó and Dolfinn-r. Many Norse and Anglo-Norse names are so composed; as Norsk Sveinbiörn, corresponding with English Swinburn; the former being the united Norsk proper name of Svein and Biörn. The Scandinavian personal name Dolfinn-r is found in the north of England place-names "Dolphin-sty" and "Dolphin-by." Dr. John Godolphin was born at Scilly, in 1617. The place-name Swinburne is evidently one imposed by the Northmen, who, in not a few instances, called places by their individual names without any other word attached to it. **ERIGIL.**

HYMNOLOGY.—In answer to the query of A. W. (see *ante*, p. 267), the author of the hymn commencing, "Abide with me," &c., was the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, who, we learn from a brief but interesting memoir in Christopher's "Hymn Writers, and their Hymns" (S. W. Partridge, London), was then pastor of Brixham, in the county of Devon. The last twenty years of his life were spent in that parish, and just before he left it to go in search of health to his last resting-place on earth, the city of Nice (where he soon sank and died), he penned that beautiful composition, which will ever remain a precious legacy to the Church to the end of time. It is not old, as your correspondent supposes, having been composed only in 1847. In our new Lord Chancellor's "Book of Praise" (Macmillan, London), there are fifteen other hymns by the same gifted author, but none so striking as the one referred to. In the latter work, as well as in Christopher's, eight verses are given; whilst in all the collections of hymns in which it appears, five verses only are printed; the 4th, 5th, and 7th being left out.

Tiverton.

H. S. G.

The writer of the hymn "Abide with me" was the Rev. H. F. Lyte. He was a native of Scotland, and born I think in Dumfries. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. A short account of this amiable and excellent writer will be found in Dr. Roger's "Lyra Britannica." **E. K.**

CORONATION STONE (*ante*, Vol. ii., p. 267).—The early history of this stone, which gives it as the identical stone on which Jacob rested his head when in a dream he saw the angels on the ladder, is of course purely fabulous, and its journey to Ireland is scarcely more authentic. It is stated to be the stone on which the early kings of Ireland sat when they were crowned, and was known as the *Innis-fail*, or the "Stone of Fortune." The belief was, that where this stone should be there should be the dominion.

It was taken in the fourth century before the Christian era, to Scotland, by Fergus (the son of Ferquard, one of the kings of Ireland), who had come to the assistance of the Scots against the Picts, and was accepted king, and crowned at Argyll 330 B.C. When the English king, Edward I., invaded Scotland in 1296, he took possession of the "Stone of Fortune," and brought it to England, where it has ever since remained, and every subsequent monarch of this country has been crowned while sitting on it. A somewhat similar regard was paid to a particular stone by the Saxon monarchs, many of whom were crowned at Kingston (King's Stone), and when I saw it a few months since it was carefully preserved in the centre of the town.

R. E. WAY.

UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH (*ante*, Vol. ii., p. 266).—Although unable to state what may have been the ancient practice of the University of Munich in regard to the admission of foreigners, as an old student, I can answer as to the modern usage. English students are admitted on precisely the same conditions as Germans. All that is required is simply a certificate of proficiency from the previous place of education to the effect that the applicant is sufficiently advanced to follow the usual curriculum, and that he knows enough of the German language to be able to understand the lectures. There can be no foundation for the statement that members of the Hebrew nation are not eligible to a chair at Munich University. The late Professor Wertheim, from whom I experienced much personal kindness, was a Jew by race and religion.

F. R. N. ROGER.

Facts and Gittings.

ON the 1st instant, the contributors of our contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, entertained Mr. William J. Thoms to a complimentary dinner at Willis's Rooms, "in recognition of the manner in which he has conducted that periodical for twenty-three years." Most of our readers are aware that the copyright of the publication in question has been transferred by Mr. Thoms to Sir C. W. Dilke, and that *Notes and Queries* is now conducted under the editorial supervision of Dr. Doran, F.S.A. A kind of connecting link is thus established between the Republic of the politician and the Republic of letters. We trust Mr. Thoms may be long spared to enjoy the result of his labours so satisfactorily concluded.

MR. J. P. EARWAKER, B.A., of Merton College, has been nominated by Mr. J. H. Parker as deputy-keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

WE understand that the members of the Grampian Club intend to present the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, in consideration of his services as secretary and founder of the society, with a villa at Lewisham, to be called "Caledonian Villa."

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The new reredos of Gloucester Cathedral, the gift of the Freemasons of the province, is now about finished; but the restoration of the sedilia being still incomplete, it is probable that the cathedral will not be opened for worship before next spring. The reredos is about 20 feet long, and from the floor to the top of the cross which ornaments the central pinnacle the distance is 27 feet. The figures and groups, which are contained in seven niches, are each between four and five feet high. The figures are those of Moses, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. David; the groups represent the Nativity, Entombment, and Ascension. The restoration of the south porch is now complete.

MERTON HALL.—This ancient Oxford building has been recently restored. The roof is believed to be one of the finest in Oxford. The windows, generally, have been restored. The architect has endeavoured to adhere to the work of the Middle Ages, and to obliterate the work of succeeding architects. The cloister has been restored, and the

tower and spire have been repaired. The lantern story of the tower has been opened out, the internal stone work has been renovated, and the internal fittings of the choir and nave have been restored. The bells are now placed in a wooden campanile over the hall staircase, which is to be concealed by a massive stone tower, according to the original intention of Cardinal Wolsey.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.—The Hon. G. M. Fortescue, of Dropmore, has recently presented to the Bodleian Library a very valuable collection of autograph letters (some 500 in number) of the chief personages of the court of James I. They comprise letters from the king himself, and his daughter, Elizabeth of Bohemia, the Duke of Buckingham, Bacon, &c. By permission of Mr. Fortescue they have all been printed.

STIRLING BURGH RECORDS.—The records of the ancient borough of Stirling (containing much curious matter), are about to be published as one of the volumes issued by the Grampian Club. They will be edited by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers.

Obituary.

We have to record the death of Dr. Husenbeth, on 31st ult., one of the earliest contributors of our contemporary *Notes and Queries*. Dr. Husenbeth was the Roman Catholic priest in Costessy, vulgarly called Cossey, county Norfolk. His communications have been long favourably known under the initials F. C. H. Dr. Husenbeth had attained the advanced age of eighty-six. We will not, however, say with our contemporary, *Requiescat in pace*, believing, as we do believe, that—

“In the cold grave to which we haste,
There are no acts of pardon passed;
But fixed the doom of all remains,
And everlasting silence reigns.”

Notices to Correspondents.

[Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. We would esteem it a favour if our friends would kindly present their replies in a succinct and digested form. This week we have several answers to relatively unimportant queries, extending over some eight or ten folio pages, and which, with every disposition to oblige, it is impossible to insert.]

J. Jeremiah.—We can find no trace of your paper on “Joan of Arc.”

B. B. S.—The barrister's name is Simms Reeve. The name of the singer is Sims Reeves. The two men are in no way connected.

R. T. D.—The author of “Ingoldsby Legends” was the Rev. Canon Barham. His son has a living somewhere near Oxford.

J. J. B.—The “Primeval Antiquities of Denmark” were translated by Mr. William J. Thoms (the late proprietor and editor of our [contemporary *Notes and Queries*], and published by John Henry Parker, in 1849.

C. B. (Cambridge).—Chief Justice Coleridge, the father of H.M. Attorney-General, was on the foundation of Eton School. His portrait, *quia* exhibitor, hangs in the dining-hall of that ancient seminary.

Bar-dexter.—The Scotch expression “gang to the widdie” is equivalent to “go to the gallows.” The term “widdie” seems to have had its origin in the barbarous, but now, fortunately, obsolete, practice of hanging criminals in chains after execution. It is evidently the Norse word *vidia*, a chain, used in a secondary sense to designate the gibbet. The Scotch word widdie has also the significance of a rope or halter. In Cumberland there is a game played by children, in which what is called a “chain” is formed by joining hands. This is also termed the “widdy.”

R. C. D.—The correspondent of *Notes and Queries* to whom you refer is mistaken in saying that the surname of Dexter is indigenous to the county of Norfolk. The Norwich Dexters are an importation from Leicestershire, on the borders of Northamptonshire.

Talmud.—Captain Burton evidently exaggerates the drunkenness of the Icelanders. His statement has been contradicted by other travellers who have visited that remote island. Captain Burton need not travel far from home for examples of intoxication. We doubt if the intemperance of the natives of Iceland surpasses that of the natives of many portions of our own kingdom.

Highland Scot.—The bagpipe was an instrument of war among the Roman infantry.

Islesman.—The Lochabar axe has a curved handle and a very broad blade. This is borne in the royal arms of Denmark.

T. M.—Mere difference in form of the shield does not constitute a heraldic distinction.

W. Winters.—We thank you very much for your offer of rubbings of monumental brasses, of which, however, we can hardly avail ourselves just at present. Your other suggestions have our consideration.

C. C. S.—The *Nidd* in Dumfriesshire, the *Nid* in Yorkshire, and the *Nid* in Norway, are no doubt the same name. They are probably derived from Scandinavian *nidr*, murmur, as of a running stream. It was a common practice with the Northmen to designate rivers from the sound of their waters. The change of *d* into *th*, or the converse is in accordance with many well-authenticated examples. There is no foundation for the statement that all British river names are Celtic.

M. A. Oxon.—We do not consider the word “brass,” in the sense of assurance, a metaphor derived from the metal. It is simply the Norse word *brass*, impudence, from the verb *brasta*, to live dissolutely.

Escutcheon.—The origin of the *double tressure* which surrounds the Scottish Lion in the British Imperial Insignia is still to be discovered. The story of the Gallic “Alliance” is long since exploded.

Foreigner.—It is a solecism to say “those sort of things.” The proper expression is “that sort of thing.”

J. N.—Lord Balmerino (called by the old-fashioned natives of the place whence is derived this title, *Be-mirr-mey*) was executed on Tower-hill for his share in the battle of Culloden. A very old house situated in the town of Cupar, Fife, once the residence of this ill-fated nobleman, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.

Graduate.—It was Dean Swift who obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts *speciali gratia*, a phrase which at Trinity College, Dublin, carries with it the utmost marks of disgrace. On presenting himself for admission at Oxford, the expression *speciali gratia*, which was or is peculiar to the University of Dublin, was construed to mean in reward of extraordinary merit. He was, therefore, immediately admitted *ad eundem*, and chose to enter himself of Hart Hall, now Hartford College.

Z. Z.—We fancy it must be Dr. Solander to whom our correspondent refers. It was he who caused the men of the expedition to repeat, while walking over the ice in the Arctic regions, “He who lies down shall sleep, and he who sleeps shall wake no more.”

B. R. S. Frost.—Many thanks for your note. If you would kindly transmit to us, under a registered cover, the MS. to which you refer, we should be better able to judge of its value as a thing for publication in our columns. In any event, the MS. would be restored to you in the same condition in which we may receive it.

Drake Pedigree.—Our correspondent who favoured us with an account of this pedigree would oblige by sending us his address, which has been unfortunately mislaid.

A. Andrews.—Your note came too late for insertion.

F. C. Hoblyn.—Your supplementary note in regard to the name “Tenby” reached us after this number was in type.

Other communications in our next.

NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skill in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Victoria Press, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street, E.C.

Notices of Books:

Just issued from the Press, *Archaeological Essays*, by the late Sir James Y. Simpson. Edited by John Stuart, LL.D., author of “The Sculptured Stones of Scotland.” Contents—I. Archaeology, Past and Present. II. Inchcolm. III. The Cat Stane. IV. Magical Stones. V. Pyramid of Gizeh. VI. Leprosy in Scotland. VII. Greek Medical Vases. VIII. Medical Officers in Roman Army. IX. Roman Medicine—Stamps, &c.

Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities. Contents—I. Introductory. II. Charters. III. Parliament. IV. The Old Church. V. Old Forms of Law. VI. Rural Occupation. VII. Students' Guide Books. VIII. Appendix. By Cosmo Innes, Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

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Miscellanea.

THE LANDING OF THE SAXONS IN KENT.

AN anonymous communication under this heading, last week, much to our regret, found its way into the pages of the *Antiquary*. The circumstances were these. Being late in going to press, we merely glanced at the article in question, and observing something about Hengist and Horsa, hastily appended the note as given in our issue, No. 41. Subsequently discovering that the paper contained personalities of an objectionable character, we decided to suppress it altogether. It was, however, re-introduced through some misconception on the part of the compositor, after we had left the printing office.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONDITION OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

WHAT follows is taken from the Report by Mr. Cosmo Innes, Advocate, *in causa*, the Presbytery of Dundee against the Magistrates of Dundee, July 20, 1855.

"The church and church lands of the whole parish, which included the Burgh of Dundee, belonged to the Monastery of Lindores by the gift of its founder Earl David, the brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland.

"Down to the period of the Reformation, the Abbey of Lindores, as rector of the parish, and entitled to the tithes, was bound to maintain a perpetual vicar of the church of Dundee; and by an ancient covenant, sanctioned by diocesan and papal authority, the perpetual vicar, instead of vicarage tithes, drew the altarage—that is, the dues of baptisms, burials, &c., and offerings belonging by law to the parochial church—and paid to the convent ten merks yearly. The proper benefice of the vicarage, however, was much more valuable, and some of its property required in after times that the minister, though really stipendiary, should be legally constituted and styled vicar, to give a title to uplift certain rents. At the taking up of the thirds of benefices for the reformed clergy after the Reformation, the vicarage of Dundee was valued at £40, probably somewhat under its real value.

"By another covenant, also sanctioned by the episcopal authority, (10th March 1442,) the burgesses undertook to maintain the abric of the choir of their parish church, in

consideration of five merks annually paid to them by the Monastery of Lindores, as rector, on whom by law the maintenance of the choir fell. Being thus responsible for the choir, as well as the rest of the church, donations of church-plate, vestments, books, &c., for its use, were afterwards made to the magistrates as the proper custodiers. It was apparently in connection with this obligation of the burgesses that the officer called 'kirk-master' was appointed, though his duties naturally extended after the Reformation.

"Besides the parochial vicar there were numerous endowed secular clergy in Dundee. One Earl of Craufurd endowed a chantry of five priests, or vicars-choral, in honour of St. George the Martyr (10th December, 1406); and there are still extant many charters by different earls of that family founding and endowing chaplains to perform service in the parish church of Dundee. These priests, with probably some others, formed the body known as the 'chaplains of the choir,' 'hebdomadars of the choir,' or simply 'choristers.'

"The other chaplainries and altarages were also very numerous.

"The following subordinate endowments were wholly or mostly in the parish church, dedicated to the Virgin:—The chapelry, chantry, or altarage of St. Clement, St. John Baptist, St. John Evangelist, St. Andrew, St. Ninian, St. Thomas, St. Katharine, St. Agatha, St. Barbara, the Rood Altar, All Saints or Allhallows, St. Servanus, St. Fillan, St. James the Greater, St. Margaret the Queen, St. Stephen the Martyr, St. Anne, St. Anthony, St. Traduan, St. Lawrence, St. James the Less, St. Leonard the Confessor, St. Colme. These chantries were chiefly endowed with fixed annual rents, very commonly 10 merks, but some had lands which were either leased or feued. The Haly-blood Altar, in the south aisle of the parish church, was largely endowed by the Guild of Merchants out of duties levied on merchandise. The three kings of Cologne had an altar, the revenue of which in 1561 was at least £30. A chaplain of St. Salvator, in the parish church, had £5 from the Customs of Dundee, allowed yearly in exchequer, to pray for the soul of the murdered Duke of Rothsay, son of King Robert III., besides the third part of the lands of Milton of Cragy and of the lands of Westfield, by grant of Patrick of Inverpeffer, confirmed by the same King. The chaplain of St. Thomas had land in the town on the north side of Flukergate (now Nethergate), and also some acres and a manse (formerly Temple lands) in Kettens. St. Agatha had property, afterwards appropriated as the endowment of the Masters of the Grammar School. Our Lady Altar had an annual of £5 sterling out of the Customs of Dundee. The Rood Altar gave name to some yards on the east of the town.

"Several chapels appear to have been endowed in other parts of the Burgh:—

"A chapel dedicated to the Virgin was known as Our Lady Chapel in the Cowgait.

"A chapel of St. Mary Magdalen stood on the west of the town.

"A chaplainry of St. Mary the Virgin, in the church of St. Clement, was endowed with a third of the lands of Craigie.

"St. Roche had a chapel near the Cowgait Port, in connection probably with a Leper hospital which stood outside the Burgh gate.

"The chapel of St. Nicholas in Rupe, *infra fluxum maris*, was close to the harbour. It was within a fortalice on the rock which was cut away for the pier of the present Ferry harbour.

"St. Duthac had either a chapel, or lands from which a chapel was endowed, near the Wellgait.

"An endowment of 'St. John of the Sklathieuchs,' seems to mark a chapel connected with the slate quarries about a mile east of the town.

"A chapel and chaplainry were founded in the Earl's Lodging, on the south side of the parish kirk.

"An ancient church, dedicated to St. Clement, reputed the patron Saint of Dundee, occupied the site on which the

present Townhouse and Burgh Court buildings stand. It was surrounded by a cemetery (usually the privilege of the parish church); but of its constitution or endowment, or its footing as regards the parochial church, I have sought in vain for any evidence.

"Besides the endowments for secular clergy, there were several foundations of regular religious bodies within the burgh.

"The most considerable was the monastery of the Franciscan Friars or Minorites, called also Gray Friars or Cordeliers, said to have been founded by Devorguilla, the mother of John Balliol, (grandchild of David Earl of Huntingdon,) and known to have been further endowed by the families of Hay of Errol, and the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford. There were at least fourteen friars of this convent, besides the warden, in 1481. When the thirds of benefices were taken up for the Reformed Clergy and the Crown after the Reformation, 'the haill mailis of the Grey Freires of Dundie' were stated at £25 and one chaldier of bear.

"The Dominicans, or Friars Preachers, had a monastery in Dundee, the rents of which, after the Reformation, were stated by the collector of thirds at £6:3:4.

"The convent of Franciscan Nuns, or 'Grey Sisters,' had rents, at the period of the Reformation, amounting to 28 shillings.

"It must be kept in mind that by their constitution, the Friars, of whatever order, were prohibited from holding lands except such as were required for their houses, churches, gardens, &c. They professed poverty and to live on alms; but this did not prevent them from receiving endowments in the shape of feu-duties, ground-annuals, or other fixed rent charges. It is probable, and indeed almost certain, that the rents or 'maillis,' stated by the collectors of thirds, which were of an unvarying amount, were those found in the Rentals of the several convents; and of course no rent or value was stated for the conventual buildings and their sites, cemeteries, and gardens.

"Lastly, there was in Dundee a convent of Brethren of the Holy Trinity (called also *de Redemptione Captivorum*, and 'Red Friars,') who are chiefly known in connection with their Hospital. Sir James de Lindsay, who died in 1397, granted to the brethren of the Holy Trinity his tenement in Dundee to be a Hospital and Maison Dieu for them, and for the support of the said brethren, and the sick, old and infirm therein dwelling by his appointment; and King Robert III. in confirming that grant, endowed the said Hospital and Maison Dieu with the Church of Kettens, and its whole fruits and revenues (so long as they could not be enjoyed under an old grant to the Hospital of Berwick, then in English hands).^{*} Other property in land and ground annuals had been acquired by the Hospital before the Queen's grant. There is no evidence of any specific legal transference of the Hospital or its property from the Brethren of the Holy Trinity to the Magistrates of Dundee, previous to the date of Queen Mary's charter.

"Such, briefly, was the state of Ecclesiastical establishments in Dundee before the Reformation." R.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF DRAKE.

(Continued from page 238.)

9. SIR JOHN DRAKE, KNIGHT, received the honour of knighthood probably from King James I., prior to his father's death, in 1628, and married *Eleanor*, daughter and coheir of Richard Boteler, Baron Bramfield, by whom he had twelve children: *John*, his heir; and three other sons; *Ellen* married John Briscoe of Cumberland, Esq.; *Eliza-*

^{*} It may be proper to state, once for all, that nothing more is known of this valuable property, the Teinds of the church of Kettens. Whether the hospital ever enjoyed the grant seems very doubtful. It is not among the properties enumerated in the Hospital Rental of 1581.

beth, fourth daughter, married Sir Winston Churchill of Minthorne, Dorset, Knight, who having sided with Charles I. during the Civil War, suffered severely in his fortune, and was compelled to seek refuge at the seat of his father-in-law, at Ashe, where on Midsummer-day, 1650, was born the eldest of her sons, John Churchill, afterward the celebrated Duke of Marlborough; her eldest daughter was Arabella, maid of honour to the Duchess of York, and mistress subsequently to the duke, afterwards James II., from which intrigue sprang the family of Fitzjames, Dukes of Berwick; *Jane*, seventh daughter, married William Yonge, Esq., of Castleton, Sherborne, brother of Sir Walter Yonge, Bart., of Great House, Colyton; *Anne*, eighth daughter, married Richard Strode, of Chalmington, Dorset, Esq. Sir John died August 26, 1636; his wife, Lady Eleanor, — 16—. Two inscriptions occur in the church, one under the figures, thus:—

"Sir John Drake, Knight, buried here, 26 Aug., 1636."

The other on a flat stone, partially obliterated, and which appears to have ran thus:—

"Sir John Drake married Elenor, daughter and coheir of Richard Boteler, Baron of Bramfield, was buried here, 26 Aug. 1636."

Below is a shield, Drake impaling Boteler, a fess chequy between six cross crosslets.

10. SIR JOHN DRAKE, KNIGHT AND BARONET, resided at Trill, about half-a-mile from Ashe—Ashe having been burnt during the Civil War. He was a Justice of the Peace, his attesting signature frequently occurring in the Colyton Church Register to the Civil Marriages instituted by the Commonwealth. He received the honour of Knighthood from Charles II., and afterwards a Baronetcy on August 31, 1660. Sir John married first, *JANE*, daughter of Sir John Yonge, Knt. and Bart., of Great House, Colyton, and secondly to DEWNES or DIONISIA, daughter of Sir Richard Strode, Knight, of Newnham, near Plymouth. By his first wife he had three children: *John*, his heir; *Walter*, thus spoken of on the monument at Musbury:—

"To the memory of Walter Drake, second son of Sir John Drake, Knt. and Bart., by Jane, his first wife, daughter of Sir John Yonge, of Colyton. He was born at Trill, 4 Feb., 1649, died at Exon, unmarried, Ap. 5, and was interred here, 9 Ap., 1674.

Elizabeth, from the same monument:—

Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir John Drake, by Jane his wife, she was born 15 Jan. 1648, and was married to Sir John Bristol, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire, and of Amberley Castle, Sussex, Knight, she dyed at Boughton, in Northamptonshire, 9 November, and was interred here 17 November, 1694.

Sir John Drake by his second wife had three sons: *Bernard*, who succeeded his brother John as baronet; *George*, born May 31, 1660, at Trill; baptized at Ash Chapel, June 24, 1660, buried at Axminster, 1682, and his wife, Susannah, 1676; *William* succeeded his brother Bernard as baronet. The Vicar of Musbury at this period was Matthew Drake (probably Sir John's brother), being admitted to the vicarage, May 6, 1630; patron Sir John Drake; he most likely baptized the future Duke of Marlborough and his sister, at Ashe Chapel, relative to which the following entries occur in Axminster Church Register: "John, son of Mr. Winstone Churchill, was baptized at Ash ye 28 daye of June in the yeare of our Lord God 1650;" and "Arabella Churchill, daughter of Mr. Weston Churchill, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized in Ash Haule, the 28 daye of February, Anno Dom. 1648." A broken flat stone in the chancel of Musbury church belongs to this rector—

"*Hic sepulti funerunt Mattha Drake, præbicus hic ecclesiæ rectoris docti fortis pii prudentis. . . .* ndi cinures. . . . 9 Sep 165—"

Probably before 1653, when the parochial registers commence. Sir John Drake died at Trill, 1669, and was buried in Axminster church, his first wife, July 30, 1652, his second, 1679, and were buried with him, in an aisle called the "Trill aisle." Against the eastern wall of this aisle stood a large freestone monument with several figures, the pedestal of which bore the following inscription:—

"This monument in Trill Ele is the monument of Sir John Drake, Bnt. & Bart., and Jane his first wife, ye dau of Sir John Yong, of Culleton, Bnt. & Bart., by whom he had two sones and one daughter, viz.: John, Walter, and Elizabeth; his said wife Jane died 31 of July, anno dom. 1652."

Two escutcheons, supported by the figures, exhibited the arms of Drake and Yonge, and a large shield at the top denoted in eight quarterings the early marriages of the family (Davidson). This shield, still seen affixed to the tower wall, is thus quartered:—1. DRAKE: 2. *On a chief three mullets* (Billett?); 3. *On a fess three pointed mullets* (Hampton?); 4. *Barry of seven, four ermine*; 5. *Two chevrons* (de esse); 6. *Ermine on a fess dancettèd three crosslets fitchèe* (O'uvey); 7. *Six honzels rampant*, 3, 2, 1 (of well); 8. DRAKE. From the Musbury Register, "Ann Drake, the daughter of Henry Drake, gent., baptized in Ash Chapel, June 24, 1660. This Henry was probably brother to Sir John."

11. SIR JOHN DRAKE, BARONET, succeeded his father in 1669. He is described by Prince as a gentleman of good economy, who rebuilt Ashe, walled in the garden and park, made fishponds, walks, and gardens, filled with choice fruits (himself living at a tenant's house close by the while), and died (unmarried) just as he had removed to his new house. He died, March, 9, 1683. This inscription occurs to him in the church:—

"Sir John Drake, Baronet, eldest son of Sir John Drake, by Jane his first wife, he was born at Lyme, in Dorset, 13 Jan., 1647, dyed at Ashe, unmarried, March the 9th, and was interred here March 13, 1693."

At "two of the clocke in the morning (Musbury Ch. Reg.) aged 37."

12. SIR BERNARD DRAKE, BARONET, succeeded to the title at his half-brother's decease in 1683. "He was a man (says Prince) of indigestible extravagance, and so highly disoblighd his brother, Sir John, that he sought to settle the entail of estates on his (Sir Bernard's) brother William, 'a very hopeful young gentleman,' but died before he could fully finish it." Nothing further is known of this baronet. He was born October 26, 1654, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Thomas Prestwood, Esq., of Whetcombe, and widow of Hugh Stowell, Esq., of Harewood, Ashburton, and had issue one daughter, married to Thomas Tothill, Esq., of Bovey Traice, and hath issue. She is styled "Madam" in the Musbury Ch. Reg., and was married December 3, 1770.

13. SIR WILLIAM DRAKE, KNIGHT AND BARONET, succeeded his brother Sir Bernard, was an M.A. of C.C.C. At his half-brother's Sir John's death (says Prince) the whole estate fell to his (Sir John's) only sister Elizabeth, who "being of the whole blood became his heir-at-law," but this lady with a noble generosity, knowing her brother intended to give it to her half-brother, Sir William, relinquished it to him, reserving only a very small portion for herself. Sir William received the honour of Knighthood from James II., previous to his succeeding to the baronetcy, he married first, April 6, 1687, JUDITH, daughter and coheir of William Eveleigh, of Holcombe-in-Ottery, St. Mary, Esq., five children were the issue of this marriage: John, eldest son, died unmarried in 1724; William, the next baronet; Elizabeth married William Walrond, Esq., of Bovey, Beer; Anne married Thomas Prestwood, of

Botesford, Esq.; Judith died an infant. Secondly, Sir William married MARY, daughter of Sir Peter Prideaux, Bart., of Netherton, Farway, by whom he had no issue. Sir William died March 3, 1715, his first wife, Judith, May 8, 1701, aged 32. MARY, his second wife, Dec. 17, 1729. This baronet erected the marble monument in the church to his wife, sister and brothers; this concluding portion belongs to his wife, &c. :—

"Dame Judith the wife of Sir William Drake, Knight & Bart., she was second daughter of William Eveleigh of Holcombe-in-Ottery St. Mary Esq. by Ann his wife, she was baptizèd 10 March, 1669, married to Sir William Drake, 5 Apl. 1687. Dyed at Ash May the 8th and was interred here May 14th 1701. She left behind her two sones John and William, and two daughters Elizabeth and Anne, she had another daughter named Judith, born 25 Dec. 1690, died the same day and was interred here. This monument was erected by an affectionate grateful brother and a sincerely tender husband."

Above is Drake impaling Eveleigh, a chevron between three griffins, the whole countercharged or and sable. Sir William was born July 12, 1658.

14. SIR JOHN DRAKE, BARONET, succeeded his father on his decease in 1715. He was born June 13, 1689, and died unmarried, and was buried in Musbury church, Sep. 4, 1724, aged 36.

15. SIR WILLIAM DRAKE, BARONET, sixth and last of the race, married Anne, daughter of William Peere Williams, Esq. He gave the very handsome communion flagon and two salvers to Musbury church, respectively dated Nov. 10 and Dec. 10, 1730. He died in 1733, and was buried at Axminster; his wife survived him nearly half a century, and died in the year 1792. Dame Anne Drake was married to George Speke, of Dillington, Somerset, in Ashe chapel, July 7, 1736. Sir William Drake was born Aug. 6, 1695.

W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, &c., IN THEYDON GERON CHURCH, CO. ESSEX.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor a portion of the lordship of Theydon belonged to Ulmar, and at the survey it was in the possession of Eudo Dassifer, whose immediate successors in this estate are not known. Paulinus de Theydon, and Henry de Theydon, held this lordship temp. Hen. III., when Paulinus had a fair and a market here.

The parish reaches from Theydon Mount north westward to Epping. The surrounding country is distinguished by the fertility of its soil, beautifully cultivated. The village is small, and consists only of a few farm houses and gentlemen's seats. Previous to the year 1345, the name of Teydene or Theydon had been applied to the lordship. Ralph, son of Ralph, and grandson of Matthew (or Anthony) Gernon, died possessed of this fair estate. Robert Gernon is recorded in Domesday, Vol. II., p. 63, to have held forty-four manors in the county of Essex.* Adam de Wells,† who died in 1345, held the estate of Thomas Gernon, by service of seven shillings per annum. The most interesting building in the neighbourhood is the old parish church, dedicated to all saints, which stands on an elevated spot, with a view over the open country northward. The building consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, over which there is a gallery. The tower is strong and square, built of red brick, and contains five bells. On the exterior of the south wall of this tower is a stone six feet in length and four feet high. This piece of freestone appears to have attracted the attention of several persons;

* See an excellent article "On the Gernon family and the Barons Montfchet," Trans. Essex Arch. Soc., Vol. V., p. 173.

† Adam de Welles and his successors were barons of the realm, and summoned to Parliament.

the inscription upon it has been copied by a few. The words on the first line of the inscription probably were, "Pray for the souls of," these words have been studiously erased. The sum given is gone, as also the date. All that remains now to be seen is—

... s^r John Crosbe Knight, late alderman and grocer, of London, and a of Dame Anne and annex his wifes of whos godys was gebyn ti toward the making of thys steppell—o b, —o grae dui i hu.

"Arms of Crosbe, a chevron charged with seven eschalops shells, between three rams trippant," these words are engraved on the left hand side.

"The grocers arms. Ar. a chevron gules between nine doves sable," these words are engraved on the right hand side.

In the "Bibliotheca Topographica," the date is preserved, i.e., 1420. Sir John Crosbe contributed considerably towards the building of this steeple. He was a wool merchant in the city of London, temp. Hen. VI., and was knighted by Edward IV. in 1471. When sheriff of London he built a magnificent manse, says Stowe, "the highest in London," on the site of some tenements granted him for ninety-nine years by Alice Ashfield, of St. Helen's. Sir John died in 1475, and was buried in the chapel of Great St. Helen's, where his monument remains, on which are the effigies of himself and one of his wives. I have rubbings of nearly all the brasses in this church.* The earliest and best is the one inserted in the wall of nave on the north side; it is in excellent preservation, and represents William Kyrkeby, vicar of the parish. He is habited in a richly embroidered cape; the inscription given below has been restored.

Guilielmi Kyrkeby
Rectoris Parochie
civitatis A.D., 1458.
Rectoris
Effigies.

The arms of this gentleman were formerly placed on the dexter corner of the stone, but, if my memory serves me rightly, I believe it is now placed below the inscription. Azure five lioncels in cross or, on a canton of the second, a mullet of six points, gules, pierced. Kyrkeby was rector of St. John Baptist, London, in 1433; of Copford, co. Essex, in 1440; and at his decease, in 1458, possessed the rectories of North Fambridge and Theydon Gernon. On the north side of the chancel, under a small canopy, is a brass plate, on which is represented a female figure kneeling at a desk with books, with these words on a scroll half way down the stand—*In God is my trust.* Below the effigy is the annexed inscription:—

Here under lych buried ge body of Ellyne Branche late wyffe of John Branche Citizen & Merchant of London & one of ge dawghtters & Wyfe of frances Haden Esquire who deptyd this p'sente lych wt a wpylling mynde comyng hit body & soule to ge eternall god throught thus christ or lord ge 14 of Apill ano 1507.

Over the top of the arch are these words between three small heads—*Moritur Mibndo Vivas Des.* Arms: quarterly one and two, a saltier between four eagles displayed two and three; three piles wavy a chief.

Under this is a tomb in the recess of the wall, on which are brasses with effigies of a man, with two boys, and a female with three daughters in kneeling attitude; the arms are taken away. These I have discovered to represent Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt., lamented by his son Sir William and Anne his wife, their two sons and three daughters, dat. 1570. In the porch of this church is an old chest, with

the arms of the Archer family on a brass plate, also a square plate, with the following words inscribed upon it:—

THE GIFT OF S^r JOHN ARCHER, KNIGHT OF ONE OF HIS MAJ^{ties} JUDGES OF THE COMMON-PLEAS, 1668.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument inscribed as follows:—

"Donec expurgiscitur e somno, sub hoc marmore hic requiescit quicquid fuit mortale Rev. Viri Dⁿⁱ Jacobi Meggs S.T.P. et hujus Ecclesie Rect. &c. Obiit Jan. 22 1672 ætat 64."

Also a shield of arms. Near this is a neat marble monument to the memory of Lady Mary Archer, daughter of John, Earl Fitzwilliam, and wife of John Archer, of Coopersale, in this parish, and of Welford, co. Bucks. She died Sept. 10, 1776, aged 50.

On the east wall of the chancel is a coloured marble monument, erected to the memory

"Of that worthy and truly religious lady dame Fitzwilliam widow, here interred, was Anne the third daughter of Sir William Sydney of Penshurst, in the county of Kent &c. She died at her house at London, in the parish of St. Botolphs Aldersgate, ye 11 day of June anno 1602, and was buried here ye 1st July. She has appointed by her will an hospital to be erected in this parish for the perpetual maintainance of fewer poore widowes and their successors and has given to every of them 12 pence a weeke.

"GIVE GLORY TO GOD AND LET OTHERS BY HER RELIGIOUS EXAMPLE
BE STIRRED UP TO THE LIKE CARE AND PROVISION
FOR THE POORE."

Near this is a marble slab, on which is recorded the death of Sir John Archer, Knt., Feb. 8, 1681, aged 84.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Charles Dunn, and dame, his wife: "He was honoured by Queen Elizabeth with the state of an ambassador, and the office of master of requests," &c. Daniel, their son, has caused to be erected this monument—

"When Christ, who is our life, shall appear;
Then shall we appear with him in glory."

On the south wall is a mural tablet to the memory of Denton Nicholas, M.D., who died May 5, 1714. Also on the south wall, not far distant from the above, is a handsome coloured marble monument, on which is a black marble sarcophagus, with two boys, one representing *life*, with his torch reversed; the other *time*, with his hour-glass; over this is an angel supporting a medallion, with the portraits of the deceased and his lady; underneath is the following inscription: "Near this place are deposited the remains of William Eyre Archer, Esqr., a man of strict honour and integrity, descended originally from a very antient family of Highlow, in the county of Derby, and late of Welford, Berks," &c. He died June 30, 1739, aged 57.

Near this is a marble tablet, erected to the memory of the Rev. Stotherd Abdy, A.M., Archdeacon of Essex, and 21 years rector of this parish. He died without issue, April 5, 1773. An illegible inscription on the floor of the chancel has apparently been for Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Rensford, and wife of Sir W. Waldgrave, Knt. of Smallridge: "She had issue one sonne and five daughters, who deceased November 27, 1556." There are no effigies remaining. On a flat stone near the brass of Kyrkeby, are the brasses of a female with her six sons and three daughters; of which the contour of the principal figure is very good. This monument, from the cavities still visible in the stone, appears to have also contained the effigy of a man, an inscription, and a shield of arms. There are several other inscriptions which I should like just to notice, viz., to the memory of Richard Butler, of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, who departed this life, June 5, 1688. To the memory of the Rev. John Nicholas, late rector of this parish, who died 31st Jan., 1721. In the north aisle is a mural stone, erected to the memory of Lestock Wilson, Esq., who departed this life June 6, 1821, aged 69. There are also memorials of the wife of John Wormlayton, 1725, and Charles Moody, Esq., 1799. In the churchyard is a handsome monument inscribed to the memory of William

* Taken by permission of the present rector, Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster.

Black, of the Grove, near Epping; died 24th Feb., 1810, aged 82. Also a large monument, erected to the memory of Thomas Cain, Esq., died July 23, 1811. An elegant monument, to the memory of Sir Thomas Coxhead, of Epping, who died Nov. 24, 1811. There are also table tombs of the family of Rogers, and the Rev. Samuel May, rector of Frering, and curate of this church, April 11, 1748; Samuel Miller, of Garish Hall, died 1803; John Dickens, Esq., died in July, 1800, aged 72. Of the family of Palmers, of this parish, Andrew, died 1754; Jane, 1765; John, 1766. Also George Savill, died in 1808, aged 73; he was 46 years clerk of this parish—

"Long have I toiled upon this ground,
And here a resting place I've found."

Ann, wife of Richard Cook, ob. 1823, aged 45—

"A good wife: a sincere friend;
A cancer she had, which brought her to her end."

The parish register, which commences in 1558, contains the two following entries: "June 26, 1700, a person buried in an orchard." "In 1702, seven different persons were also buried in an orchard." These persons may have been Quakers; no cause is assigned for this singular act.

Waltham Abbey.

W. WINTERS.

THE ABBEY CHURCH, ABBOTSBURY, DORSET.

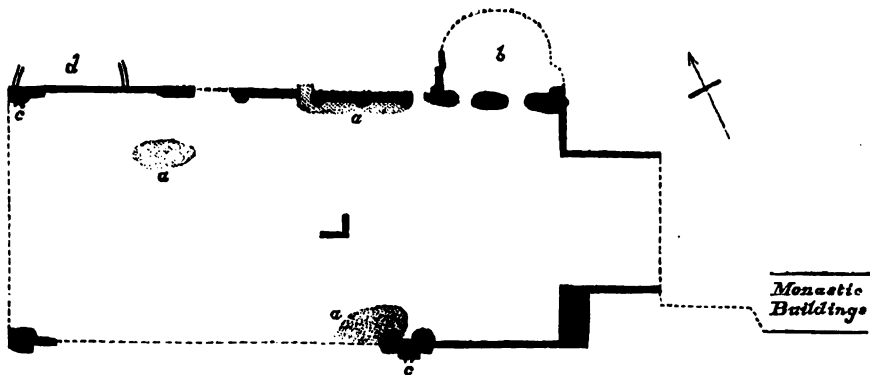
EQUIDISTANT from the towns of Weymouth, Dorchester, and Bridport, in a secluded valley hard by "the sounding sea," lies the village of Abbotsbury. The parish is known, more or less, to fame, on account of its Swannery (now containing above a thousand swans), an appendage of the monastery with which we have to deal at present, or rather, with that portion of it comprising the Abbey church, the ground plan of which has lately been traced out with tolerable completeness (*see plan*).

This building was long, but somewhat narrow in proportion,* though the width was eked out at the north-east angle, and, probably, also at the north-west by side chapels of considerable size. That at the north-east was found to have run into the present churchyard, the lower courses of stones and the tessellated pavement being still in their original position, though buried deeply under the soil. Between these quasi-transepts, and underlying the present churchyard wall, was the north wall of the abbey, attached to which some stone seats still remain, whilst the bases of various pillared arches show the work to have been apparently of the 14th century, in the perpendicular style. The side chapels were entered also through fine arches, portions of which are made use of, very confusedly, in the present boundary wall. We found the lower courses of the abbey walls pretty continuous, taking a sharp bend to the east to form the chancel, and very solid at the main angles. The church was entered both from the north and south, upon the former side the present church stands, and on the latter were the monastery buildings. As for the present church, it is in some parts of a date anterior to the abbey, and was probably the monks' own place of worship, given up to the parishioners when the larger Abbey church was built, and since has been considerably altered.

It would be very desirable that some competent person should make a thorough exploration of this "find." Through the courtesy of the Earl of Ilchester facilities would, no doubt, be afforded to any skilled antiquary, and any help the vicar of the parish could give would gladly be accorded. Pre-historic remains are also numerous near Abbotsbury. A large cromlech at Gorwell would probably be worth some attention if excavations were permitted to be made.

Whilst speaking of these matters I may mention that a curious memento of the ancient days was recently dug up at Abbotsbury. It was a medal, doubtless once attached to a monk's girdle, being adapted for that purpose by an eye for hanging it to a cord or chain. The material was brass; the size that of a crown piece, but oblate. On the obverse was a figure of the Virgin, seated on clouds, the

Present Church



A plateau, running east and west for some considerable length within the ancient precincts, was seamed with trenches prior to the visit of the British Archaeological Association, in the autumn of 1871, but to little purpose. Masses of *débris*, traces of foundations, and portions of encaustic pavement still *in situ*, served to show that a building had once occupied the ground, but nothing definite was hit upon. Lately, however, a stone slab, coming in the way of a proposed interment, led to further search, which was productive of happier results. The ground plan of the Abbey church stands now revealed with tolerable distinctness.

child Jesus in her arms, and cherubs of the ordinary type attending. The legend was—above—"S. Maria Lauretana o. p. n.," and underneath "Roma," showing the place of manufacture. On the reverse, S. Benedict attended by some monks, the sacred dove overshadowing above, and the

* Plan of remains (length 192 ft., breadth 54 ft.).

Explanation.—a a Encaustic tile pavement; b side chapel, access through two arches; c c doorways; d probable site of chantry. The dotted lines indicate the presumed situation of the walls. Those uncovered are chiefly lower courses.

legend "Deus elegit Deos," reminding one of the Horatian line—

"Terrarum Dominos, crebit ad Deos."

The medal is in the possession of Lord Ilchester. I should be glad to know if any similar production has been met with elsewhere.
G. H. P.

The patterns on the tiles forming the pavement, recently discovered within the precincts of the Abbey church, at Abbotsbury, are not unfamiliar to collectors of these works of art, and a few remarks thereon will serve as an addendum to the above interesting account of the existing traces and probable extent of the Abbey church. The tiles themselves are of the ordinary size, little more than 5 inches square, and appear to have been carefully set in a thick layer of concrete. Many of them are broken, but some are perfect, and display various patterns. Their surface is, however, generally worn, showing that a considerable traffic must have passed over them. The accompanying drawings have been made from specimens with which I have been favoured.

No. 1 consists of a double intersecting *vesica piscis*, with a central star-like ornament. Tiles bearing a very similar pattern have been found at St. Cross, Winchester; Evesham Abbey, and the Old Singing School, Worcester.

The next pattern (No. 2) is of a rarer kind. The design is attributed to the 13th century, and I am only aware of a single locality in which tiles, bearing the same pattern, have been found. These occur in the Chapter House of Salisbury Cathedral, surrounded by an ornamental border.*

The third design is not uncommon, though the details vary much in different specimens. Four of these "bird-tiles," as they are commonly called, placed together with the lower left hand corner in the centre, would complete the pattern. It will be sufficient to enumerate the following places where bird-tiles have been found—the Old Singing School, Worcester; Haccombe, Devonshire; Bakewell and Wirksworth, Derbyshire; the Chapter-House, Salisbury; Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire; Chertsey Abbey, Surrey; and Netley Abbey, Hants. Such tiles are usually assigned to the 14th century.

The fourth and last specimen engraved represents the British Lion, enclosed within a circle, with *fleur de lis* at the angles. The pattern is a 13th century one. The Old Singing School, Worcester, and the Chapter-House, at Salisbury, have afforded a few tiles of a similar kind, but with the lion's head reversed. The figure of a lion, without the surrounding circle, is also a favourite pattern. One such tile was found at Chinnor church, Oxon, some years since,

and St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has produced like specimens of ancient tiles.

One of those from Abbotsbury, and now in my possession, has been manufactured on a different plan to the above, which are all of the ordinary kind, with the colour inserted in the indents forming the pattern. In this specimen, however, the design has simply been pressed on the soft clay, where it has left its counterpart. It may be described as consisting of a central rose, from which spring *fleur de lis* towards the four corners, the whole being covered with a glaze of a greenish hue. Tiles manufactured in this way are not common, though they are occasionally found in old churches or on the sites of ancient buildings. At Shrewsbury are some good specimens of this make, with beautiful patterns.

It may be stated here that Abbotsbury Abbey was founded, in the year 1044, by Orc, with the consent of King Edward the Confessor, whose steward he was. After the Dissolution a portion of the monastic buildings became the seat of Sir John Strangeways, but during the civil wars his house was burnt, and with it the chartulary of the abbey perished. This is a great loss to the antiquarian student, as it contained many records relating to the history of the abbey, which cannot be replaced.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM PENN.

(Continued from page 274.)

Rec. Take him away: My Lord, if you take not some course with this pestilent Fellow, to stop his Mouth, we shall not be able to do anything to Night.

May. Take him away, take him away, turn him into the Baledock.

Pen. These are but so many vain Exclamations; Is this Justice or true Judgment? Must I therefore be taken away because I plead for the Fundamental Laws of England? However, this I leave upon your Consciences, who are of the Jury (and my sole Judges) that if their Antient Fundamental Laws, which relate to Liberty and Property, and (are not limited to particular Perswasions in matters of Religion) must not be indispensibly maintained and observed. Who can say he hath right to the Coat upon his back? Certainly our Liberties are openly to be invaded, our Wives to be ravished, our Children slaved, our Families ruined, and our Estates led away in Triumph, by every Sturdy Beggar and Malicious Informer, as their Trophies, but our (pretended) forfeits for Conscience sake; the Lord of Heaven and Earth will be Judge between us in this matter.

Rec. Be silent there.

Pen. I am not to be silent in a Case wherein I am so much concerned, and not only myself, but many ten thousand Families besides.

Obser. They having rudely hailed him into the Baledock, William Mead they left in Court, who spake as followeth—

Mead. You men of the Jury, here I do now stand, to answer to an Indictment against me, which is a bundle of Stuff, full of Lyes and Falshoods; for therein I am accused, that I met Vi and Armis, Illicite and Tumultuose; Time was, when I had freedom to use a carnal Weapon, and then I thought I feared no man; but now I fear the Living God, and dare not make use thereof, nor hurt any man; nor do I now demean myself, as a tumultuous person. I say I am a peaceable man, therefore it is a very proper Question what William Penn demanded in this Case, An Oyer of the Law, on which our Indictment is grounded.

Rec. I have made an answer to that already.

Mead. Turning his face to the Jury, said, You men of the Jury, who are my Judges, if the Recorder will not tell you what makes a Riot, a Rout, or an unlawful Assembly, Cook, he that once they called the Lord Cook, tells us what

* Engraved in Shaw's magnificent work on Tile Pavements.

makes a Riot, a Rout, and an unlawful Assembly——A Riot is when three, or more, are met together to beat a man, or to enter forcibly into another mans Land, to cut his Grass, his Wood, or break down his Pales.

Obser. Here the Recorder interrupted him, and said, I thank you Sir, that you will tell me what the Law is, scornfully pulling off his hat.

Mead. Thou mayst put on thy Hat, I have never a Fee for thee now.

Brown. He talks at random, one while an Independent, another while some other Religion, and now a Quaker, and next a Papist.

Mead. Turpe est doctorum cum culpa redarguit ad ipsum.

Mfay. You deserve to have your Tongue cut out.

Rec. If you discourse on this matter, I shall take occasion against you.

Mead. Thou didst promise me, I should have fair Liberty to be heard. Why may I not have the Priviledge of an English-man? I am an English-man, and you might be ashamed of this dealing.

Rec. I look upon you to be an Enemy to the Laws of England, which ought to be observed and kept, nor are you worthy of such Priviledges as others have.

Mead. The Lord is Judge between me and thee in this matter.

Obser. Upon which they took him away into the Baledock, and the Recorder proceeded to give the Jury their charge, as followeth.

Rec. You have heard what the Indictment is, it is for preaching to the people, and drawing a tumultuous Company after them, and Mr. Penn was speaking; if they should not be disturbed, you see they will go on; there are three or four Witnesses, that have proved this, that he did preach there, that Mr. Mead did allow of it; after this, you have heard by substantial witnesses, what is said against them: Now we are upon the matter of fact, which you are to keep to, & observe, as what hath been fully sworn at your peril.

Obser. The Prisoners were put out of the Court, into the Baledock, and the charge given to the Jury in their absence, at which W. P. with a very raised Voice, it being a considerable distance from the Bench, spake.

Pen. I appeal to the Jury, who are my Judges, and this great Assembly, whether the proceedings of the Court are not most Arbitrary, and void of all Law, in offering to give the Jury their Charge in the absence of the Prisoners; I say, it is directly opposite to, and destructive of the undoubted right of every English Prisoner, as Cook in the 2 Inst. 29. on the chap. of Magna Charta speaks.

Obser. The Recorder being thus unexpectedly lasht for his extra-judicial procecdure, said with an iraged smile.

Rec. Why, ye are present, you do hear, do you not?

Pen. No thanks to the Court, that commanded me into the Baledock; and you of the Jury take notice, that I have not been heard, neither can you legally depart the Court, before I have been fully heard, having at least ten or twelve material points to offer, in order to inallid their Indictment.

Rec. Pull that Fellow down, pull him down.

Mead. Are these according to the rights and Priviledges of English-men, that we should not be heard, but turned into the Baledock, for making our defence, and the Jury to have their Charge given them in our absence; I say these are barbarous and unjust proceedings.

Rec. Take them away into the Hole; to hear them talk all Night, as they would, that I think doth not become the honour of the Court; and I think you (*i.e.* the Jury) your selves would be tired out, and not have patience to hear them.

Obser. The Jury were commanded up to agree upon their Verdict, the prisoners remaining in the stinking Hole; after an hour and halfs time eight came down agreed, but four remained above, the Court sent an Officer for them, and they accordingly came down: The Bench used many unworthy Threats to the four that dissented; and the Re-

corder, addressing himself to Bushel, said, 'Sir, You are the cause of this disturbance, and manifestly shew your self an Abettor of Faction, I shall set a Mark upon you Sir.

J. Robinson. 'Mr. Bushel, I have known you near this fourteen years; you have thrust your self upon this Jury, because you think there is some service for you; I tell you, you deserve to be indicted more than any man that hath been brought to the Bar this day.

Bush. No Sir John, There were threescore before me, and I would willingly have got off, but could not.

Bloodw. I said when I saw Mr. Bushel, what I see is come to pass for I knew he would never yield. Mr. Bushel, we know what you are.

May. Sirrah, you are an impudent Fellow, I will put a Mark upon you.

Obser. They used much menacing Language, and behaved themselves very imperiously to the Jury, as persons not more void of Justice then sober Education: After this barbarous usage, they sent them to consider of bringing in their Verdict, and after some considerable time they returned to the Court. Silence was called for, and the Jury called by their names.

Cl. Are you agreed upon your Verdict?

Jur. Yes.

Cl. Who shall speak for you?

Jur. Our Fore-man.

Cl. Look upon the Prisoners at the Bar; How say you? Is William Penn guilty of the matter whereof he stands indicted in manner and form, or not guilty.

Fore-m. Guilty of Speaking in Gracious-Street.

Court. Is that all?

Fore-m. That is all I have in commission.

Rec. You had as good say nothing.

May. Was it not an unlawful Assembly? you mean he was speaking to a Tumult of people there?

Fore-m. My Lord, this was all I had in Commission.

Obser. Here some of the Jury seemed to Buckle to the Questions of the Court, upon which Bushel, Hammond, and some others opposed themselves, and said, They allowed of no such word, as an unlawful Assembly in their Verdict; at which the Recorder, Mayor, Robinson, and Bloodworth took great occasion to villifie them with most approbious Language; and this Verdict not serving their turns, the Recorder expressed himself thus.

Rec. The Law of England will not allow you to depart till you have given in your Verdict.

Jur. We have given in our Verdict, and we can give in no other.

Rec. Gentlemen, you have not given in your Verdict, and you had as good say nothing; therefore go and consider it once more, that we may make an end of this troublesome business.

Jur. We desire we may have Pen, Ink, and Paper.

Obser. The Court adjourns for half an hour; which being expired, the Court returns, and the Jury not long after.

The Prisoners were brought to the Bar, and the Juries names called over.

Cl. Are you agreed of your Verdict?

Jur. Yes.

Cl. Who shall speak for you?

Jur. Our Fore-man.

Cl. What say you? look upon the Prisoners, Is William Penn guilty in Manner and Form, as he stands indicted, or not guilty?

Fore-m. Here is our Verdict. Holding forth a piece of Paper to the Clark of the Peace, which follows.

We the Jurors, hereafter named, do find William Penn to be guilty of Speaking or Preaching to an Assembly, met together in Gratioas-Street, the 14th of August last 1670, and that William Mead is not guilty of the said indictment.

Fore-m., Thomas Veer; Charles Milson, Edward Bushel, Gregory Walklet, John Hammond, John Baily, Henry Henley, William Lever, Henry Michel, James Damask, John Brightman, Wil. Plumsted.

Obser. This both Mayor and Recorder resented at so high a rate, that they exceeded the bounds of all reason and civility.

May. What will you be lead by such a silly Fellow as Bushel? an impudent canting Fellow; I warrant you, you shall come no more upon Juries in haste: You are a Fore-man indeed, addressing himself to the Fore-man, I thought you had understood your place better.

Rec. Gentlemen, You shall not be dismissed till we have a verdict, that the Court will accept; and you shall be locked up, without Meat, Drink, Fire, and Tobacco; you shall not think thus to abuse the Court, we will have a verdict, by the help of God, or you shall starve for it.

(To be continued.)

Notes.

FLORA MACDONALD.

THE following letter, signed "James Logan," appeared in the *London Scotsman*, of June, 1868. The subject being one of interest, perhaps you would kindly give it a place in the *Antiquary*.—"There appeared in the *Builder*, taken, I think, from the *Gentleman's Magazine* a few weeks ago, some reflections on the matter of no monument having been reared in memory of the leal-hearted and heroic Flora Macdonald, who, at the peril of her own life, saved Prince Charles from his enemies, although she, as many others, could have given him up at the price of 30,000*l*. True it is that this lady lies in the kirkyard of Durinish Eilean Skianach without a monument commemorative of her chivalrous deed and amiable character. But I am enabled to explain why it is not so. I had the honour of correspondence with the late Colonel Macdonald, of Exeter, the only surviving son of Flora Macdonald, and he informed me that he had sent a marble monument to be placed to her memory, with the plain inscription of what Dr. Johnson in his 'Tour' said of her. In its transmission, however, the slab, or whatever was the design, was broken, and it was not, of course, appropriated to its purpose. This the old and dutiful son never knew, for he wrote to me as if it were an 'accomplished fact,' but I made a pilgrimage there and saw it not. This occurring before I had the pleasure of the worthy colonel's correspondence, led me to seek for some explanation through the medium of the *Inverness Courier*, whence I got no information. When I ascertained the truth, I thought it well not to apprise the colonel of what his own friends had concealed from him. I offer this explanation, at the same time entirely coinciding with your regret that this lady, so distinguished for her sympathetic and heroic loyalty, should not have had a monument commemorating an action which very few females could have accomplished or would have ventured to undertake. Your readers in general may not be aware that Flora's last surviving son, the colonel, was quite a scientific man, devoting himself to mathematics, astronomy, and music, in which he advanced peculiar improvements, and many of his interesting communications are to be seen in the publications of the learned societies."

R. C. T.

ESCURIAL: ESCORIAL.—The following note from the *Times* correspondent's letter, of Oct. 11, 1872, in reference to the destruction of the Escorial may be some day wanted. With your leave, therefore, I will place it upon record in the pages of the *Antiquary*.—"Though many able and learned men out of Spain have always spelt it Escorial, I myself prefer to stick to the Spanish mode of spelling it, 'Escorial,' and I do so for the following reasons:—1. It is, and always has been, the Spanish way of spelling it. The word is 'Escorial' on the time-tables of the railway. 'Escorial' was on the ticket I bought this morning at the station in Madrid, and 'Escorial' was painted up in letters a foot long

on the station at which I got out. 'Escorial' is in all official documents connected with the place. I have seen many of these, as well as many of the earlier catalogues of the contents of the Monastery, and in them all it is described as 'El Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial' (the Royal Monastery of San Lorenzo of the Escorial). 2. The derivation of the word is with an 'o' both in Latin and in Spanish. The Latin for dross, or refuse of a mine, is 'scoria,' and the Spanish is 'escoria.' Webster, in his unabridged Dictionary, has it 'Escorial,' but he adds, 'Properly, Escorial—a hill or heap of rubbish, earth, and stones brought out of a mine.'"

B.

MISQUOTED QUOTATION.—A writer in the *Standard* of October 5, 1872, who signs himself H., says:—"There has been much controversy of late respecting the exact lines of the epigram on Sir Richard Strachan and the Earl of Chatham, which may, I think, be considered set at rest by the following extract from a letter of the late Lord Palmerston to his sister, dated Feb. 27, 1810: 'Did you see the following epigram the other day in the *Chronicle*? If you did not it is a pity you should miss it, and I send it you; it is by Jekyll—

"Lord Chatham with his sword undrawn
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, eager to be at 'em,
Stood waiting—but for what?—Lord Chatham!"

'It is very good, I think, both in rhyme and point.' As this was written at the time, there can be no doubt about the exact words of the epigram or its author. The letter of Lord Palmerston is to be found in his 'Life.' Will you kindly give this a place in the *Antiquary*?"

M.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Archbishop Trench states that, of a hundred English words, sixty come from the Scandinavian, thirty from the Latin, five from the Greek, and five from other sources. What then, in this view of the case, becomes of the so-called Anglo-Saxon? I suspect we have become stereotyped into phrases which have no real significance. The theory in regard to the composition of Celtic tongues (so named), and also with reference to what we have been accustomed to think of as "pure Saxon," stands in need of renovation.

FUAZ.

LAVA OUT OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—M. Silvestri's analysis of the lava last thrown out of Vesuvius is:—Silica, 39; lime, 18; alumina, 14; magnesia, 3; protoxide of iron, 13; potash, 1; soda, 10; water, 2; which means that the specimen closely resembled common wine-bottle glass. Lava, though varying considerably in colour and solidity, or friability, and occasionally containing little groups of crystalline minerals, would seem to be a sort of rough natural glass or earthenware, mainly produced from sand, chalk, clay, and similar common earthy substances.

T. D.

Queries.

THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.

THE enclosed verses were given me many years since. Could any of your contributors assist me in finding the author of them? if so, I should feel obliged.

"You have heard," said a youth to his sweetheart, who stood
While he sat on a corn-sheaf at daylight's decline;
"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood;
I wish that the Danish boy's whistle were mine."

"And what would you do with it? tell me," she said,
While an arch smile played over her beautiful face.
"I would blow it," he answered, "and then, my fair maid
Would fly to my side, and would there take her place."

"Is that all you wish for? why that may be yours,
Without any magic," the fair maiden cried.

"A favour so slight one's good nature secures,"
And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, "and the charm
Would work so, that not even modesty's check
Would be able to keep from my neck your white arm."
She smiled, and she laid her white arm round his neck.

"Yet once more would I blow and the music divine
Would bring me the third time an exquisite bliss;
You would lay this fair cheek to this brown one of mine,
And your lips stealing past it would give me a kiss."

The maiden laughed out, in her innocent glee,
"What a fool of yourself with the whistle you'd make;
For only consider how silly 'twould be
To sit there and whistle for what you might take."

Western Villas, W.

E. MARSH.

[These verses were written by a local poet of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and are, we believe, published in a collected edition of his writings. We may be enabled to give his name and the address of the publisher in our next issue.—Ed.]

CURMUDGEON.—What is the history and derivation of the word curmudgeon? I know what Dr. Johnson says of this term.

F. C. HOBLYN.

SWEDISH v. ANGLO-SAXON.—Whence is the following quotation?—"Anglo-Saxon is a strange and base mixture, but Swedish is a language of high antiquity, still spoken, with some rare forms of construction, and it is besides full of German, English, and Anglo-Saxon roots."

F. C. HBN.

SCHOOL HOUSE, RIVERHEAD, KENT.—The other day in driving through Riverhead, in Kent, my attention was directed to the edifice of a new school house apparently just erected. Placed within a niche let into the front wall, over a door or window (I forget which), are the arms of the lord of the manor, ensigned with a coronet corresponding to his rank in the peerage. This, I was informed, is a charity school founded by Lord Amherst for the education of poor children connected with the village of Riverhead, and that a condition of the gift is that the master and scholars shall wear his lordship's livery. This struck me as curious, and led me to introduce the subject to a friend residing at no great distance, whom I went to visit. My friend states his belief that the structure in question is an ordinary school house in connection with the parish church of Riverhead, of which the vicar is the Rev. J. M. Burn Murdoch. This, he seemed to allege, as a fact, though in this view of the matter I feel at a loss to reconcile the occurrence of Lord Amherst's insignia in the manner described. I shall be glad if any reader of the *Antiquary*, who may be conversant with the circumstances of the case, would kindly explain these seeming contradictions.

Cambridge-terrace.

W. B. FARRAN.

QUOTATION? WANTED, THE AUTHORSHIP:—

"Firm and erect the Caledonian stood,
Prime was his mutton, and his claret good.
'Let him drink port,' the wily Saxon cried,
He drank the poison, and his spirit died."

In what author may be found the lines cited above?

ERNOK.

GLASGOW ARMS.—There is a rhyme connected with the figures which compose the Glasgow Arms. These consist of a tree, a bird, a fish, and a bell. I once knew this, but it has escaped my memory. It began something like "The bird that never flew," &c.

M. J.

[The rhyme required is—

"The tree that never grew
The bird that never flew
The fish that never swam
The bell that never rang."—Ed.]

THE GIFT OF THE GAB.—The annexed very amusing lines were found among some old papers. I am told that there are several other verses, which I should very much like to obtain, but do not know where they are to be found. Can you, or any of your correspondents, supply the missing

verses? The authorship may be well known, although unknown to me.

I.

"You've read how Demosthenes walk'd on the beach,
With his mouth full of pebbles rehearsing a speech,
Till the shell-fish and sea-gulls pronounced him a 'bore,
While the sea met his gravest remarks with a roar!
In fact, if you ever learnt Greek, you'll confess
That it's hardly the right kind of tongue to impress
An intelligent lobster or well-inform'd crab,
With the deepest respect for the 'Gift of the Gab!'"

II.

If you'd hear the true summit of eloquence reached,
Go to church when a charity sermon is preached;
Where, with hands in his pockets and tears in his eyes,
Ev'ry soft-hearted sinner contributes and cries.
I think if you look in the plate you'll confess
There's one art that all clergymen ought to possess,
And that ev'ry Oxonian and ev'ry Cantab,
Ought to cultivate early the 'Gift of the Gab.'"

[The verses about which our correspondent inquires are, we believe, to be found in the "Carols of Cockaigne," by Mr. H. S. Leigh. We have not seen the volume, but will give the concluding verses in our next issue, as they were furnished to a friend of ours in MS. some years ago by the author.—Ed.]

CHAFF.—I shall be obliged to you or any of your readers who can enlighten me regarding the history of the slang word *Chaff*, in the sense of badinage.

C. C. B.

BURN, A BROOK.—From what source, Celtic or otherwise, is this term derived?

JAYCEE.

EDINBURGH.—The name of this city is said to be derived from one Edwin, a prince of Northumberland. What foundation is there for this statement? There are many other places in Scotland beginning with *Edin* which can hardly be supposed to have been connected with Edwin of Northumberland.

Stirling.

S. R.

ARTHUR MASSON.—In a carefully preserved letter, of date 1790, written from Aberdeen to a country school-master, a relation of my own, I find sundry references made to school books, productions of a Mr. Arthur Masson. Although he must have been a man of some mark in his profession, I have endeavoured in vain to get any information regarding him. Who was he? and if he ruled a "noisy mansion," where was it?

Perth.

F. E. I. S.

HUSBAND.—Archbishop Trench, in his charming work on the study of words, gives in explanation of the origin of the word husband, that it means the band of the house, is, indeed, a metaphorical or poetical statement of the fact that the paterfamilias is the bond by which the house is held together. Is this so? Is it not much more likely that the word is connected with the system of frank-pledge which prevailed among our early English fathers, and that the father of the family was bond for the house, in the sense of being answerable for the house to the mark or parish?

EDWIN PEARS.

ROGER OF THAT ILK.—Alexander Nisbet in his great work on Scottish Heraldry mentions a family of this name. Will any reader of the *Antiquary* inform me in what part of Scotland the lands of Roger are or were situated? There does not appear any such modern name.

Ottawa.

CHARLES ROGER.

SONGAING.—In the course of a walk in Cheshire this autumn I saw some women and girls in a field, and I asked an old man on the road if they were gleaning. He replied, "They are *songaing*." This was quite a new word to me, and I asked several of the country people about it. They were all quite familiar with it, and used it as a verb to *songd*, in the sense of to *glean*, but I could not by any questioning

elicit a cognate word, or get any hint as to its derivation. Perhaps some of your readers may enlighten me on the subject. In Cheshire I also found the word *kopp* (a fence, a hedge), evidently from *cepan* A.S., to keep. J. K. L.

Replies.

BRASS, IMPUDENCE.

(Vol. ii., 28c.)

IN your notices to correspondents, I observe you say this is simply the Norse word *brass*, impudence, from *braska*, to live dissolutely. Allow me to supplement your derivation by stating that the Gothic word *bras* means assumed countenance, and that this is derived from Gothic *bregda*, to deceive. DELTA.

THE "ATHENÆUM" (Vol. ii. 274).—I feel interested in "Penguin's" narrative in regard to the establishment of the *Athenæum*. Can your correspondent recall the name of the projector, and also the names of the other two contributors who, with the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, continued their adherence? B. B. S.

I should infer that PENGUIN refers to Mr. James S. Buckingham, better known as Silk-Buckingham (1784-1855), a voluminous writer, and one of our earliest popular peripatetic lecturers. There was a previous *Athenæum* belonging to the Aikins, but the present *Athenæum* starting in 1828, passed almost immediately into the hands of the Cabeiri: John Stirling, son of the "Thunderer" of the *Times*, and Frederick D. Maurice, a clergyman, lately deceased. Mr. Dilke's great success was in his price: he had the tact to undersell a high-priced publication of similar character, the *Literary Gazette*, then successfully conducted by William Jerdan. Jerdan buttered the authors; Dilke slashed and snubbed them, and his terms swamped all opposition. A. H.

PEERS EXECUTED FOR MURDER (Vol. ii., 267, 278).—Besides the persons mentioned by W. P., George Crichton, Earl of Sanquhar, was executed for having procured the assassination of a fencing master who, in a trial of skill in his own art, had put out one of his lordship's eyes. Two daughters of the house of Dun (Erskine, afterwards ennobled) suffered for the crime of poisoning a nephew. I am unable to give the dates and particulars of these, being without books to refer to. XXIV.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES (Vol. ii., 249, 265).—Allow me to thank your correspondent, Mr. E.W. H. Dunkin, for referring me to "Haine's List of Monumental Brasses." As an old Cambridge man, I was partial to the "Camden Society List," but if Haine's is "*so perfect*," as your correspondent states, I will gladly throw my list overboard. I merely want to write on the subject of "Monumental Brasses" as connected with the Religious Houses of mediæval England. If Mr. Dunkin can controvert the dates of the oldest brasses as given by me, I shall be most truly obliged. WILFRID OF GALWAY.

THE WALLACE SWORD (Vol. ii. 276).—The writer of the newspaper paragraph, cited by I. O. N. from the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, is evidently in error in saying that the two-handed sword, exhibited at Dumbarton Castle as that of Wallace, is supposed to be the sword used by Edward V. when he entered the City of Chester, in 1475. Dr. Meyrick suggested this in relation to the sword of State of the Earldom of Chester in the British Museum. The fact that the Dumbarton sword is not the sword of Wallace, was patent in 1825, and is stated by Meyrick, in his work on "Ancient Armour." Z. Q.

GAVELKIND (Vol. ii. 266, 278).—We ought to have appended an editorial note to S. A. S.'s communication, to prevent our readers from being misled. "On the decease of a father," he says, "all his land is divided in equal

moieties among his surviving sons." Here our correspondent plainly mistakes the significance of the term "*moiety*," which means the half. A man with two children might destine his estate, real and personal, one moiety to one child, and the other moiety to the other; but if he had six children, and each of these, under his will, took equal portions, it would be incorrect to say that he distributed his estate among his children in equal moieties.—THE EDITOR.

ETYMOLOGY OF SWANSEA (Vol. ii., 264).—Your correspondent, E. T., very aptly remarks in the first paragraph of his communication to the *Antiquary* of the 2nd instant, that "In tracing the origin of names we should not give way to imagination, and rushing into the mystery of the past, jump at the first thing favourable, and then hold it forth as a satisfactory conclusion." Very singularly he falls into the error which he seems so careful to avoid. His etymology of "Swansea" is a good deal too farfetched. The derivation given by Camden, in my humble opinion, is quite as near the truth. Camden says that Swansea was originally *Swinesea* or *Swinesey*, and was derived from the number of porpoises abounding in that part of the channel. The Welsh and older name of the town is *Abertawy*, from being situated at the mouth of the river Tawe, or Tawy. Your correspondent mentions the unsupported statement that there existed "in the Severn sea, somewhere between the Mumbles Point and the Scilly Isles, an island called by the ancients *Suena*, which disappeared about the sixth century." He supports this assertion by the following brief extract from Davies's "British Druids." "But what was their 'island with the strong door?' I think it must be recognized in the 'Seon with the strong door.' At this spot *Hu*, or *Aeddon*, is fabled to have arrived at the time of the Deluge from the land of *Gwydion*," a statement of no value as showing the connection between *Swansea* and the supposed island of the *Seon*. The extract from Taliesin, viz., "The tuneful tribe was resort to the magnificent *Se* of the *Seon*," I understand to relate to *Star* of *Stars*, *Se* in Welsh meaning a *star*, and has no real connection with the alleged lost island. I do not attach any value to this mythological rhapsody of Taliesin's—if Taliesin be the author, which I very much doubt.* I do not quite see the connection between the "land of *Gwydion*" and the "*Prophetic Maids*," who, as E. T. states, were "the patronesses of poetry and music." It is said that Gwydion was one of the three blessed astronomers of Britain,† and that he was the son of Don, king of Lochlyn and Dublin, and "highly celebrated of knowledge and science."‡ The time of his arrival in Britain is variously stated, in fact, the chronology of the history of Don and Gwydion is most hopeless.§ Gwydion, for his wonderful proficiency in the arts and sciences, has been immortalised by Taliesin, who connects his name with the Milky Way. This the Welsh are still proud to call *Caer Gwydion*.|| Having regard also to the sex, how can Gwydion mean *prophetic maids*? As to there having been *nine priestesses* in the celebration of the Druidical mysteries in *Seon*, there is no true historical account. The arkte philosophy of Bryant is purely mythical, so far, at any rate, as facts are concerned. There is no early Welsh MS. extant containing a single fact relating to the alleged mysteries of "*Hu*, the Helia-arkite god, considered in the character of Bacchus." The brief allusion in Pomponius Mela, is merely a recasting of the still more brief account in Cæsar,

* I find Stephen's "Literature of the Kymry."

† Myo: Arch. ii. p. 71.

‡ Jolu MSS. pp. 267, 468, 471.

§ Ib., pp. 467, 472, *et seq.*

|| Mabinogion of Math-ab-Mathonyr, and of Taliesin. (Lady Charlotte Guest's translation) Ab Ithel's "Traditionary Annals of the Kymry," p. 248, quoting from the "Traditions of the Bards," the Rev. W. Basil Jones's "Vestiges of Gael," p. 24, Stephen's "Literature of the Kymry," p. 185, and Giles's six "Old English Chronicles," giving the History of Taliesin from Myrick's Cardiganshire, Appendix ii. p. 509.

but as to any mention of *Hu* as an arkite deity in our earliest historians, I fail to discover. E. T. sees a correspondence between *Seon* and *Sena*, and *Gwydion* and *Gadicenæ*, of *Mela*. All I can say is, that this is not perceptible to me, nor have I ever met with the mention in any Welsh book whatever of *Caer Seon*, or *Caer Seons*. "E. T." states, in the last paragraph of his communication, that *Swansea* was also named "Longberth." Most Welsh scholars believe that this name was applied to *Portsmouth*, and is that mentioned in the following lines, supposed to have been composed by *Llywarch*—

"At *Llongberth* were slain to Arthur
Valorous heroes, who hewed down with steel."

Of course your readers are aware that *Portsmouth* is not in the neighbourhood of *Swansea*. E. T., in illustrating the changes in place-names made by the Danes, derives "Kerry" from the Scandinavian *sker* or *skiar*, a reef. Joyce, who must be heard upon all matters of Irish etymology, says:—"Fergus afterwards resided in Connaught, and Maer bore him three sons, *Ciar* [Keer] *Cormac*, and *Modhruidh* [Moroo], who became the heads of three distinguished tribes, *Ciar* settled in Munster, and his descendants possessed the territory west of *Abbeysale*, and lying between *Tralee* and the *Shannon*; they were called *Ciarraidhe* [Kerry: *Book of Rights*], i.e., the race of *Ciar*, and this name was afterwards applied to the district; it was often called *Ciarraidhe Luachra* from the mountain tract of *Sliaabh Luachra* (rushy mountain, now *Slieve Lougher*), east of *Castleisland*. This small territory ultimately gave the name of *Ciarraidhe*, or *Kerry*, to the entire county."†

J. JEREMIAH.

ENGLISH DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (Vol. ii., 277).—I cannot give your correspondent H. R. any information in regard to the degree of Master of Arts at Oxford and Cambridge, further than that the religious tests formerly imposed have now been abolished; but the passage your correspondent quotes from Dr. Forbes's "Memoirs" seems to indicate that that degree is in Scotland an honorary distinction, like the Ph.D. degree in Germany, which is often conferred without examination. In the Scotch universities a candidate for the M.A. degree must, in the first place, attend the lectures of professors in Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic, and rhetoric, English literature, moral philosophy, and natural philosophy, and the first three of these subjects must be attended for two years. The only exceptions to this rule are, that by passing a preliminary examination the lectures of the professors of Latin, Greek, and mathematics need only be attended for one year instead of two; and that classes attended at any one of the four Scotch universities will count for residence at any other. Three examinations have to be passed for this degree—which may be undergone either together or separately, and in any order—one in each of the three departments of classics, mental philosophy, and natural philosophy, and mathematics. In each of the departments the examination lasts about two days, and students who have been both at Oxford and at Glasgow Universities have told me that the degree pass-examination was of about the same difficulty at Glasgow as at Oxford.

Willaston, Chester. J. K. LEYS, M.A. Univ. Glas.

THE M.A., as granted at Oxford and Cambridge, never was a theological degree, and the possessor need not be *Reverend*. He must, however, subscribe the thirty-nine Articles.

B. LAW, M.A. Oxon.

BETTER HALF (Vol. ii. 277).—MDCCCXX inquires the origin of this phrase. *Alf*, *half*, in the ancient Gothic, signified genealogical line or descent. When a woman was superior in birth to her husband she was called *better alf*, or *half*, and her children partook of her rank.

PENGUIN.

MARSOUIN (Vol. ii. 277).—The French word *marsouin*, a porpoise, is not, as I think, cognate; but identical with the gothic *marsein*, the sea swine. It is only reasonable to believe that the Northmen who settled in Normandy imported a very large number of their words into the native language of the country which they subdued. I think it is Macaulay who says that the Franks imposed their institutions, but merged their own language into the language of Gaul. Notwithstanding the opinion of so great an authority, I cannot but think this is open to grave doubt. Why should a band of conquerors lose their native speech? We have no analogous example in modern times. When did a handful of British ever sink their native tongue in the speech of the people among whom they settled? BLBO.

THE derivation of the word *Marsouin* is clearly Germanic. *Mar*, or *mer*, *sea*; and *souin*, or *schwein*, pig. The porpoise is very commonly called the sea-pig or sea-hog. In German it is *Meerschwein*.

J. GRAVELL.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—Again referring to Mr. Simpson's list of Lincolnshire 17th Century Tradesmen's Tokens, I beg to lay before those readers of the *Antiquary*, who are interested in this branch of numismatic science, a few corrections of, or perhaps some may be additions to, the above list. I quote only from my own collection, viz.—No. 19. *For B.M.H.*, read *B.N.H.*; 47. *For HALFPENY*, read *HALFEPENY*, as in Mr. Boyne's work; 80. *For HALFE*, read *HALF*, as Boyne. There are two varieties of these halfpence, one with six, and the other seven rows of checks in the arms; 100. *Read HOLBIDGE* without the *E*; 116. *Read CHAINGD* without the *I*; 120. *For ASTROP*, read *ASTRVP*; 122. *After IN insert Y*; 125. *Read Nathaniel* with two *L*'s, as in Boyne; 131. *Read Sudwgton* without the *G*, and *Lincolne* without the *E*; 134. *Read Lincoln* without the second *L*, as Boyne; 138. *Read city* with two *T*'s, as Boyne; 140. *Read LINCOLNE* as Boyne; 142. *After BALE insert OF*, also insert the first *N* in *Lincoln*, as Boyne; 159. *For LOVTH*, read *LOVCH*, and 1668 for 1666; 161. *For a gate*, *Read* an arm-chair, and 1666 for 1660; 169. *For two pipes crossed*, read two pole-axes and a bunch of holly, part of the butcher's arms. Mr. Boyne had evidently not seen the three last named, as their current value is not given in his work, as is usual with him, they are all farthings; 181. *Read Christopher* without the first *N*, as in Boyne; 185. *Read HALFE* as Boyne; 200. There are also two varieties of these, one with six, and the other seven rows of checks in the arms: 218. *Read Chandler* in full. Kindly insert this in your next number, and oblige HENRY CHRISTIE.

SWORD OF THE BLACK PRINCE. (Vol. ii., p. 275).—The sword of Edward the Black Prince, as will be seen from two letters which appeared in the *Eastern Morning News* of November 8th, is in the possession of Mr. E. T. Oldfield, of Keyingham, the son-in-law of the late T. I. Owst, Esq., whose collection was not dispersed. Mr. Oldfield is also the possessor of other regal remains, and is the owner of the stone font in which Andrew Marvel was baptised. I presume some effort will now be made to have this sword restored to its proper place, over the prince's tomb.

C. F. CORLASS.

[The first step in the process, as we think, would be to authenticate the weapon in the possession of Mr. Oldfield, as that of the Black Prince. We now know that a sword, deposited in Dumbarton Castle, and exhibited as that of the Scottish Patriot, Sir William Wallace, of Elderslie, turns out to be a sword belonging to the period of Edward V.—Ed.]

* "Welsh Sketches," p. 66, Spurrell's Eng.-Welsh Welsh-Eng. Dict.

† "Irish Names of Places," 3rd edit., pp. 120-21, Todd's "War of the Gaedhil with the Gailli," *Revue Britannicorum Medii ævi Scriptores*, Introduction pp. li, n3, lxx, n3, 19, 25, Hennessy's *Chronicon Scotorum*, *Revue Brit*: pp. 151, 181, 251.

Facts and Gittings.

A DISCOVERY has been made, in the library of the National Museum at Naples, of a treatise on illumination, including the preparation of colours, laying on of gold, and other technical matters. It is believed that this treatise, which dates from the fourth century, has never been printed, and is not to be found in any catalogue.

OLD FOUNDATIONS.—Workmen while excavating at Mountsouris, near Paris, and Bicêtre, for a reservoir to receive the Vanne waters, recently discovered antique foundations, deemed to have been part of a temple erected during the early period of the Roman-Gaulish occupation.

THE church of Sawbridgeworth, Essex, has been reopened after restoration. Among other improvements, the font, which is supposed to date from the time of Edward III., and which was a heap of fragments, has been restored.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.—A stained glass window, mutilated, has been discovered amongst old glass, in the Minstrels' Gallery, which belonged to a clerestory window, of a light and delicate *grisaille*, different from the decorations in modern and restored church windows. It is similar to the clerestory windows opposite the bishop's throne, in the choir of the cathedral.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS.—Some deeds and records relative to Walworth-common have been discovered, with reference to parochial charities, and some silver coins of the date of Charles II. A [drawing of the Elephant and Castle, adjacent to the dwelling of Joanna Southcote, and other curiosities have also been found.

AMY ROBSART.—The vicar having discovered the exact spot in the church of St. Mary, Oxford, which contains the remains of Amy Robsart has caused this inscription to be placed, viz.: "In a vault of brick at the upper end of this quire was buried Amy Robsart, wife of Lord Robert Dudley, K.G. Sunday, 22nd Sept. A.D. 1560."

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, 9, Conduit-street, W., Tuesday, 3rd December, 1872, at 8.30 p.m., *special*, when the following paper will be read: "On a Cuneiform Inscription containing the Chaldean Account of the Deluge," by George Smith, Esq. Sir Henry Rawlinson will take the chair, and deliver an address upon this occasion. The following gentlemen will be balloted for:—Sir William Tite, C.B., M.P., F.R.S., F.R.I.B.A., Lowndes Square; M. le Baron de Cosson, Indre et Loire; W. H. Morris, Esq., Brentford.—W. R. COOPER, *Secretary*.

Obituary.

IN our last issue, adopting the common newspaper account, we mentioned the late Dr. F. C. Husenbeth as having attained the age of eighty-six. It would appear that his real age was seventy-six.

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents who reply to queries would oblige by referring to the volume and page where such queries are to be found. To omit this gives us very unnecessary trouble.

X. M.—"Dirge," a funeral service, is supposed by some to be Latin *dirige*, which begins the psalm sung at funerals. The Icelandic and Swedish *dyrka*, *dyrka*, however, signified to hold dear, to extol, to honour, to celebrate.

Kentish Man.—The Norwegians call "sour milk" *smør melk*, which is pure Scotch.

Highland Scot.—Every implement and article of dress used by the Scotch mountaineer is of Scandinavian origin. The "dirk" is the Gothic *dorg*, Swedish *dork*, a dagger.

C. F. C.—Your communication is inserted. The publisher is the proper person to apply to for copies of the *Antiquary*.

M. P. L.—We cannot attend to communications unauthenticated by the signature of the sender. We regret that a communication of yours, that appeared in No. 41 of the *Antiquary*, under the signature "X," and which we had rejected as unfit for publication, was, through misconception on the part of our compositor, introduced into our columns. We will not allow the pages of the *Antiquary* to be made a vehicle for conveying personal abuse. If we must accept as the true relation of fact all that has been handed down to us from our ancestors, there is no reason why we should cease to believe that there are fairies who hold their gambols at midnight, or that the stars influence the destinies of men.

H. C.—The execution of Earl Ferrers is an indelible stain on the administration of justice. This unhappy nobleman was simply a lunatic, and as such wholly irresponsible for his acts. It is impossible to read the account of his trial and condemnation, and of the circumstances attendant upon his execution, without strong feelings of pity for the man, and of indignation towards the memory of those in authority, who permitted such an outrage.

J. Simpson.—We hardly know to what communication you refer. There is a reference by another correspondent to a communication of yours on the subject of "Tradesmen's Tokens," in our present number.

Inquirer.—Mere possession of landed estate does not confer a legal title to the designation of *Esquire*, neither is a naval officer, of whatever rank, in virtue of his commission so entitled. The reason is, that the commissions of officers in the navy are signed by the first Lord of the Admiralty. Commissions in the army are signed with the Queen's sign-manual; and any one whom the Sovereign sees fit to describe as an *Esquire*, becomes in law so entitled. Persons in the Commission of the Peace are legal *Esquires* only while they continue in office; but one who has once filled the office of Sheriff of a county (on account of the dignity), in or out of office, remains an *Esquire* for life. The eldest sons of knights, as stated in a recent number of the *Antiquary*, are legal *Esquires*, so are the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in perpetuity. Attorneys-at-law are not legal *Esquires*. Lord Mansfield, during his tenure of office, would suffer no man exercising the functions of an attorney to be designated *Esquire*, even if he were otherwise entitled. Here, however, his lordship, as we think, was plainly in error. No one with a legal right to any title of honour, great or small, can be arbitrarily dispossessed.

J. A. Cossins.—Your communication and pen-and-ink sketch have been received, and shall not be lost sight of.

J. P. Emalie.—Your suggestion is excellent, but for reasons that we cannot here explain, impracticable as regards the volume now about completed.

C. F. Corlass.—You will see that by a kind of intuition we have anticipated Mr. Walton's discovery. We never thought it was the sword of the Black Prince. Mr. Walton says the "sword claims (*sic*) to be much older," and is, he believes, the sword of Edward of Carnarvon, the first Prince of Wales. Here again, however, we confess to some scepticism. The evidence, as we read, seems to be this, namely, that Mr. Harrison, who catalogued Mr. Wallis's collection of arms and antiquities, "never ticketed any specimen without some good evidence of its origin;" that Mr. Harrison identifies the sword as the weapon No. 260 in the catalogue, and that the weapon there described, is "a plain basket-hilted sword, that belonged to Edward II., when he was Prince of Wales. It was left," we are told, "by him in Cumberland, when he accompanied his father against the Scots, A.D. 1260." We humbly submit that this is not evidence.

H. Gorton.—Your letter is not suited for publication in our columns. You should address your communication to the rector.

C. B. E.—Cardinal Wolsey is generally supposed to have been the son of a butcher, but there is no positive authority for the statement. He was born at Ipswich, in 1471. It has been ascertained that the Cardinal's father possessed some property in land in two parishes of Ipswich. He bequeathed to his son Thomas ten marks to sing a mass for his soul. The will of Robert Wolsey, the father, will be found in Fiddes's "Life of Wolsey."

T. B.—Lord Bacon rejected the system of Copernicus. Galileo, on the other hand, fortified it with new proofs. Galileo's personal exertions changed the character of philosophy in Italy.

Wilfrid of Galtway.—In sending replies, you would very much oblige by setting down at the top of your paper the volume and page of the *Antiquary* to which your communication has reference.

A. B.—All Presbyterians are not Dissenters. The Church of Scotland as by law established is Presbyterian.

T. J. (Glasgow).—Your communications have been received,

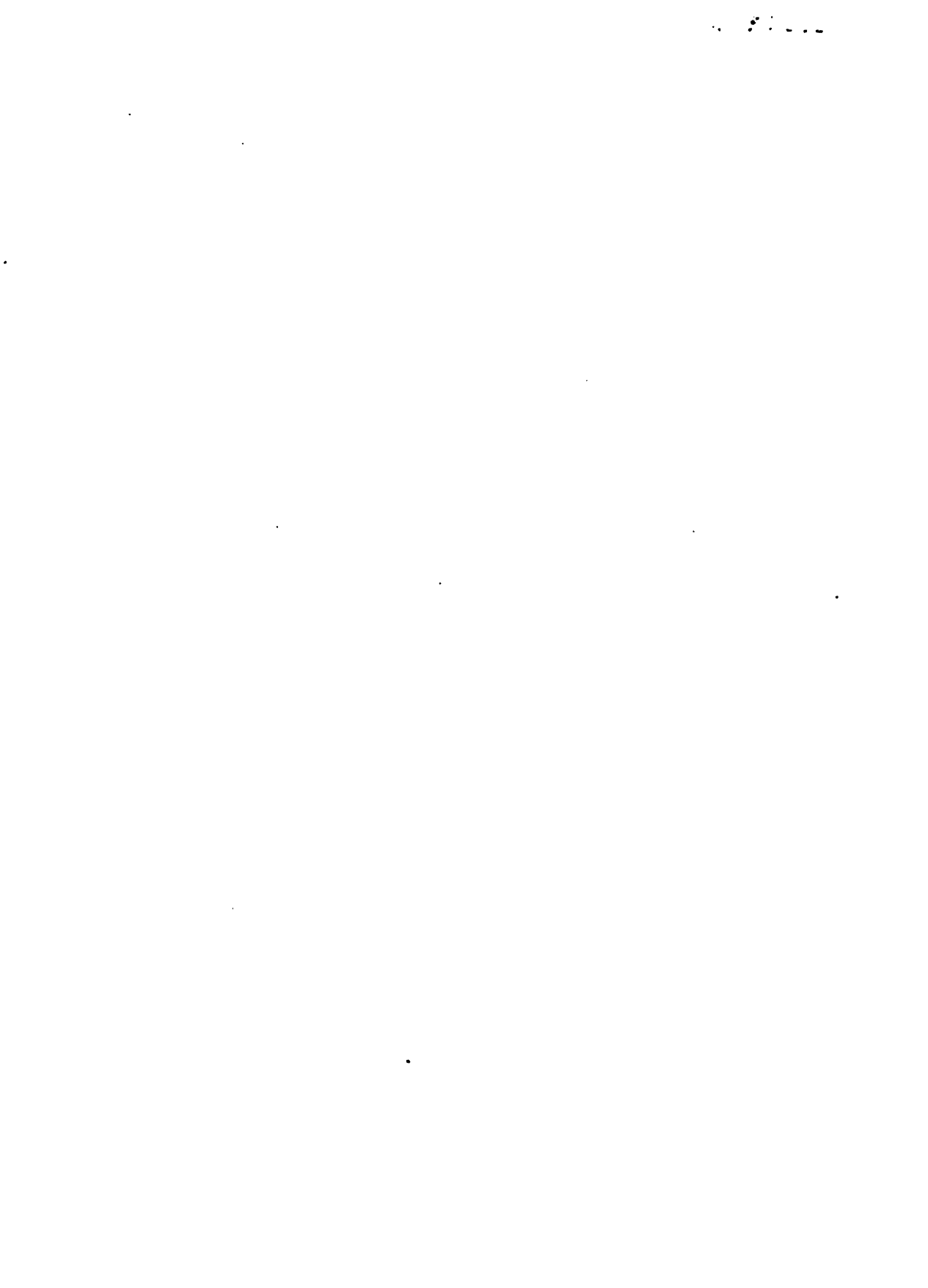
NOTICE.

We shall be glad to receive contributions from competent and capable persons accomplished in literature or skilled in archaeology, and generally from any intelligent reader who may be in possession of facts, historical or otherwise, likely to be of general interest.

To all communications should be affixed the name and address of the sender; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Publishing Office, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

764 JW



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